

CATALOGUE
OF
INDIAN COINS
IN THE
BRITISH MUSEUM
THE MOGHUL EMPERORS

~~LONDON~~

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES

LONGMANS & Co., PATERNOSTER ROW ; B. QUARITCH, 15, PICCADILLY ;
HENRY FROWDE, AMEN CORNER ; ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & Co., WESTMINSTER ;
KEGAN PAUL, TRÜBNER & Co., PATERNOSTER HOUSE, CHARING CROSS ROAD ;
A. ASHER & Co., 13, BEDFORD ST., COVENT GARDEN, AND AT BERLIN ;
ROLLIN & FEUARDENT, 19, BLOOMSBURY STREET, AND PLACE LOUVOIS, PARIS.

1892

LONDON :

PRINTED BY GILBERT AND RIVINGTON, LI.,

ST. JOHN'S HOUSE, CLERKENWELL, E.C.

THE COINS

OF THE

MOGHUL EMPERORS
OF HINDUSTAN

IN THE

BRITISH MUSEUM



STANLEY LANE-POOLE

EDITED BY

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE present volume of the Catalogue of Indian Coins contains the description of the issues of the Moghul Emperors of Hindústán, from the foundation of the Empire by Bábar, Humáyún, and Akbar, down to its gradual absorption into the realm of the Honourable East India Company. It also includes such coins of the Company as were issued in imitation of the currency of the Moghuls.

The transliteration of Arabic and Indian names of persons, places, &c., in this volume, is in accordance with the latest official system of the Indian Government. Familiar names of places are spelt in the ordinary English way.

The metal of each specimen is stated, and its size in inches and tenths of inches. The weight of the gold and silver examples is given in English grains. Tables for converting grains into grammes, and inches into millimètres as well as into the measures of Mionnet's scale, are given at the end of the volume.

A comparative table of the years and months of the Hijrah and of the Christian era has been added, with a view to facilitating reference to the standard works on Indian history where the European computation is adopted.

A specially prepared map of India is inserted to illustrate the distribution of the mint-cities throughout the Empire.

Typical specimens are figured in the thirty-three plates which are executed by the autotype mechanical process from casts in plaster.

The whole work is written by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, and I have carefully collated it with the coins.

REGINALD STUART POOLE.

AUTHOR'S INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. *HISTORICAL OUTLINE.*

THE history of the Moghul Empire of Hindústán, which nominally extends from 1525 to 1857, is really contained in much narrower limits. The assured domination of the Moghul Emperors begins with the building-up of the empire by Akbar (1556-1605) and practically ends with the death of Aurangzíb, the last autocrat of their line, in 1707. Before Akbar there was no Moghul Empire, but only the attempt to create one. After Aurangzíb there was still for awhile the framework of an empire, but no emperor: the power fell into the hands of Ministers and Viceroy, and political disintegration prepared the way for British expansion. Not much more than half a century had passed since Aurangzíb 'Álamgír was carried to his tomb near Aurangábád, when the East India Company began to gather up the fragments that remained of Akbar's empire, and the Emperor himself became their pensioner (1765).

The historical founder of the empire was Akbar; but the first of his line to assert imperial power in India was his grandfather Bábar; unless, indeed, the precedence belongs to his ancestor Tímúr, in virtue of his earlier raids upon Hindústán. BÁBAR, or "Tiger," also called Muhammad and surnamed Zahir-ad-dín, "Upholder of the Faith," was the son of 'Umar Shaikh, the son of Abú-Sa'id, seventh Khán of Transoxiana; and Abú-Sa'id was the son of Muhammad Sultán the

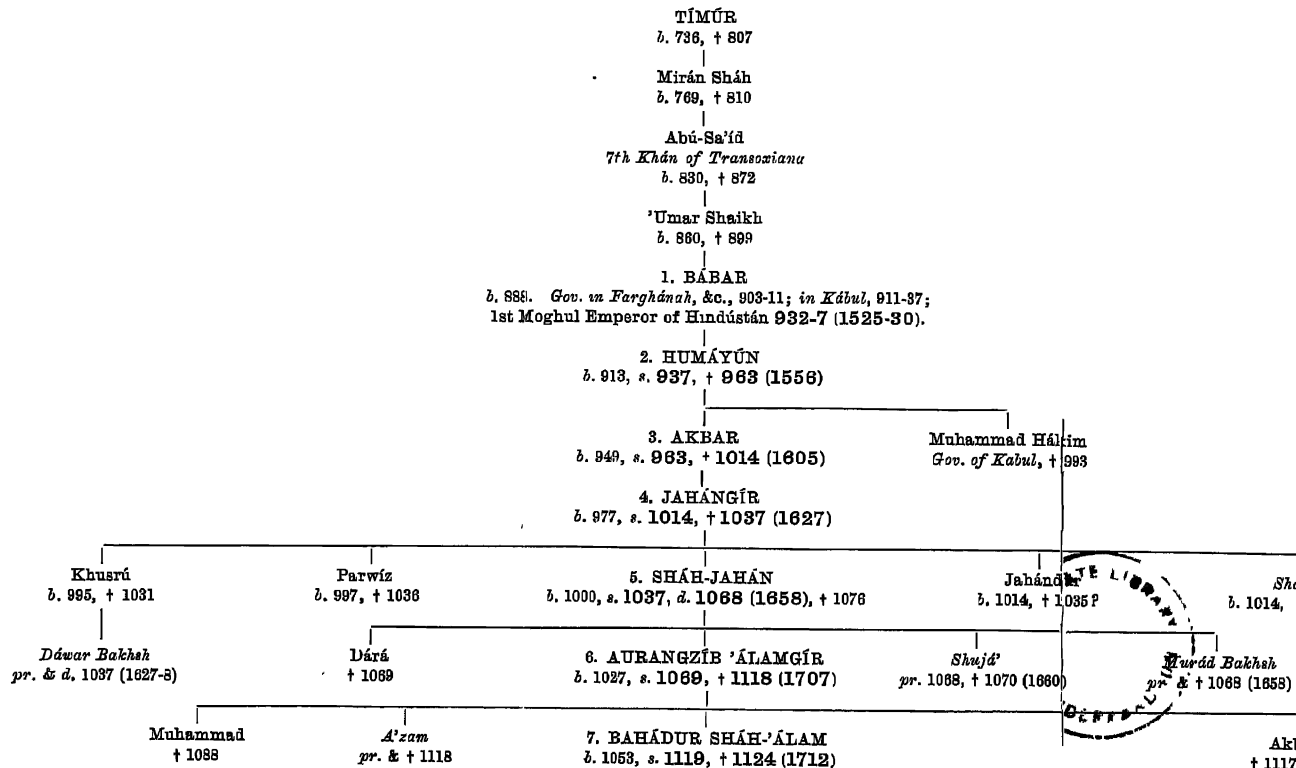
son of Miran Sháh, the son of Tímúr. Bábar thus lineally descended in the fifth generation from Tímúr, on his father's side; on his mother's, he traced his pedigree to Chingis Kaán. He was born in 1482 (A.H. 888) in the province of Farghánah, then ruled by his father, whom he succeeded as chieftain about the age of twelve. Henceforward his precocious youth was spent in strife and war. He successfully withstood his envious kinsfolk in Farghánah, and even made incursions into the territory of Samarkand at the age of fifteen; but was eventually defeated and driven from Transoxiana by Shaibání and his Uzbegs about 1504, and forced to console himself with the subduing of Afghánistán and Badakhshán (A.H. 911). For twenty years he remained outwardly content with the kingship of Kábul and the country round about; though he confesses in his *Memoirs* that from the first he had meditated the invasion of India, but "sometimes from the misconduct of my Amírs and their dislike of the project, sometimes from the cabals and opposition of my brothers, I was prevented from prosecuting the expedition."* He was forty-three years of age before he was able to realize his dream.

At the close of 1525 (Safar 932)† he began to occupy the Panjáb with the connivance of the Afghán governor of Lahore. The disunited state of the so-called "Pathán" kingdom offered little resistance to the invader: India

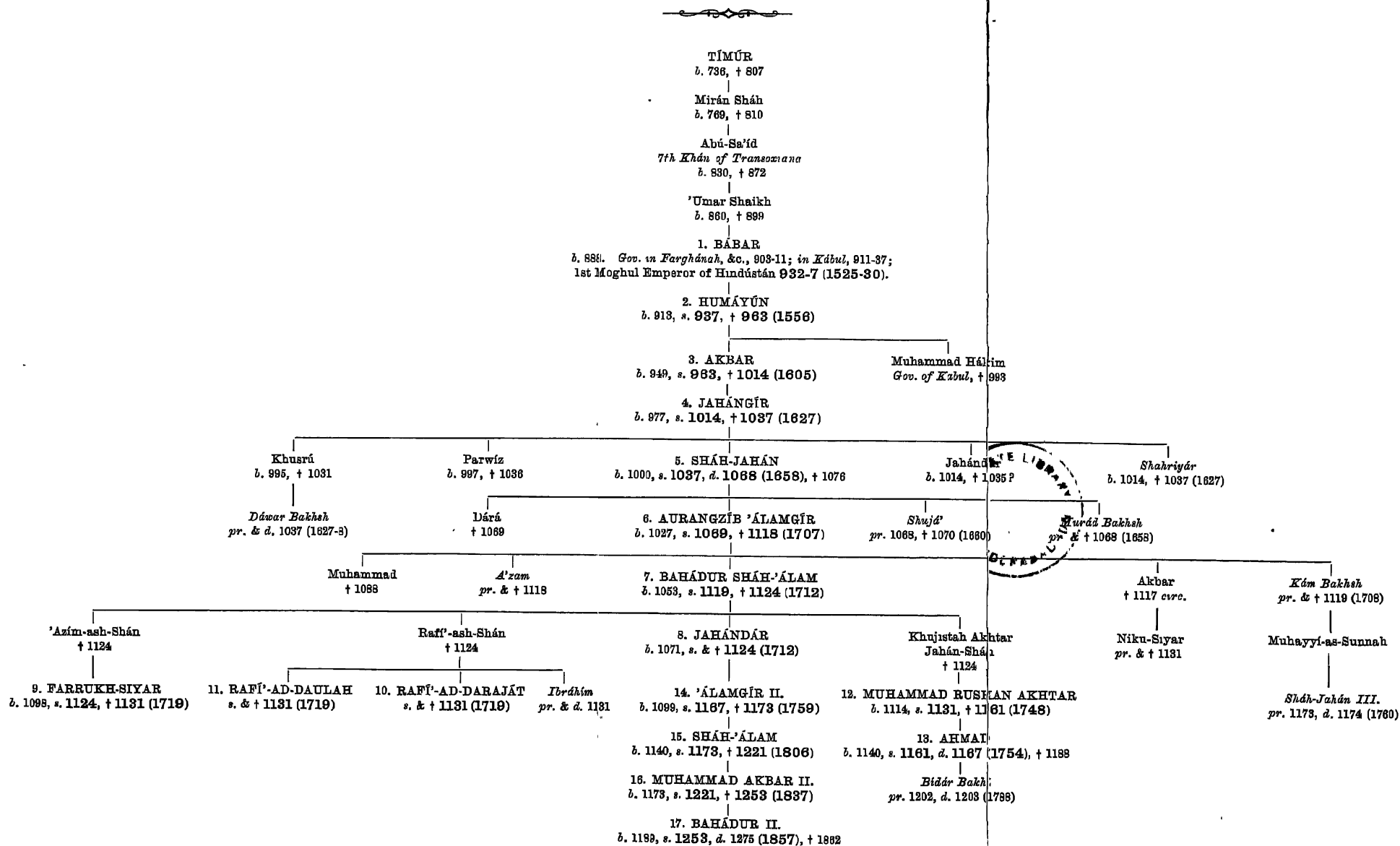
* *Túzak-i Bábarí*, Erskine's (1829) translation, 290. These *Memoirs* were written in Chagatai Turkish, and have been translated into French by M. Pavet de Courteille (1871). The Persian version, which dates from the time of Akbar, was done into English by W. Erskine and J. Leyden (Or. Translation Fund, 1826); and extracts from both versions are given in Sir H. M. Elliot and Prof. Dowson's invaluable *History of India as told by its own Historians*, iv. 218-287. The latter will be frequently referred to by the abbreviation ED.

† *Ibid.* ED. iv. 239 ff.

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE MOGHUL EMPERORS



GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE MOGHUL EMPERORS.*



* The Emperors' names are printed in capitals; those of temporary or usurping rulers in italics. b. born; s. succeeded; pr. proclaimed; d. deposed; † died. For various collateral members of the family, not necessary to the pedigrees of the Emperors, see the fuller genealogical table at the end of Vol. I. of H. Blochmann's translation of Abu-l-Fazl's *Ain-i Akbari*.

was divided amongst numerous petty rulers, and the authority of Sultán Ibráhím Lódí of Dehlí was worth little, except in the provinces adjoining his capital. Nevertheless, with the aid of his nobles and feudatories, Ibráhím contrived to bring together an army reckoned by his enemy at 100,000 men, with a thousand elephants. The decisive battle took place on the historic plain of Pánípat, 20th April, 1526, and the defenders were routed with the loss of their king and 15,000 men.* Bábar quickly occupied Dehlí and Agrah, and after defeating the Rájputs under Sanka Rána of Udaipúr, reduced Chándérí, their stronghold, in the following spring. Three years later he died at Agrah, 29th December, 1530 (9 Jumádá I., 937),† aged 48, sovereign “of a vast though incoherent empire, extending from Badakhshán and Kunduz, beyond the Hindú Kúsh, including all Afghánistán, the Panjáb, Hindústán, Rájputána, and Bihár.”‡ The kingdoms of Bengal, Gujarát, and Málwah, and the Deccan (Dákhin) formed no part of his dominions.

Bábar's *Memoirs* form a refreshingly frank and vivid autobiography. They give one the impression on the one hand of a gallant and daring soldier, and on the other of a jovial, heedless, boon-fellow. A great change had come over the Mongols, or Moghuls,§ since the days when Tamerlane led his savage pagans on their skull-hunts. The “Tiger's” Moghuls were comparatively civilized Muslims. “Contemporary writings and drawings show Bábar and his followers as a jovial crew of men-at-arms, with fair and ruddy complexions, and

* *Tázak-i Bábari* (Erskine), 304.

† Nizám-ad-dín, *Tabakát-i Akbari*, ED. v. 188.

‡ H. G. Koene, *Sketch of the History of Hindustan* (1885), 70.

§ The Arabic name is Mughal, but the form Moghul or Mogul is consecrated by long usage in English. Bábar himself detested the Moghul race, as “the authors of every kind of mischief and devastation,” and always called his own people “Turks.”

unveiled wives; delighting in brocaded garments and gilded armour, using artillery in war, loving to carouse in the intervals of peace by the banks of streams or in shady gardens.”* We read in the *Memoirs* of continual drinking bouts, in which the conqueror of Hindústán sometimes contrived to become thoroughly intoxicated four times in twenty-four hours,—and thus sowed the seeds of a vice which became hereditary in later generations of his descendants. Only his remarkable bodily vigour enabled him to trifle thus with his health. We hear of his riding from Kálpí to Agrah, a distance of 160 miles, in two days; and to his death he combined extraordinary activity with intervals of reckless self-indulgence, which must have hastened his end. His character is a singular mixture of rollicking good-humour, chivalrous generosity, and now and then truly Asiatic ferocity. His portrait, which has been preserved in the copy of his *Memoirs* which belonged to Sháh-Jahán, shows us “a thoughtful gentleman, with pale, oval face, and small, pointed, black moustache.” Some notion of his standard of civilization may be derived from his criticism of the shortcomings of the Hindús, of whom he entertained a very mean opinion.

“Hindústán,” he says, “is a country that has few pleasures to recommend it. The people are not handsome. They have no idea of the charms of friendly society, of frankly mixing together, or of familiar intercourse. They have no genius, no comprehension of mind, no politeness of manner, no kindness or fellow-feeling, no ingenuity or mechanical invention in planning or executing their handicraft works, no skill or knowledge in design or architecture; they have no good horses, no good flesh, no grapes or musk-melons, no good fruits, no ice or cold water, no good food or bread

* Keene, *op. cit.*, 53.

in their bazars, no baths or colleges, no candles, no torches, not a candlestick.”*

Bábar's successor was his eldest son, Muhammad† HUMÁYÚN (“Augustus”), surnamed Násir-ad-dín, “Defender of the Faith,” who had taken part in his father's Indian campaigns. He was born 6th February, 1511 (916 A.H.),‡ and was, therefore, not yet twenty when he came to the throne. His first enterprise was an unsuccessful attempt to conquer the united kingdom of Gujarát and Málwah, whence his attention was called away by the advance of Shér Khán§ with the Afghán forces of Bengal. After a prolonged struggle Humáyún was decisively worsted in 1542 (949), and took refuge in Sind. For thirteen years the son of Bábar remained in exile, ruling his father's old kingdom of Kábul, whilst Shér Sháh, by his admirable organization of the government of Hindústán, laid the foundations of the future empire of Akbar. In 1555 Humáyún recovered Lahore, and after a sharp contest drove the Pathán forces to the eastward and occupied Dehlí, where an accident ended his life in January, 1556 (963). He was a generous and amiable profligate, much addicted to opium.

With the accession of Humáyún's son, AKBAR (“Maximus”), surnamed Jalál-ad-dín, or “Glory of the Faith,” the greatest epoch of the Moghul Empire begins. Born on 15th October, 1542 (5 Rajab 949 ||), Akbar was only in his fourteenth year when he came to the throne; but he possessed a capable guardian in the

* *Túzak-i Bábarí* (Erskine), 333.

† It was the fashion of the Moghul Emperors to include Muhammad among their names.

‡ Abu-l-Fazl, *Akbarnámah*, ED. v. 188, note. Abu-l-Fazl's optimism is effectually counteracted by the cynicism of Badáóní, ED. v. 477-549.

§ See my *Catalogue of the Coins of the Sultans of Dehlí*, 105 ff.

|| Nizám-ad-dín, *Tabakát-i Akbarí*, ED. v. 214.

Turkomán Bairám Khán, who commanded the Moghul army and acted as Prime Minister during the Emperor's minority. The Hindú general, Hímú, had already seized Dehlí, when Bairám gave him battle, and utterly defeated him (5th November, 1556) on the field of Páuípat—the scene of so many eventful conflicts in Indian history; and the boy-emperor found himself, at a single blow, master of most of Hindústán, though his authority in distant parts of his nominal dominions was at first somewhat shadowy. Akbar soon took the reins of power into his own hands. Henceforward for many years his career is a long record of conquest and annexation. Dehlí and Agrah were his from the day of Páuípat; Gwálíor was subdued in 1558 (966), Jaunpúr and Rantambhór in 1559; in 1561 Málwah was overrun, and Burhánpúr in Khandésh fell in 1562 (969); in 1567 (975) Chitór, the stronghold of the Rájputs, commanded by their Rájá, Jai Mal, was besieged and stormed, and Rájputána for a while submitted to the Moghuls.* Gujarát, nominally a province of the empire, rebelled, but was brought into subjection in 1572 (980): Akbar entered its capital, Ahmadábád, and reduced Súrat, Cambay, and Baroda. † Júnágarh, the stronghold of Káthiáwár, was annexed in 1591 (999). ‡ Bengal was another province held on an illusory tenure. It was still ruled by the Patháns in nominal dependence upon the empire. But when Dáúd, of the family of Shér Sháh, succeeded to the viceroyalty, he waxed contumacious, and rose in arms. A policy of conciliation proved unavailing, and Dáúd was overthrown in a battle near Jalasúr (1575), and finally killed in 1577 (984). Akbar's authority was thus established in Bengal, though this and other provinces (such as Orissa, Gujarát, and Rájputána) were disturbed from time to

* *Tabákát-i Akbarí*, ED. v. 327-328.

† *Ibid.* v. 350.

‡ *Ibid.* v. 461, 466.

time by temporary insurrections. Badakhshán was abandoned to the Uzbegs in 1585 (993), but, by way of compensation, Kashmír was annexed in 1587, and Kandahár six years later.

In the Deccan, Akbar's power was, so far, scarcely felt: he had, indeed, occupied Khandésh and Berár, and taken Burhánpúr and Elichpúr; but he had reinstated the native Rájás, whose tribute was intermittent and fealty barely nominal. In 1593 he had again to reduce Khandésh, and to occupy Ahmadnagar, the capital of Berár; but in each case he adhered to his policy of reinstating the native rulers as feudatories of the empire. The Rájá of Khandésh for a time justified Akbar's clemency, but Berár was soon in rebellion, partly by reason of the incompetence of Prince Murád, the drunken viceroy of the Deccan. The Emperor's trusted Minister, Abu-l-Fazl, author of the famous *Áin-i Akbarí*, or "Institutes of Akbar," was appointed to supersede him in 1599,* and Akbar himself moved south. Daulatábád had already fallen; Asírgarh, the formidable stronghold of Khandésh, endured a six months' siege, and only surrendered at last to the indomitable persistence of Abu-l-Fazl; while Ahmadnagar fell in 1600 (1008). An inscription at Fathpúr records how "His Majesty the King of Kings, whose court is Paradise, the shadow of God, Jalál-ad-dín Muhammad Akbar Pádisháh, conquered the Deccan and Dándésh,† which was heretofore Khandésh, in the Iláhí year 46, which is the year of the Hijrah 1010," &c.‡

* Murád died soon afterwards of delirium tremens.

† The name was temporarily changed in honour of the new governor, Dániyál, Akbar's son, a drunkard like his brothers. Like Murád, he fell a victim to his vice. Though kept under restraint, his servants smuggled liquor for him in a match-lock barrel, which the prince facetiously called his "bier." Keene, *op. cit.* 157.

‡ The conquest of Asírgarh took place in the 45th year, as recorded by the commemorative coin No. 166, but the honours were distributed some months later. On the Iláhí era and reckoning see below, § 4, p. lxi.

In many of these successful sieges the guns were served by English artillerymen. The Deccan provinces, however, in spite of this triumphant record, were still in a disturbed state at the time of Akbar's death, which occurred in October, 1605 (1014), when he was sixty-three years of age.

The preceding brief catalogue of Akbar's campaigns, by which he obtained and kept control over an empire which stretched from Kábul to Dhákká and from Kashmír to Ahmadnagar, is necessary to the numismatist;* but these warlike triumphs form but a small part of his claim to our admiration. In dealing with the difficulties arising in the government of a peculiarly heterogeneous empire, he stands absolutely supreme among oriental sovereigns, and may even challenge comparison with the greatest of European rulers. It may be true, as Mr. Keene urges, that he owed much of his success to the example of organization set by his able predecessor, Shér Sháh; and it is certain that he was deeply indebted to the talents of advisers like Todar Mal and Abu-l-Fazl; but the wisdom of the monarch is shown in the choice of his ministers and in his receptivity to the teaching of history. A dozen Burleighs could not have built up the power of England in the sixteenth century without the vigorous mind of Elizabeth to inspire and control them; and all the Todar Mals in Hindústán could not have welded together into an abiding empire the races, states, and religions of India in the sixteenth century without the aid and countenance of the commanding genius of Akbar. He was himself the spring and fount of the sagacious policy of his government; and the proof of the soundness of his system is the continuance of the Moghul Empire after his death, in spite of the follies

* See the records of these conquests on the coins themselves, *infra*, p. li.

and vices of his successors, until it was undone by a deliberate reversal of his policy in the bigoted reaction of his great-grandson Aurangzib. To have united under one firm government Hindús and Muhammadans, Shi'ah and Sunnis, Rájputs and Afgháns, and all the numerous races and tribes of Hindústán, was a Herculean task the difficulty of which can be adequately appreciated only by those who know the force of caste prejudices and religious obstinacy in Indian history. Akbar was the first Indian sovereign who solved the problem, if only temporarily. Our own administrators have perhaps at length succeeded in mastering it after a century of perplexing experience.

To comment in detail on Akbar's system of government is beyond the present purpose. It will be sufficient to indicate a few salient features in his policy. His chief difficulties lay in the diversity and jealousies of the races and religions with which he had to deal. He met them by wise toleration. In religion, his latitude went to perhaps fantastic lengths. He encouraged Portuguese priests and Christian pictures and statues; established a hall, called the Díwán-i Khás or 'Ibádat Khánah, "Hall of Worship," for the discussion of philosophical and religious problems by men of diverse opinions; sanctioned something approaching sun-worship, and introduced the solar reckoning of time and the Persian months; abolished* the *Kalimah*, or Muhammadan profession of faith, on the money and in state documents, &c., and substituted the simple formula, *Allahu Akbar*, "God is most great," with the response, *Jalla Jaláluhu*, "Glorified be his glory." In short, he set up an eclectic pantheism, in the place of Islám, and selected from various creeds what he thought worthy of admiration, just as he selected

* See below, p. lxvii.

his wives from different nations and creeds, Hindú, Christian, and Muslim, with an impartiality never ventured upon by previous Muhammadan sovereigns. Whatever good or harm his *Dín* or *Tauhíd Iláhí*, "Divine Monotheism," may have done, the practical side of it, as shown in the abolition of all taxes upon religious non-conformity, was a strong influence towards consolidating the empire by making all subjects equal in the sight of the tax-gatherer. To conciliate the prejudices of race, he adopted the principle of reinstating evicted Rájás as tributary chiefs of the empire. He employed Hindús, Shí'ah, and Sunnís equally, and conferred like honours upon each denomination. To form the leading men of all races and creeds into a loyal body, he established a sort of feudal aristocracy, called *mansabdárs*, who were in receipt of salaries or held lands direct from the crown, on condition of supplying men and elephants for the imperial armies: the ranks were graduated like the degrees of *chin* in the modern Russian bureaucracy, and, like them again, the rank was not hereditary. A similar system was employed in Egypt at the time of the Mamlúk Sultáns, from whom Akbar may have derived the idea. Its merits in India were unquestionable. Hindús and Moghuls and Persians stood on an equality as "Amírs of 5000" or "of 500" men, and all were under the command of one of the chief officers of the empire, the Amír-al-Umará, or Premier Noble—the Earl Marshal of Hindústán. The dangers of a territorial aristocracy (which in some form the *mansabdárs* were sure to become) were minimised by a rigorously equitable inspection and collection of the land rents, which formed the bulk of the state revenue (about 10 *crores** of rupees).

* The *crore* (*karór*) is 100 *lákhs* of 100,000 rupees, and is therefore equal to 10,000,000 rupees, or, taking the rupee at 2s. 3d. of English money of the time, 1,125,000*l.* sterling.

Other duties had been extensively remitted, and the taxation on the whole was light, the currency was admirable, and the laws were improved.

Akbar's portrait has been drawn by his son Jahángír. He was somewhat over the middle height, with a wheat-coloured complexion, inclining to dark ; his eyes and eyebrows were black ; his body stout, the chest and brow open ; and his arms and fingers were long. His voice was ringing, and in spite of his lack of education his speech was elegant. "His manners and habits were quite different from other people's, and his countenance was full of godlike dignity."*

Akbar was followed by his son Salím,† born of a Rájput princess in 1569 (977), who was proclaimed Emperor, 21st October, 1605 (8 Jumádá II., 1014), with the style of Núr-ad-dín ("Light of the Faith") Muhammad JAHÁNGÍR ("World-grasper"). He was thirty-seven years old, and maturity had in some degree mellowed his character. He had more than once broken into open insurrection against his father ; he was suspected on very good grounds of having instigated the murder of Akbar's trusted friend and minister, Abu-l-Fazl ; he was possessed of a violent and arbitrary temper ; and he was a notorious and habitual drunkard. After his accession, however, he displayed little or nothing of his former ferocity, and became almost amiable. Indeed, Sir Thomas Roe describes him, after dinner, as "very affable, and full of gentle conversation."‡ He treated rebellious officers with clemency ; and he not only issued a treatise against tobacco and an edict against intemperance, but himself set the example by seriously reforming his own habits. In his marvellously candid

* *Túzak-i Jahángírí*, ED. vi. 290. † See the coins, Nos. 288, 289.

‡ Letter to Archbp. of Canterbury, 29 Jan. 1615, *apud* Pinkerton, *Coll. of Voyages*, viii. 46.

*Memoirs** he relates how (like his wretched brothers, Murád and Dániyál) he had been addicted to intoxicating liquors from the age of eighteen, and used to drink as much as twenty cups a day, at first of wine, then of "double-distilled liquor," of such potency that it made Sir Thomas Roe sneeze, to the delight of the whole Court. But as time went on, he says, he became sensible of the injury he was doing himself, and in seven years he reduced his allowance to six or seven cups; restricted his potations to the evening; and finally, he avers, he drank only to assist digestion,† though he admits that he indulged excessively in the use of opium. William Hawkins, (a cousin of the famous Sir Richard) who lived for two years in intimate attendance upon "the Mogul," confirms, in the main, these alcoholic statistics, but makes it clear that even the five or six cups of the Emperor's reduced allowance overcame him to such a degree that "being in the height of his drink," he fell into heavy sleep, from which he was roused for supper by his attendants, who had to feed the incapable monarch.‡ "This done," adds Sir Thomas Roe, "he turned to sleep; the candles were popped out: and I groped my way out in the dark."§ The subject possesses a numismatic interest, inasmuch as Jahángír, with the unabashed frankness for which he is noted, had himself portrayed upon some of his coins in the attitude of holding a drinking-cup in his hand.||

* There are two distinct versions of the *Tázak-i Jahángíri* (also called the *Wákt'át-i Jahángíri*), or *Memoirs of Jahángír*. One was translated by Major David Price (Or. Transl. Fund, 1829); the other by Atkinson (*Asiat. Misc.* ii. 77). The latter is the better version, and was continued by Muhammad Hádí. Extracts are given in ED. vi.

† *Wákt'át-i Jahángíri*, ED. vi. 285, 341, 500.

‡ *The Hawkins' Voyages*, 437, edited by Clements R. Markham (Hakluyt Society, no. 57).

§ Sir Thomas Roe's *Journal*, *apud* Pinkerton, viii. 10.

|| See Coins, Nos. 317-321, and the remarks, p. lxxx.

He was, no doubt, influenced towards a healthier mode of life by his wife, the celebrated Núr-Mahall ("Light of the Palace"), afterwards called *Núr-Jahán* ("Light of the World"). This lady, whose maiden name was Muhr-an-Nisá, or "Seal of Womankind," had attracted the admiration of Jahángír when he was crown-prince; but Akbar married her to a young Turkomán and settled them in Bengal. After Jahángír's accession the husband was killed in a quarrel with the governor of the province, and the wife was placed under the care of one of Akbar's widows, with whom she remained during four years, and then married Jahángír (1610). There is nothing to justify a suspicion of the Emperor's connivance in the husband's death; nor do Indian historians corroborate the invidious criticisms of "Normal" by European travellers: on the contrary, they portray Núr-Mahall as a pattern of all the virtues, and worthy to wield the supreme influence which she obtained over the Emperor. "By degrees," says Muhammad Hádí, the continuer of Jahángír's *Memoirs*, "she became, except in name, undisputed sovereign of the empire, and the king himself became a tool in her hands. He used to say that Núr-Jahán Bégam has been selected, and is wise enough, to conduct the matters of state, and that he wanted only a bottle of wine and piece of meat to keep himself merry. Núr-Jahán won golden opinions from all people. She was liberal and just to all who begged her support. She was an asylum for all sufferers, and helpless girls were married at the expense of her private purse. She must have portioned about five hundred girls in her lifetime, and thousands were grateful for her generosity."* Her beauty and wisdom were universally extolled, and her devotion to her royal husband was attested by the

* ED. vi. 398-9.

white robes she wore in her long retirement during her eighteen years of widowhood till her death in 1645. Jahángír's queen, like his bottle, claims a place in numismatics, for the historian records that "coins were struck in her name, and the royal seal on firmáns bore her signature." That his statement as to coins is correct, the Catalogue will prove,* though Tavernier's story of her having designed and issued the famous zodiacal mohrs is certainly erroneous.†

Sir Thomas Roe gives a detailed picture of the Court and life of Jahángír, in which the daily levees of the Emperor formed a feature corresponding to our Court Circular. "The Mogul every morning shows himself to the common people at a window that looks into the plain before his gate. At noon he is there again to see elephants and wild beasts fight, the men of rank being under him within a rail. Hence he retires to sleep among his women. After noon he comes to the Durbar. After supper, at eight of the clock, he comes down to the Guzalcan, a fair court . . . where none are admitted but of the first quality, and few of them without leave. Here he discourses of indifferent things very affably. No business of state is done anywhere but at one of these two last places, where it is publicly canvassed, and so registered; which register might be seen for two shillings, and the common people know as much as the council. . . . This method is never altered unless sickness or drink obstruct it; and this must be known, for if he be unseen without a reason assigned, the people would mutiny; and for two days no excuse will serve, but the doors must be opened, and some admitted to see him to satisfy others. On Tuesday he sits in judgment, and hears the meanest person's complaints, examines both parties, and often sees execution done by his elephants."‡

* See Coins, Nos. 513-526.

† See below, p. lxxxi.

‡ Sir Thomas Roe's *Journal*, *apud* Pinkerton, viii. 6.

Under Jahángír the Moghul empire retained almost the same boundaries as under his father. The Deccan provinces acquired more independence, however, and the Maráthas began to be heard of for the first time. Bengal and Udaipúr were, as usual, the scenes of insurrection, and Kandahár passed into the possession of the Persian Sháh in 1622, and remained lost to the Moghuls till 1637. The government of the country was carried on, at least nominally, on Akbar's lines, and no innovations, political or religious, were hazarded. Toleration was the order of the day, as in Akbar's time. Father Francisco Corsi was a *persona grata* at Court, and Jahángír appeared to favour Christianity, and had two of his nephews baptized: but the motive of this was said to be either to bar the possible succession of the two princes to the throne, or to provide a means of importing Portuguese wives into the family. When the Jesuits declined to sanction such alliances, the Christianated youths recanted without hesitation.* It is true the Hijrah reckoning was revived in place of the new Iláhí era, but the years of the reign still continued to be calculated on the solar principle, and the Persian names of the solar months were retained. The general tranquillity was due partly to the prestige of Akbar's example, and partly to the ability of Jahángír's queen and ministers, especially Mahábat Khán, an Afghán of Kábul, Ásaf Khán, Núr-Jahán's brother, and the Emperor's able son, Khurram, afterwards Sháh-Jahán, who combined valuable services as a general with frequent rebellion as heir-apparent. Nevertheless, the seeds of corruption were being profusely sown. The accounts of European travellers, such as James I.'s ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, and his chaplain Edward Terry, William Hawkins, Sir Thomas Herbert, and Pietro della

* W. Hawkins, *l. c.* 438; Roe *ubi supra*, 47.

Valle, who visited the Moghul court at Agrah or Ajmír, or travelled in India between 1608 and 1626, unanimously condemn the venality and inefficiency of the administration. The provinces and *sirkars* were farmed by contractors, the military spirit was weakened, the country was a prey to brigands, and every one, from Núr-Jahán downwards, was greedy of gifts.* Travellers' tales are proverbially to be accepted with caution, but the picture of the court of Jahángír drawn by so capable an observer as Sir Thomas Roe cannot lightly be set aside, even when it forms a glaring contrast to that of the native chroniclers.†

Jahángír died in November, 1627 (28 Safar, 1037)‡ on his way back from one of his frequent visits to the cool valleys of Kashmír. His portrait, after a contemporary picture, is given by Terry, § and shows us a somewhat truculent *bon vivant*. He was buried in a splendid mausoleum at Lahore, and near him in a humbler tomb lies his renowned empress, Núr-Jahán. The last years of his reign had been clouded by intrigues for the succession, and his death was the signal for usurpation. His undoubted heir was Sháh-Jahán, but his youngest son, *Shahriyár*, had married Núr-Jahán's daughter, and by the mother's advice proclaimed himself Emperor at Lahore, whither he had lately retired in great confusion at the humiliating disappearance of his hair and eyebrows by the ravages of the "fox's disease." The dowager's

* Roe's *Journal*, apud Pinkerton, viii, 35.

† In his *History of Hindústán*, Mr. Keene follows the native chroniclers perhaps too exclusively. Mr. Wheeler, on the other hand, entirely repudiates them (except Badáóní, whose detractions fit in with his own views), and relies, with almost superstitious credulity, upon every scrap of European testimony.

‡ Mu'tamad Khán, *Ikbál-námah*, ED. vi. 435.

§ Terry's *Voyage*, 446, at end of *Travels of Pietro della Valle (a Noble Roman) into East-India, &c.*, transl. G. Havers, 1665. Colonel Hanna possesses two admirable contemporary portraits of Jahángír.

brother, Ásaf, however, had scruples about prolonging her virtual reign, and possessed a royal son-in-law of his own in the most capable of the princes, Sháh-Jahán : * accordingly, he set up a *fainéant* Emperor, Búlákí, a grandson of Jahángír, with the title of *Dáwar Bakhsh* ("God-given"), as a stop-gap, while he despatched an express to Sháh-Jahán to announce his father's death. Ásaf then defeated, blinded, and eventually executed Shahriyár—who was known by the nickname of *Ná-shudaní* ("Do-nothing"); the "Winter King," *Dáwar Bakhsh*, vanished—probably to Persia—after his three months' pretence of royalty ; and on 25th January, 1628 (18 Jumáda I., 1037),† Sháh-Jahán ascended at Agrah the throne which he was to occupy for thirty years.

SHÁH-JAHÁN Shiháb-ad-dín ("Lord of the World, Flame of the Faith") was born in 1592 (1000 A.H.), and was thirty-six when he came to the throne.‡ His mother was a Hindú, the daughter of the Rána of Marwar, and his paternal grandmother was also a Rájput, so that he was more Indian than Moghul. Nevertheless, by the influence of his Muhammadan wife, he acquired a certain tinge of intolerance entirely foreign to his indolent easy-going father and broad-minded grandfather. His bigotry was scarcely skin-deep, however ; for he permitted Jesuit missions in his capital and at his eldest son's court, and placed Hindús in command of his armies. His wars were chiefly in the Deccan, where Bījápúr and Golkondah were reduced to temporary submission and paid tribute,

* Arjmand Bánu, "Noble Princess," the daughter of Ásaf, and favourite wife of Sháh-Jahán, and mother of his eight sons and six daughters, died in 1631 : her monument is the celebrated Táj-Mahall at Agrah.

† ED. vii. 6.

‡ There is an admirable portrait of him, reproduced in colours, from Colonel Hanna's collection, in Mr. Constable's scholarly edition of Bernier's Travels (*Constable's Oriental Miscellany*, vol. i.).

1635 (1045); and in Afghánistán, where the Moghul arms were unsuccessful, as they were also in some fruitless expeditions into Tibet. Kandahár, however, returned for a while to its allegiance in 1637, though recaptured by the Persians in 1648. Many of these campaigns were conducted by Sháh-Jahán's son, Aurang-zíb, who proved himself a good soldier and able general, and, by winning the respect and devotion of his troops, prepared himself for an ambitious career.

Sháh-Jahán's reign is chiefly notable for the general tranquillity of the undiminished empire under the stable government of men like Ásaf Khán, Sa'd-alláh 'Allámí, and 'Alí Mardán. Tavernier eulogizes the paternal government of the Emperor, "like a father over his family," and testifies to the security of the roads, and the just administration of the law. A Hindú writer extols the equity of his rule, his wise treatment of his tenants and management of his estates, the probity of his courts of law, his personal supervision of the revenue accounts, and the general prosperity of the empire during his reign.* Sháh-Jahán was a great builder, as his works at Agrah and New Dehlí, and his great canal, attest to this day. A single item in his budget is two and a half crores (nearly 3,000,000*l*) for public edifices. His court at Lahore, or in summer in Kashmír, or at his magnificent palace-suburb of New Dehlí, called Sháhjahánábád (which was completed in A.H. 1058, after building ten years), was splendid and refined, according to the accounts of European visitors. The Augustinian friar, Manrique, who came to inspect the Jesuit missions at Agrah, found the prime minister, Ásaf Khán, at Lahore in a splendid palace decorated with paintings, some of which were of scenes in Christian hagiology

* Rái Bhára Mal, ED. vii. 171.

He dined with the minister and the Emperor himself, and observed that unveiled ladies were at the table.* The taxation must have been heavy to meet the outlay of this sumptuous court, and we read of no fewer than eighty varieties of imposts. The revenue is said to have risen during the reign from the value of about 17,000,000*l.* to 20,000,000*l.* We possess ample European evidence for the history and life of the period in the travels of Mandelslo, Bernier, Tavernier, and others, whilst a little later the Italian physician, Manouchi or Manucci, wrote his observations made during a long residence at the Moghul court.† Great variety of religious opinion prevailed among the imperial family. Dára Shikóh, the eldest son, was a freethinker, with a leaning to Christianity, encouraged by three Jesuit priests in his suite. Two of the Emperor's daughters were Christians, and Aurangzíb was a bigoted Muslim. Murád Bakhsh and Shujá' were careless and self-indulgent.

The rivalry of the brothers broke out into open conflict in 1657 (1067), when Sháh-Jahán, who was residing at Dehlí, was attacked by strangury.‡ Dára immediately took upon himself the office of Regent, and intercepted all communications with his brothers in the outlying provinces. When the news of the Emperor's illness at length became known, general confusion ensued, and

* *Itinerario* of F. Sebastian Manrique, Religioso Eremita de S. Agustín, 374 (Roma, 1649).

† They have all been translated into English. See *The Voyages and Travels of J. Albert de Mandelslo*, 1638-40, in Adam Olearius's *Voyages and Travels of the Ambassadors sent by Frederick, Duke of Holstein, to the great Duke of Muscovy and the King of Persia*, transl. J. Davies, 1662. Tavernier's *Six Voyages* have recently been re-translated by V. Ball, 1889, and Bernier has been excellently edited by Mr. Archibald Constable, 1891. Manucci's observations were edited and unfortunately garbled by Père François Catrou (1705) and translated into English in 1709.

‡ Kháfi Khán, *Muntakhab-al-Iubáb*, ED. vii. 214-19.

rebellion, long pent up, burst forth. Prince *Murád Bakhsh* ("Desire-attained") declared himself King in Gujarát, and struck coins in his own name.* *Shujá'* did the like in Bengal, and advanced upon Agrah.† Aurangzib was watching events from his camp in the Deccan. Dára and his invalid father moved from Dehlí to Agrah to meet these dangers; an army under Jai Singh, the Rájá of Ambar, defeated Shujá', who, after some further resistance, fled to Burmah and disappeared (1660); and another army under another Hindú, Mahárájá Jaswant Singh, was sent against Murád, who was joined early in 1658 by his brother Aurangzib, for his own ends, but nominally with the intention of supporting Murád's claim to the throne. A decisive battle was fought at Dharmátpúr, near Ujjain, in April, and the two brothers routed the imperial forces. A second victory near Agrah and the flight of Dára opened the way to the royal city. Sháh-Jahán, though somewhat recovered from his illness, was made a prisoner, June, 1658 (1068), and remained in captivity at Agrah till his death eight years later, in 1666 (Rajab, 1076). Murád Bakhsh was rudely undeceived by his astute brother, and sent to a dungeon at Dehlí, where he was eventually murdered (1662). Dára was caught later, paraded in ignominy through the streets of Sháhjahánábád, and executed in his prison (1659).‡

Aurangzib's road to the throne was now clear. He pretended at first to be acting as his father's deputy; but the farce could not long be kept up, and in May 1659 (1069) he was proclaimed Emperor with the style of Muhayyí-ad-dín AURANGZIB 'ÁLAMGÍR ("Preserver of the Faith, Throne-adorned, World-grasper"). Born

* See Coins, Nos. 692-700.

† See Coins, Nos. 690, 691.

‡ Kháfí Khán, ED. vii. 221-46, 266, 275.

in A.H. 1028, he was forty years of age at his accession. His mother's strict Muslim teaching, derived from her aunt Núr-Jahán, bore fruit in the son. Aurangzíb was a fanatical Muslim, and a man of strongly marked character, with all the courage of his opinions, and one whose prejudices make themselves felt. Jahángír and Sháh-Jahán had not been at the pains to bring any original ideas to bear upon their government. They had no gift of initiative, but were content to take Akbar's empire as they found it, and let things go on as usual. Provided that Jahángír had his bottle and Sháh-Jahán his stately Peacock Throne and all that it implied, they were content to let well alone. But for the soundness of Akbar's polity, and the wisdom of a series of able ministers, the empire might hardly have survived two such easy-going monarchs.

In Aurangzíb the people soon found that they had to deal with a very different sort of ruler. Not only was he a man with an idea, but he possessed the business capacity and attention to details which enabled him to carry his idea into practice. To him the Moghul empire was not so much a possession to be skilfully managed with the wisdom of this world, as a trust from God to be watched over, as a province of Islám. His wars in the Deccan, which occupied much of his energy throughout his long reign, were not so much prompted by ambition or the spirit of aggrandisement, as inspired by the zeal of a propagandist eager to bring pagan provinces within the pale of a Muhammadan empire. In every department of government the puritanical and bigoted Musalman revealed himself. He began by abolishing the heretical solar year and Persian months of Akbar, and restoring not only the Hijrah reckoning (which Jahángír had reinstated), but the lunar system for the

regnal years and the Arab names of the months.* The significant New Year's festival, or Nauróz, celebrated at the vernal equinox, was strictly prohibited. The worldly luxury of Sháh-Jahán's court was exchanged for an austerity worthy of a Wahhábí tent, and the Emperor himself not only practised extreme asceticism, but followed the Prophet's precept in plying a trade for his own support. He embroidered skull-caps, and, like a literary bootmaker of our own day, he doubtless achieved a *succès d'estime*. He disliked the ostentation of the daily levees, when crowds came to stare at the Emperor as he sat in his belvedere of state; and in abolishing the custom, which was as reassuring as a Court Circular, he materially diminished his personal influence over the people. He stirred up religious jealousies, by taxing Muslim traders less than Hindús, and exasperated the latter, who formed the large majority of his subjects, by demolishing hundreds of their temples and throwing down their idols. He infuriated the Rájputs by attempting to circumcise the Rájá of Marwar's sons and make Muslims of them. He crowned his oppression of the Hindús by reimposing the poll-tax, a duty on heresy, which had never been levied since Akbar abolished it. For such measures as these he was finally mobbed in the streets, but the stern old bigot trampled down the crowds by a charge of his war-elephants. Such a policy in the land of the Hindús was madness, and led surely to the loosing of those ties which Akbar had striven to knit. Nor could it be consistently carried out, as Aurangzib confessed by his own acts. He had himself married two Hindú wives, and he wedded his son Mu'azzam (afterwards the Emperor Bahádur) to a Hindú princess, as his forefathers had done before him, and thereby promoted

* Kháfi Khán, ED. vii. 241.

a mixture of blood which had conduced in a high degree to the improvement of their race ; he employed Hindús, like Jaswant Singh and Jai Singh and others, in positions of high trust, and graciously adopted a condescending attitude towards the English of Bombay and Calcutta.

By his strenuous advocacy of Muhammadanism he alienated the Hindús and paved the way for later disaffection. By his continual aggression and interference in the Deccan he brought the Moghul empire into contact with forces which it could neither assimilate nor subdue, and thus really weakened while he seemed to extend his realm. He stirred up the Maráthas, whom he never overcame, but left as a disastrous heritage to his successors. By his ineradicable habit of mistrust and suspicion he disheartened his ministers, and alienated his sons, one at least of whom, Mu'azzam, was inclined to be dutiful to the point of excess. Of his five sons, the eldest, Muhammad (sometimes called Mahmúd) threw in his lot with Shujá', and died in prison (1677). The second, of a Hindú mother, was Mu'azzam, who succeeded him : he, too, was imprisoned for some time by his father on groundless suspicion. The third and fourth, A'zam and Akbar, were children of a Persian lady. Once at least A'zam was on the verge of rebellion, and *Akbar* in 1682 openly espoused the cause of the insurgent Rájputs, assumed the attributes of sovereignty, and was driven into exile and died in Persia about 1706. The youngest, Kám Bakhsh, whose mother was a Hindú, became insubordinate in the Deccan and was put under arrest, only to fall later on in a rebellion against his brother.

In the midst of such troubles, but brave, resolute, and resourceful to the last, Aurangzib 'Álamgír died, March 1707 (28 Zú-l-ka'dah 1118),* at the age of

* Kháfí Khán, ED. vii. 386.

almost ninety. "The instant which has been passed in power," he wrote, "has left only sorrow behind it. I have not been the guardian and protector of the empire." With all his marvellous vitality and power of work, he had failed to achieve success, and had placed his empire on the verge of a slope down which it slid irresistibly to dissolution. His narrow and suspicious nature could not inspire enthusiasm or devotion. "The period," Mr. Keene says,* "is dull and depressing; barren of great ideas, great transactions, and great men. With an abundance of energy and many talents and even virtues, the Emperor was one of those singular human beings who combine a hot head with a cold heart, and, having the courage and ambition to achieve power, lack the unscrupulousness by which alone—in such conditions as his—power can be permanently supported and exercised. To this day his name retains its hold in the memory of Indian Muslims as that of the greatest of their rulers; and writers nearer the time can hardly find words to express their admiration of him who unquestionably prepared the ruin of his dynasty. His misfortunes were those of a bold, narrow-minded, suspicious, and centralising egotist. As his father said of him, in terms that he himself records, 'Aurangzib excelled both in action and in counsel and was well fitted to undertake the burden of affairs; but he was full of subtle suspicion, and never likely to find any one whom he could trust.'"

Yet when this last of the truly Great Moghuls died in 1707 there was little to indicate that the wide empire which he had ruled for half a century was destined to crumble in hardly more than the same period before the inroads of savage mountaineers and the steady encroach-

* *Op. cit.* 220. See his character in *ED.* vii. 157 ff.

ment of European traders. All the old provinces of Hindústán remained in undisturbed tranquillity. His money bears witness to the extent of his dominions. We find his name on coins issued at nearly forty different mints:* Kábul and Kashmír; Lahore and Multán in the Panjáb; Bhakkar on the Indus; Tattah further south in Sind; Júnágarh in Káthiáwár; Ahmadábád, Súrat, and Cambay in Gujarát; Ajmír in Rájputána; Sháhjahánábád, Sirhind, and Barailí in the *súbah* or province of Dehlí; Akbarábád (Agrah), Nárnól, Etáwah, in the province of Biána; Lucknow in Oudh; Zafarábád in the Alláhábád *súbah*; Akbarnagar and Patnah in Bihár; Makhsúsábád (*i.e.* Murshidábád), Jahángírnagar (Dhákka), and Islámábád (Chittagong), in Bengal. South of the Vindhya mountains, the testimony of the currency to the Emperor's sway is equally positive. We have coins bearing his name from the mints of Burhánpúr in Khandésh, from Ahmadnagar and Aurangábád in Berár; further south, from Sholápúr, Golkondah, Bijápúr, and Haidarábád; and even from Masulipatan and Chínápatan (Madras), far down on the Coromandel coast. All India, save the very apex of the Deccan triangle, owned the authority of Aurangzíb.

In Akbar's reign, India had been originally divided into twelve *súbahs* or provinces: Agrah, Alláhábád, Oudh, Bihár, Bengal, Dehlí, Lahore, Multán, Ajmír, Málwah, Gujarát, Kábul (with Kashmír); to which were added at a later date Khandésh, Berár, and Ahmadnagar. In Aurangzíb's time there were twenty provinces: Gondwána, Aurangábád, Bijápúr, Haidarábád, and Bídár were added in the Deccan. The mode of government in these provinces has been ably described by Bernier in a

* In the British Museum and in the list published by Mr. C. J. Rodgers in the *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* for 1883.

letter to the French minister Colbert.* The system of military feofs continued much as in Akbar's time, and many of these territorial lords were Hindús; they received high salaries, sometimes paid in land, in return for which they maintained a body of retainers, well armed and mounted for the service of the Emperor. The provinces, districts, and cities had their governors, and the administration by all accounts appears to have been fairly good for an oriental system: Manouchi indeed thought it "little inferior to that of other nations," though murder and robbery were undoubtedly far from infrequent crimes.

The history of the Moghul empire after the death of Aurangzib is a chronicle of weakness in the sovereigns and disintegration in the realm. Seventeen princes exercised the royal prerogative of coinage between 1707 and 1857 (some of whom, however, were usurpers or unsuccessful claimants for the throne), and not one of these displayed the capacity of a ruler. Aurangzib's eldest surviving son, Mu'azzam ("Very Mighty"), who had been given the title of Sháh-'Álam or "Lord of the World," was governor of Kábul at the time of his father's death, and in his absence, and in default of evidence of the late Emperor's having named a successor, the next brother, A'zam ("Mightiest") Sháh, assumed the functions of royalty and struck coins, 1707 (1118),† supported by Asad Khán and his son Zú-l-Fikár, who led what may be called the Persian faction, as opposed to that of the Afgháns and Turks, in the internal politics of Hindústán. Meanwhile Mu'azzam, accompanied by his sons, came down from Kábul, and, joined by the able governor of the Panjáb, Mun'im Khán, occupied Dehlí and Agrah.

* Bernier's *Travels* (*Constable's Oriental Misc.* i.), 200 ff.

† See Coins, Nos. 847-851.

Then, with the magnanimity which was his best characteristic, the gentle prince offered to share the empire with his brother. A'zam would not listen to terms, however, and the brothers fought on the plains near Agrah, where A'zam was slain and his army defeated, June, 1707 (18 Rabí' I. 1119).* Asad and Zú-l-Fikár were treated with the new emperor's habitual clemency, and the former was reinstated as prime minister. Mu'azzam then ascended the throne under the title of Sháh-'Álam BAHÁDUR ("Valiant") Sháh. He was then a man of sixty-four; naturally of a conciliatory and merciful disposition, the blood he drew from his Hindú mother made him benignant to his Indian subjects, and should have recommended him to his kinsmen, the refractory Rájputs. His philosophical studies indeed laid him open to the charge of being too much of a Hindú for the approbation of honest Muslims. Nevertheless, the seeds of disaffection sown by the exclusive policy of Aurangzáb bore fruit, and in spite of the new Emperor's concessions, and especially his prudent consent to rescind the hated faith-tax on non-Muslims, the Rájputs continued to nurse their awakened suspicions. Another race, the Játs, a tribe of brigands, nominally Muslims, who had their centre about Bhurtpúr, also became troublesome at this time. A new and dangerous power, that of the Sikhs, sprang up in the Panjáb, sacked Sirhind and Saháranpúr, and in spite of repulses succeeded in harrying the country up to the gates of Lahore. Finally, the Maráthas were waxing stronger and more outrageous every year. The Deccan was the weakest point in the empire from the beginning of the reign. Hardly had Bahádur appointed his youngest brother, *Kám Baksh* ("Wish-fulfiller"), viceroy of Bījápúr and Haidarábád, when that infatuated

* For this period see Kháfí Khán, ED. vii. 387-533.

prince rebelled and committed such atrocities that the Emperor was compelled to attack him. Zú-l-Fikár engaged and defeated the rebel king (who was striking coins in full assumption of sovereignty)* near Haidarábád, and Kám Bakhsh died of his wounds (1708, A.H. 1120).

In the midst of this confusion, and surrounded by portents of coming disruption, Bahádur died, 1712 (1124). He left four sons, who immediately entered with the zest of their race upon the struggle for the crown. The eldest, *'Azím-ash-Shán* ("Strong of heart"), first assumed the sceptre, but Zú-l-Fikár, the prime minister, opposed and routed him, and the prince was drowned in his flight. The successful general next defeated and slew two other brothers, Khujistah Akhtár Jahán-Sháh and Rafí'-ash-Shán, and placed the surviving of the four sons of Bahádur on the throne with the title of JAHÁNDÁR ("World-owner"). The new Emperor was an irredeemable poltroon and an abandoned debauchee. He divided his time between a dancing-girl and low taverns, whence he was brought home in a cart, and on one occasion by inadvertence left there outside his own palace to cool till the morning. "Night and day," says Kháfí, "were devoted to the lusts of this vile world. It was a fine time for dancers and singers and all the tribe of actors. There seemed to be a likelihood that the Kázís would turn tosspots and the Muftís become tipplers."† Such profligacy speedily aroused the contempt of his subjects, and two ambitious brothers, Abdallah and Husain, the chiefs of the Sayyids of Bárha, who held the posts of governors of the provinces of Alláhábád and Bihár, and belonged to the Persian sect of the Shí'ah, selected a new candidate for the Peacock Throne.

* See Coins, Nos. 852, 853.

† Kháfí Khán, ED. vii. 432-3.

This was FARRUKH-SIYAR ("Happy-natured"), son of the late 'Azím-ash-Shán, and formerly governor of Bengal under Bahádur.* The conspirators were successful; the imperial troops were defeated; the slaughtered body of Jahándár was placed on an elephant, and Zú-l-Fikár's corpse tied to its tail in a mock funeral procession (January, 1713, A.H. 1124). Farrukh-siyar was almost as effeminate as his predecessor, but his ministers and generals were men of pith. They were able to make head against the Rájputs, who gave a daughter of the Rájá of Jodhpúr in marriage to the Emperor, whilst the Sikhs were seriously discomfited and their Guru or prophet was put to death with horrible barbarity. An English embassy from Calcutta was in 1715 received with courtesy at Dehlí, and, after considerable delay, obtained certain concessions which, however, they owed mainly to the diplomatic skill evinced by their surgeon Hamilton in operating upon a tumour which hindered the consummation of the Emperor's marriage with the Rájput princess.

An estrangement had by this time grown up between Farrukh-siyar and the two Sayyids, and Husain, who had been appointed Viceroy of the Deccan, having made a humiliating peace with the Maráthas, marched upon Dehlí, assisted by a contingent of these marauders, who for the first time enjoyed the delight of exercising their predatory propensities in the capital of the Moghul empire. No opposition was attempted; Farrukh-siyar hid himself among his women, whence he was dragged forth, thrown into prison (February 1719, Rabí' II.

* Kháfi Khán states that, on hearing of the death of Bahádur, Farrukh-siyar struck coins in the name of 'Azím-ash-Shán, and, after the latter's death, in his own name. No coins, however, have hitherto been published with the name of 'Azím-ash-Shán; but the mohr No. 890, struck at Murshidábád, with the regnal year 1, may have been issued prior to Jahándár's death. Farrukh-siyar ignored Jahándár's eleven months' reign, and reckoned his own from his father's death. ED. vii. 439, 478, *note*.

1131), and after some months executed. The same year witnessed the remarkable spectacle of four princes successively assuming the crown. Two of these were set up in rapid sequence by the Sayyid brothers: they were both sons of the late prince Rafi'-ash-Shán, the son of Bahádur, and were styled RAFI'-AD-DARAJÁT ("Summit of Degree") and RAFI'-AD-DAULAH ("Summit of the State") Sháh-Jahán II. The first died in four months, and the second followed him to the grave after holding the nominal sceptre from May to September (20 Rejeb to 11 Zú-l-Ka'dah, 1131). Meanwhile, another claimant appeared in the person of *Niku-siyar* ("Excellent in disposition") a son of Akbar, the rebel son of Aurangzíb, but he was soon disposed of, though not before he had exercised the coveted privilege of issuing his own money.* The empire had fallen into confusion; the contumacy of rájás was condoned with the governorship of provinces; and most of the western part of Hindústán became almost independent in the hands of Hindús, while the Maráthas did what they pleased in the Deccan.

In the midst of this anarchy MUHAMMAD Sháh ascended the throne (Sept., 1719, 11 Zú-l-ka'dah, 1131).† He was a son of Khujistah Akhtar and grandson of Bahádur, and consequently first cousin to the three preceding puppet-kings. He appears to have been only sixteen years of age when he became Emperor, and at first he was forced to acquiesce in the tyranny of the Sayyid brothers; but the Turkish party, headed by Chin Kulich Khán, soon put an end to the domination of these Persian dictators. Their armies were defeated; Sayyid Husain was treacherously murdered, while his brother 'Abdallah, after

* See Coin No. 953, and Kháfí Khán, ED. vii. 480-2.

† Kháfí Khán, ED. vii. 485.

setting up *Ibráhím*, a brother of Rafí'-ad-daulah, on the throne in 1720, which he occupied for only a month (9 Zú-l-Hijjah, 1132, to 12 Muharram, 1133), died in captivity in 1723. Chin Kulich Khán, henceforth to be known as Ásaf Jáh Nizám-al-Mulk, became viceroy of the Deccan, and prime minister, but soon departed south to administer the important province which is still ruled by one of his descendants. He was, perhaps, the only really great and powerful man of the reign. His government of the Deccan, though always hampered by the exactions of the Maráthas, was generous and enlightened; he was a patron of poor scholars, and an author himself; and he improved his dominions by building public works, bridges, canals, and mosques. He died in the plenitude of power in June, 1748, at the age of over a hundred years. The struggle for the throne once over, Muhammad Sháh gave himself up to the self-indulgence which had become the birthright of Moghul Emperors, and left his kingdom to be overrun by the Maráthas, and to be broken up into numerous petty principalities, more or less independent, from which most of the present native states of India trace their origin.

The Emperor was aroused from his lethargy by an overwhelming catastrophe. Nádir Sháh, the usurping sovereign of Persia, in response apparently to an invitation from the Persian party in Hindústán, suddenly seized Kandahár and Kábul in 1737, and, after laying waste the Panjáb, entered Lahore. The Moghul army advanced to repel him, but was defeated after an obstinate battle near Karnól. Negotiations for peace were already in progress when Muhammad cut them short by surrendering himself in Nádir's camp. The two armies fraternized and entered Dehlí together on 19 March, 1738 (Zú-l-Hijjah, 1151).

* See Coins, Nos. 954-7; Kháfí Khán, ED. vii. 509.

Here a passing brawl led to a tumult, and Nádír ordered the streets to be swept with grape-shot. An indiscriminate massacre of the inhabitants ensued for nine hours, during which 120,000 people are said to have been slaughtered. In May the Persians marched out of Dehlí,* taking with them a Moghul princess and a treaty by which they obtained all territories west of the Indus, and leaving the Moghul empire quaking and tottering after this unprecedented shock.

Ten years later Ahmad Khán the Durrání, founder of the modern Afghan dynasty, attempted to emulate Nádír's example by invading the Panjáb and occupying Lahore (1748). He was beaten off, for the time, by the Moghuls; but such invasions are a true index to the decay of the empire. Muhammad Sháh died of grief, feeble and passive to the end (April, 1748, 27 Rabi' II. 1161). He is the last of the Moghuls who enjoyed even the semblance of power, and has been called "the seal of the house of Bábar," for "after his demise everything went to wreck."†

His son and successor AHMAD Sháh occupied the throne for fourteen years: but they were all "labour and sorrow." The history of the reign is made up of the continual jealousies and intrigues and open conflicts of the rival Persian and Turkish factions, who fought in the streets of Dehlí; the turbulence of the Játs and of the Rohilas, or Afgháns of Rohilkhand, an added element of anarchy; quarrels between Rájput rájás; incursions of the Maráthas, who, led by chiefs of the Holkar and

* See Nádír's coins, struck at Sháhjahánábád in 1152, Bhakar 1156, and Pesháwar, in the *Catalogue of the Coins of the Sháhs of Persia in the British Museum*, by R. S. Poole, 80, 82; and others struck at Lahore 1151, and in Sind (but the reading is doubtful), published by C. J. Rodgers in *Numismatic Chronicle* III. ii. 319-26. See also ED. viii. 76.

† *Siyar-al-Mutaákhkhirín*.

Sindhia lineage—names soon to become famous in the annals of British rule in India—overran Gujarát and Rájputána; and unwelcome visits from Ahmad Sháh Durráni, who again invaded the Panjáb, and only left it when the Moghuls consented to hold Multán and Lahore as tributary provinces of the Afghán kingdom.* The result of these various disturbing elements was that, while almost all India still professed fealty to the Moghul sovereign and impressed his name upon the local coinage, very little of the original empire really remained under his direct control, except the districts bordering upon the capital. "Gujarát was overrun by the Maráthas; Málwah and Rájputána had ceased to pay tribute or to acknowledge an imperial viceroy, the former being annexed to the Deccan, the latter held in sovereignty by its own rájás. The Játs were independent in the country south of Agrah, and the Bangash Patháns of Farrukhabád were equally so in the central Duáb. Oudh and Alláhábád were practically a kingdom in the hands of Safdar Jang [son of the Nizám]; the eastern Súbahs (Bihár, Bengal, and Orissa) were similarly subject to the dynasty of Iláh-wirdí; the Panjáb was tributary to the Afghán state of Kandahár; the Maráthas were supreme elsewhere, save where the Nizám kept them at arm's length."†

At Dehlí itself the power was in the hands of Ghází-ad-dín, a nephew of Safdar Jang, whose youth (he was but sixteen when he was made Amír-al-Umará, or premier noble) was no measure of his audacity and ambition. Dissatisfied with the inefficiency of Ahmad, he deposed and blinded him; then, assuming the office of vazír, he set up a man of fifty-five, the exemplary son of the

* Ample numismatic evidence exists of the presence of the Durránís in the Indus provinces. See C. J. Rodgers in *Journal of the Asiatic Soc. of Bengal*, 1885; and M. Longworth Dames in *Num. Chron.* III. viii. 325-63 (1888).

† Keene, *op. cit.* 339.

scandalous Jahándár, with the title of 'ĀLAMGĪR II. (June, 1754, 11 Sha'bán, 1167).^{*} Whatever respect the new Emperor received in his diminished dominions was due less to his own undeniable amiability and piety than to the wisdom and courage of two men, Najíb-ad-daulah, the Afghán ruler of "the fifty-two Pargánas" or region about Saháranpúr, who presently became vazír of the empire and its chief defender against the Maráthas; and Shujá'-ad-daulah, who had succeeded his father Safdar Jang as Nawáb of Oudh in October, 1754, and who joined Najíb in his efforts to withstand the domination of the southern invaders. It was not easy, however, to make even a show of imperial government in those evil times of Moghul history; and when Ahmad Durrání again came down from Kandahár and appeared at Dehlí in 1757, Najíb and Ghází showed their discretion in making an ally of a foe who was less to be dreaded than the Maráthas, inasmuch as he went off when he had got the plunder he came for, whereas the tribesmen of Holkar and Sindhia showed every disposition to stay. Having sucked Dehlí dry and drained the surrounding country as far as possible, the Durrání departed to Afghánistán in November, 1757, taking with him a few Moghul princesses for his family, and leaving Najíb as Amír-al-Umará to protect the Emperor against the encroachments of the ambitious and unscrupulous Ghází. The latter accepted the challenge and made war upon Najíb, and meanwhile had the harmless old Emperor brutally and treacherously murdered, November, 1759 (1173). 'Ālamgír II. had sat on his tottering throne for five miserable years.

The vazír Ghází-ad-dín then set up a new puppet, a grandson of Kám Bakhsh, under the name of *Sháh-*

^{*} *Tarikh-i 'Ālamgír Sání*, ED. viii. 141.

Jahán II. (it should have been III., since Rafí'-ad-daulah was the second who used the title), and the administration at Dehlí was carried on in his name for a few months.* The rightful heir, however, was the son of the late Emperor, 'Alí Gaur, infelicitously styled SHÁH-'ÁLAM ("Lord of the Universe"), and he was at once recognized as emperor by the country at large and by its powerful neighbour, Ahmad the Durrání. This alarming protector was now again in Hindústán, and, after driving away Ghází-ad-dín and his mimic king, he inflicted a memorable and crushing defeat upon the Maráthas in January, 1761, upon the historical field of Pánípat: after which he returned to Afghánistán, leaving Najíb and Shujá' to make the best of their new Emperor.

When the news came of his father's murder, Sháh-'Álam was in Bihár, bent upon establishing his claim to the viceroyalty of the eastern Súbahs, where he thought he had a better chance of enjoying the pleasures of power than in the distracted capital of his ancestors. He soon found, however, that he was out in his reckoning. Since the battle of Plassey in 1757, Bengal (with Bihár and Orissa) had been under the authority of a Nawáb, under British control. The new Emperor, however, did not at once realize the full meaning of the situation. He invaded Bengal, only to be twice repulsed by the Nawáb and the English (1760-1). Aided by Shujá'-ad-daulah, he resumed the attack in 1764, and was utterly routed 23rd October, by Munro at Baksar (Buxar) near the confluence of the Karamnasa and the Ganges.† Next day he came into the British camp, and from that date (if not earlier) the Moghul empire became practically a thing of the past. By firmáns of 12th August, 1765, a treaty

* See Coins Nos. 1086-1092.

† ED. viii. 216 ff.

signed at Alláhábád on the 16th, and articles of agreement dated three days later, the East India Company was granted the Dívání or financial administration of Bengal, Bihár, and Orissa, in consideration of the Emperor's being allowed to retain the province of Alláhábád and the district of Korah, and being given a yearly subsidy by the Company, wherewith to maintain his dignity. In other words, the English annexed the three eastern provinces, and Sháh-'Álam, whilst nominally Emperor of India, became really a pensioner of the British Crown. He kept a sorry court for some years at Alláhábád, with an English resident to look after him, and then in 1771 returned to Dehlí, exchanging, as events proved, the protection of the British for the tyranny of the Maráthas. He enjoyed, however, a brief interval of prosperity, almost of power, during the able administration of Mírzá Najaf; but the gleam of sunshine was followed by darkness. Sháh-'Álam was barbarously blinded by Ghulám Kádir in 1788, and a new puppet, *Bídár-Bakht* ("Of wakeful fortune"), son of Ahmad, was set up.* Immediately afterwards the Maráthas entered into possession, avenged the crime, and deposed the usurper, but kept the unfortunate Emperor completely under control. Thus he remained till Lord Lake's victory in 1803 freed him and Hindústán from the southern pestilence.

From the Treaty of Alláhábád in 1765 onwards the history of India has little to do with the Great Moghul: it is the history of the struggle of many adventurers of various nations for the fragments of a broken empire,† and the record of the final triumph of the English. As

* He sat on the abased throne from Shawwál, 1202, to Jumádá II, 1203 (1788). See Coins Nos. 1206-9.

† Mr. Keene's *Fall of the Mughal Empire* (1887) gives a detailed and accurate account of this period.

such it need not be detailed in this place : such parts of it as are necessary to the numismatist will be found discussed in § 9, below. Here it is only necessary to add that Sháh-'Álam died in 1806 (1221), and was succeeded in his position of imperial pensioner of the British Crown by his son, MUHAMMAD AKBAR II. ; who in turn was followed in 1837 (1253) by his son, BAHÁDUR II., whose participation in the Indian Mutiny led to his banishment in 1857 to Rangoon, where this last of the Moghul Emperors died in 1862.

The task of England has been to undo the disastrous work of Aurangzib. "It was by the alienation of the native races that the Moghul Empire perished : it is by the incorporation of those races into a loyal and united people that the British rule will endure."* But whilst endeavouring to restore Akbar's empire by Akbar's policy of wise conciliation, we have to remember that neither empire nor policy could have existed without the strong dominant ascendancy of Akbar himself ; nor can the Empress of India's domination in her eastern Empire dispense with a strong and absolute British authority, supreme and paramount over all.

* Sir William Wilson Hunter, *The Ruin of Aurangzeb*, XIXth Century, May, 1887.

§ 2. *THE CABINET OF MOGHUL COINS.*

THE series of coins of the Moghul Emperors of Hindústán in the British Museum has long been celebrated, and the important additions of the last ten years have placed it at the head of all similar collections. The nucleus of this unrivalled cabinet was the rich bequest of William Marsden in 1834. This was notably augmented by the purchase in 1847 and 1850 of coins collected by the *doyen* of Indian numismatists, Prinsep, and his worthy disciple, Edward Thomas, and by the acquisition in 1853 of the valuable Eden cabinet. Within the last decade the coins originally preserved at the India House and Office were transferred to the British Museum (1882); the fine collection of Mr. A. Grant was added in 1885; and the splendid Arabic and Persian cabinet of Gen. Sir Alexander Cunningham was purchased in 1888; while the Government of India, the Bengal Asiatic Society, the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and the Archaeological Survey of the Panjáb, have largely contributed towards filling up the gaps in the National series. These are the chief constituents in the collection; but a number of officers, civilians, and travellers in India have continually brought a few rare specimens to the Museum, and many names well known to others than numismatists may be recognised among these collectors; such as Professor H. H. Wilson, Col. Guthrie, Col. Tobin Bush, Major Hay, Sir Bartle Frere, Mr. James Gibbs, Mr. James Burgess, Mr. Da Cunha, &c.; whilst among the early benefactors of the collection, though in small numbers, may be mentioned Miss Sarah Sophia Banks (1818), the Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode (1799), Mr. R. Payne Knight (1824), and his Majesty King

George III., who contributed four specimens. As a considerable interest attaches to many of the collectors whose cabinets have combined to form the series described in the present volume, it has been judged useful to affix their names to their coins, except in cases where there were but one or two specimens presented or purchased. Coins acquired in the ordinary market have as a rule no name attached to them in the Catalogue.

The relative strength of the various component elements of the Moghul series may be summarized as follows. Excluding the East India Company's coinage, the series consists of about 1250 coins. Of these the following collections contributed nearly 1000 :—

Marsden	173
Cunningham	147
India Office	132
Alex. Grant	101
Prinsep	65
Eden	57
Thomas	58
Government of India	31
Panjáb Archaeological Survey	30
Bengal Asiatic Society	28
Hay, Payne Knight, Gibbs, Playfair, Theobald, and Bombay Asiatic Society (from 10 to 20 each)	97
Banks, Prof. Wilson, Bank of England Coll., Cracherode, Bush, Stubbs, Pearse, Frere, Yeames, Cureton, Burnes, Stewart, De Bode, Guthrie, Du Cunha, & George III. (under 10 each)	74

About two-thirds of the Moghul coinage, as represented in the British Museum, falls under the third, fourth, fifth and sixth Emperors, Akbar, Jahángír, Sháh-Jahán, and

Aurangzīb, whose reigns cover rather more than half the interval between the accession of Bábar in 1525 (A.H. 932) and the death of Sháh-'Álam in 1806 (1221). The actual numbers of gold, silver, and copper coins of these four Emperors are as follows:—

	₯	₨	Æ	Total
Akbar	75	168	39	282
Jahángír	83	161	1	245
Sháh-Jahán	50	123	—	173
Aurangzīb	24	125	—	149
Total	232	577	40	849

In this table, the very large proportion of gold to silver (more than one-half in the reign of Jahángír, and 4 on the whole number) and the extraordinary scarcity of copper will be observed. The latter subject will call for discussion later (§ 8).

The coins of the two Emperors preceding Akbar, Bábar and Humáyún, which are attributable to their Indian government, are very few, and partake of the character of the currency of Transoxiana, the province whence Bábar advanced to rule in India. Some Transoxine issues of Bábar are described in the *Catalogue of Oriental Coins*, Vol. vii, p. 163, and *Additions* part ii, p. 163, and in the *Catalogue of Persian Coins*, pp. xxv and 210. The Kashmír issues of Humáyún and Akbar are noticed in the *Catalogue of Indian Coins, Muhammadan States*, p. 80.

Of the seventeen Emperors and pretenders who struck coins between the death of Aurangzīb and the accession of Sháh-'Álam, only Muhammad Sháh appears to have issued a large currency (₯ 20. ₨ 63 = 83); Farrukhsiyar is represented by 47 coins; and the others by numbers ranging from 1 to 29. Sháh-'Álam's coinage, numerous as it is, as will be explained further on (§ 9), cannot be regarded as his personal coinage in the same sense as that of Akbar.

§ 3. *MINT CITIES.*

THE range of mints embraced in the rich series of coins from Akbar to Aurangzib furnishes a faithful chart of the growth and extent of the Moghul Empire. In the following list the later Emperors are included, though they add little to the data. Bábar and Humáyún's mints are represented only by Lahore in the British Museum collection.

AKBAR. 963—1014 (1556—1605)	Agrah, Lahore, Dehlí, Ahmadábád, Burhánpúr, Patnah, Tattah, Kábul, Multán, Alláhábád, Nárnól, Gwálíor, Sárangpúr, Jaunpúr, Sirhind, Udai- púr, Fathpúr, Urdú-Zafar-Karín, Urdú, Asír, Sítápúr, Dógám, Mal- púr, Bairátah.
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JAHÁNGÍR. 1014—37 (1605—27)	Agrah, Lahore, Dehlí, Ahmadábád, Burhánpúr, Patnah, Súrat, Tattah, Kábul, Ajmír, Jahángírnagar [Dhákká], Akbarnagar, Kashmír, Kandahár.
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Dáwar Balchsh. Lahore.

1037
(1627-8)

SHÁH-JAHÁN. 1037—68 (1628—58)	Agrah and Akbarábád, Lahore, Dehlí and Sháhjahánábád, Ahmadábád, Burhánpúr, Patnah, Súrat, Tattah, Kábul, Multán, Alláhábád, Jahán- gírnagar [Dhákká], Akbarnagar, Kashmír, Kandahár, Júnahgarh, Daulatábád, Bhakar.
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Sháh Shujá'. Akbarábád [*i.e.* Agrah].

1068—70

(1656—60)

Murád Bakhsh. Ahmadábád, Cambay, Súrat.

1068

(1658)

AURANGZÍB.

1069—1118

(1659—1707)

Akbarábád [Agrah], Lahore, Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí], Burhánpúr, Patnah, Súrat, Tattah, Kábul, Ajmír, Multán, Nárnól, Júnahgarh, Cambay, Etáwah, Khujistah-bunyád, and Aurangábád, Golkondah, Masulipatan, Ahmadnagar, Bījápúr, Chínápatan [Madras], Nasratábád, Baraílí, Lucknow, 'Álamgírpúr, Zafarpúr, Zafarábád.

A'zam.

1118-19

(1707)

Ahmadábád, Burhánpúr, Khujistah-bunyád [Aurangábád.]

Kám Bakhsh. Bījápúr, Haidarábád.

1119-20

(1708)

BAHÁDUR.

1119—23

(1707—12)

Akbarábád [Agrah], Lahore, Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí], Burhánpúr, 'Azímábád [Patnah], Súrat, Ajmír, Pesháwar, Khujistah-bunyád [Aurangábád], Sholápúr, Ujjain.

JAHÁNDÁR.

1124

(1712)

Akbarábád [Agrah], Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí], Súrat, Khujistah-bunyád [Aurangábád].

- FARRUKH-SIYAR Akbarábád [Agrah], Lahore, Sháh-jahánábád [Dehlí], Burhánpúr, Patnah and Azímábád, Súrat, Multán, Gwálíor, Etáwah, Bījápúr, Chínápatan [Madras], Barailí, Arkát, Katak, A'zamnagar, Imtiyázgarh, Gútí, Gangpúr, Murshidábád.
- 1124—31
- (1713—19)
- RAFÍ'-AD-DARAJÁT. Akbarábád [Agrah], Lahore, Sháh-jahanábád [Dehlí], Patnah, Mu'az-zamábád.
- 1131
- (1719)
- RAFÍ'-AD-DAULAH. Akbarábád [Agrah], Lahore, Sháh-jahánábád [Dehlí], 'Azímábád [Patnah], Súrat, Khujistah-bunyád [Aurangábád], Barailí, Murshidábád.
- 1131
- (1719)
- Niku-siyar.* Súrat.
- 1131
- (1719)
- Ibráhím.* Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí].
- 1132
- (1720)
- MUHAMMAD. Akbarábád [Agrah], Lahore, Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí], 'Azímábád [Patnah], Súrat, Tattah, Akbarnagar-Oudh, Kashmír, Etáwah, Khujistah-bunyád [Aurangábád], Barailí, Murshidábád, Kúrá, Ajáyúr, Islámábád [Chittagong], Benáres, Sháhábád, Siwái-Jaipur, Imtiyázgarh, Farrukhábád.
- 1131—61
- (1719—48)

<p>AHMAD. 1161—7 (1748—54)</p>	<p>Akbarábád [Agrah], Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí], 'Azímábád [Patnah], Murshidábád, Benáres, Ahmadnagar-Farrukhábád, Murádábád.</p>
<p>'ÁLAMGÍR II. 1167—73 (1754—60)</p>	<p>Akbarábád [Agrah], Lahore, Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí], Murshidábád, Ahmadnagar-Farrukhábád, Imtiyázgarh, Indrapúr [Indore].</p>
<p><i>Sháh-Jahán III.</i> 1173 (1760-1)</p>	<p>Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí], Ahmadábád, Ahmadnagar-Farrukhábád, Indrapúr [Indore], Islámábád [Chittagong].</p>
<p>SHAH-'ÁLAM. 1173—1221 (1761—1806)</p>	<p>Akbarábád [Agrah], Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí], Ahmadábád, 'Azímábád [Patnah], Súrat, Murshidábád, Ahmadnagar-Farrukhábád, Etáwah, Benáres, Bahádurpatan, Dilshádábád, Jahángírnagar [Dhákka], Srínagar, Lucknow, Najibábád.</p>
<p><i>Bidár-Bakht.</i> 1202-3 (1788)</p>	<p>Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí], Ahmadábád.</p>
<p>MUHAMMAD AKBAR II. 1221—53 (1806—37)</p>	<p>Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí].</p>
<p>BAHÁDUR II. 1253—75 (1837—57)</p>	<p>Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí].</p>

A glance at the accompanying map of India will immediately show the wide range of territory embraced

by these mint-cities. In Akbar's time they spread from Kábul and Tattah on the west to Patnah on the east, and from Lahore in the north to Udaipúr in Rájputána, and Asírgarh in Khandésh. In the reign of Aurangzib we find a large addition of Deccan mints, due to this Emperor's wars in the south. Under the pretender Kám Bakhsh, Haidarábád occurs for the first time; Arkát and Gútí appear under Farrukh-siyar, as well as the new fiscal capital of Bengal, Murshidábád, afterwards familiar on the coins of the East India Company.

The first appearance of many of these mints possesses an historical importance. The occurrence of the mint Ahmadábád on a gold mohr of 980 evidently marks the conquest of Gujarát, of which this city was the capital, in 980 (1572). Still more notable is the mohr no. 63. It bears the unique formula ضرب محمد اباد عرف اديپور مفتوحة "Struck at Muhammadábád commonly called Udaipúr, conquered," with the date 984, which corresponds to the reduction of that frequently insurgent Rájput city by Akbar in 1577. The first rupee of Burhánpúr (no 197), issued in the month Dai of 38 Iláhi (1593), records the invasion of the provinces of Khandésh and Berár in 1001. The mohr of Asír (no. 166), again, with the curious device of a falcon, and the Iláhi year 45, clearly commemorates Akbar's later conquest of the fortress of Asírgarh, the strong place of Khandésh, and the discovery of immense treasure there, in the summer of 1600. Akbar's new palace of Fathpúr, or "Victory-town," which he founded at Síkrí, 27 miles south-west of Agrah in 976-9 (1569-71), is represented in his coinage only from 986 to 989, and thenceforth disappears from the series. Mr. Rodgers, however, has described * a Zodiacal mohr (Capricornus) of Jahángír's, bearing this mint and the 14th year of his reign, and 1028 A.H. The mint Urdu,

* *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, lvii. 26.

or Urdú-Zafar-Karín ("Camp linked to Victory"); is supposed to indicate the striking of coins during Akbar's victorious progresses, in the north probably, on his way to his summer resort in the happy valley of Kashmír. It is possible, however, that the name Urdú-Zafar-Karín may possess some mystical import. All the coins bearing this mint, if such it be, present, in the place of the usual ciphers indicating the date, the single word الف, 1000. This is the only instance in the whole series (except احد in recording the first regnal year) of the use of an Arabic numeral in the place of ciphers, and it has a certain significance in view of the following circumstances recorded by the historian Badá'óní. As early as 990 Akbar had convinced himself that the Muhammadan religion was destined to last exactly 1000 years from the Hijrah and no more. It was believed that the second advent would be inaugurated by the coming of the Mahdí, and Akbar appears to have encouraged the expectation. He ordered the "Era of the Thousand" to be engraved on the coins, and commanded a Shíya'í divine to write a *Taríkh-i Alf* or "History of the Millennium" (A.H. 1-1000), and confided the completion of it to Badá'óní himself. The work appeared in the year 1000 A.H. (1592); and in the same year Akbar called-in all the old coins of his predecessors and melted them down.* There may be some connexion between this "Era of a Thousand" and the year الف 1000 on the coins; and it may not be unreasonable to suggest that these millennium pieces with the word الف are the product of the melting down of older issues recorded to have taken place in the year 1000 of the Hijrah. If this be a correct surmise, the name Urdú-Zafar-Karín may bear some such signification, in the mystical phraseology of the Shí'ah, as "Camp of the approaching triumph of the Faith."

* Badá'óní, ED. v. 534, 512.

Abu-l-Fazl's account of Akbar's mints in the *Áin-i-Akbarí* is very imperfect. He states that at the beginning of the reign gold was struck in many parts of the empire; but at the time he wrote, only at four places, the seat of government [Fathpúr], Bengál [*i.e.* Dhákká], Ahmadábád, and Kábul. Silver was also coined there, and likewise at ten other towns:—Iláhábás, Agrah, Ujjain, Súrat, Dehlí, Patnah, Kashmír, Lahore, Multán, and Tándah. Copper, however, he says, proceeded from twenty mints:—Ajmír, Oudh, Atak, Alwar, Badáón, Benáres, Bhakar, Bahrah, Patnah, Jaunpúr, Jálandár, Hardwár, Hisár Fírózah, Kálpi, Gwálíor, Górákhpúr, Kalánwar, Lucknow, Mandú, Nágór, Sirhind, Siálkót, Sironj, Saháranpúr, Sárangpúr, Sambal, Kanauj, Rantambhór.* A comparison with the coins will at once show the inaccuracy of these statements.

Few of Akbar's mints present difficulties in identification. The mohr no. 31 is ascribed to Sárangpúr, but it must be admitted that there is no trace of the ك in the mint, which reads merely سارنپور. It may be urged, however, that as this city, the capital of Málwah, was annexed by Akbar in 969, according to the *Tubakát-i Akbarí*, the appearance of a solitary gold piece with its name in 972 (the date of this coin) was in character with Akbar's proceedings at Udaipúr and Asírgarh. All three are in the nature of commemorative medals, and we do not meet with these mints again in the series. The name سلور on no. 177 has been read پشاور Pesháwar, but with little confidence; Mr. Rodgers,† however, suggests سيتاپور Sítápúr, and the diacritical points favour his interpretation. Mr. Rodgers and Mr. Oliver‡ have read the mint دوکام as دوکانو, Dóganw:

* See § 8 below.

† *Journ. As. Soc. Bengal*, lii. 97.

‡ *Ibid.* lv.

but, while it is most probably the same name, there can be no question that the last letter on the copper coins nos. 263, 271, is م not نو. Several places called Deogaon are mentioned in Abu-l-Fazl's list of Todar Mal's rent-roll. Málpúr in Gujarát, and Bairátah, which Gen. Sir Alex. Cunningham supposes to be Vairáta, in Rájputána, noted for copper mines, are among the rarer mints which occur only among Akbar's copper currency. The mint Tattah has frequently been confused with Patnah: the distinction is explained in a footnote to p. 37.

Among Jahángír's mints we find evidence of this Emperor's well-known predilection for the cool valleys of Kashmír and Afghánistán as refuges from the summer heats of the Indian plains. Kashmír, Kandahár, and Kábul occur frequently upon his coins; and at first sight one is tempted to identify Jahángírnagar with Jahángírpúr, a familiar hunting-ground of the Emperor on the way from Lahore to Kashmír, especially as it first occurs at a time when he was frequently in that neighbourhood: but a comparison of the style of the engraving on the coins of this mint with that of the contemporary coins of Patnah, another mint of the Eastern Súbahs, leaves little doubt that Prof. Dowson* is right in identifying Jahángírnagar with Dhákká (originally Bengálah).† Jahángír not only celebrated his own name in the christening of the city of Jahángírnagar: he also named Akbaruagar (Rájmahall) after his father. So Sháh-Jahán called the new suburb he added to Dehlí in 1648 (1058) Sháh-jahánábád, and renamed Agrah Akbarábád. In later times we meet with other eponymous mints, as Murádábád (so named after Murád Bakhsh), Aurangábád and 'Álamgírpúr (after Aurangzíb 'Álamgír),

* ED. vii. 241.

† Cunningham, *Arch. Surv.*, xv. 127.

A'zamnagar (after A'zam), Mu'azzamábád (after Mu'azzam, Bahádur's original name), Farrukhábád (after Farrukh-siyar), and 'Azímábád (Patnah, after 'Azím-ash-Shán). In like manner Murshidábád (formerly Makhsúsábád) records the name of Mír Ja'far Khán, the Díwán or revenue officer and afterwards Nawáb Názim or military governor of Bengal (1704-1725), who received the title of Murshid Kuli Khán; while Najibábád was the capital of the famous Rohila chief Najib-ad-daulah, of the time of Sháh-'Álam. In still more recent days we meet with such combinations as Abbottábád. Some of these new names for old cities are difficult to identify: *e.g.* 'Álamgírpúr and Zafarpúr, in the time of Aurangzib; Mu'azzamábád in that of Rafi'-ad-daraját, and Bahádurpatan in that of Sháh-'Álam. If we are permitted to regard such terms as -púr, -nagar, -garh, -patan, and -ábád, as interchangeable (which is doubtful), 'Alamgírpúr may stand for 'Alamgírnagar in Bengal, Zafarpúr for Zafarábád, in the province of Alláhábád (N.W.P.), or for Zafarnagar near Burhánpúr, and Bahádurpatan for Bahádurgarh, which is frequently mentioned in the wars of the time of Sháh-'Álam. Mu'azzamábád, however, cannot be explained by any such hypothesis; and Nasratábád, in Aurangzib's reign, may represent any newly conquered city, or may be the modern Násirábád. Dilshádábád, again, "City of heart's content," is a species of pet-name.

Among Sháh-Jahán's mints is one which, even when compared with several other specimens of the time of Aurangzib, is difficult to decipher, in consequence of the bad preservation of the marginal inscriptions. There can be no doubt, however, that it must be read جونه Júnah, and sometimes more completely جوبه كره Júnah-garh, (compare Asír and Asírgarh). The extremely rude fabric of all the examples of this mint would be explained

by the remote situation of Júnágarh, a fortress in Káthi-
 áwár, renowned for its formidable strength, but taken by
 Akbar after three months' siege in 999 (early in 1591)
 and annexed to the empire.* It is true that Júnágarh is
 generally spelt with an alif (جونا كره, "Old Fort"), but
 it may nevertheless have been originally derived from
 the name Júnah, جونه, which belonged to Muhammad
 ibn Taghlak, and afterwards have been corrupted to suit
 the meaning of "Old Fort." Júnágarh was an impor-
 tant stronghold, the chief place in the district of Súrat
 in Káthiáwár (not to be confounded with the greater
 Súrat further to the south-east). Sir Thomas Roe†
 refers to it as the capital of "Soret," and Mandelslo men-
 tions it under the name of "Jangar" as the chief city
 of that district. It is still a separate native state and
 has had a Nawáb of its own for the last century and a
 half. Akbar found here and at the greater Súrat
 (which he took in 980) some guns and mortars
 abandoned by the Ottoman Sultán Sulaimán the
 Great, after his fruitless attack on Diu in 1538. In
 Sháh-Jahán's reign may be noted an indication of the
 southward expansion of the empire in the occurrence of
 of the mint Daulatábád (the ancient Deogír) on coins of
 1039 &c., the date of this Emperor's first campaign in
 the Deccan.

From the reign of Sháh-Jahán onwards a source
 of confusion is found in the similarity between the names
 Alláhábád (properly Iláhábád, originally Iláhábás),
 and Akbarábád, (written on the coins اباد اك and اباد اك)
 which differ merely in the absence or presence of the
 small ة after the ل which stands for ل in اباد اك and ك in
 اباد اك. It is commonly stated that the name of this city,
 founded by Akbar in 1572, and called by him Iláhábás,

* *Tabakát-i Akbarí*, ED. v. 461, 466.

† *Journal*, Pinkerton, viii. 53.

was changed to Iláhábád by Sháh-Jahán. The latter form, however, as well as Iláhábás, occurs on coins of Akbar himself.

The rival princes Shujá' and Murád Bakhsh divided the empire, before the triumph of Aurangzíb: Shujá's advance from Bengal is marked by his issuing coins at Akbarábád (Agrah); while Murád struck at the old and future capitals of Gujarát, Ahmadábád and Súrat, and also at Cambay. It should be noticed that in this, the earliest, occurrence of the mint Cambay, the name is spelt correctly **كهنایت** Khanbáyat or Khanbáit (pronounced Khambáit). It is stated in the *Túzak-i Jahángirí* or "Memoirs of Jahángir" that Khambáit is derived from Khamb, a pillar; whence Khambáwatí and Khambáit.* On later coins the name is spelt **كنبايت**, without the *h*.

Aurangzíb's coinage exhibits several mints unused by his predecessors, chiefly situated in the Deccan, where, as has been seen, he waged continual war. The chief mint is Aurangábád (also called on coins and in Kháfí Khan's history, Khujistah-bunyád, or "Auspicious Structure," named after himself, and henceforward the capital of the Moghul power in the Deccan,—a dignity previously enjoyed by Burhánpúr. Other Deccan mints now appearing for the first time are Golkondah,† Ahmad-nagar, Bījápúr, Chínápatan (the old name for Madras), and Masulipatan (Machhlipatan). In Hindústán we find

* ED. vi. 354. It should be added that no coins are known corresponding to the "gold and silver tankas" described in the *Memoirs* as having been struck at Cambay in A.H. 1027, regnal year 12, "ten and twenty times heavier than the current gold mohr and rupee," and with the remarkable legend (on the silver), "After the conquest of the Deccan he came from Mándú to Gujarát." Jahángir claims them as "an invention of my own," and calls them "Jahangirí tankas," adding that all previous tankas were of copper.

† The coin No. 726 is erroneously printed Calcutta: it should of course be Golkondah.

as new mints Lucknow, Barailí, Zafarábád, and the unidentified names already referred to:—Zafarpúr, 'Álamgírpúr, and Nasratábád.

Of the later Emperors and aspirants to the throne, A'zam and Kám Bakhsh struck coins only in the Dekhan, the latter adding Haidarábád to the list of Moghul mints; Bahádur struck at Sholápúr in the Deccan (ceded to Aurangzíb in 1668 by 'Alí 'Ádil Sháh of BÍjápúr), and Ujjain in Málwah; and re-named Patnah 'Azímábád, after his son 'Azím-ash-Shán. In Farrukh-siyar's currency Arkát, A'zamnagar, and Murshidábád appear for the first time; and a diminutive gold coinage, resembling that of southern India, forms a new feature; it issued from Imtiyázgarh ("Distinction-Fort," Aurangzíb's new name for Adoni, which I at first read Imtiyáz Karrah), Gútí, Gangpúr (in Chupíá Nágpúr), and another mint which is illegible. A similar issue, also from Imtiyázgarh, occurs in the coinage of Muhammad Sháh and of 'Álamgír II. Two new mints appear with the name of Rafí'-ad-daraját: Mu'azzamábád (unidentified) and Kúrá, which is probably not the Kúrá near Sironj, but the city spelt variously كورا and كوره, in the Duáb, and generally written Korah in the maps. Muhammad Sháh repeats the rare mints Kúrá and Imtiyázgarh, and adds Benáres, Akbarnagar-Oudh, Farrukhábád, Siwái-Jaipúr (founded in his day by Siwái-Jai-Singh), Islámábád (the new name given to Chátgáon, or Chittagong, on its conquest in 1076), Sháhábád (an ancient city in the province of Oudh, with the addition on the coin of the word فتوح), and Ajáyúr, اجايور thus pointed, possibly Ajáyapúr, the old name of Bakror.* Murádábád, though by no means a new creation, first appears in this series on a coin of Ahmad Sháh; and Indrapúr (the old name of Indore*) on the issues of 'Álamgír II. In Sháh-'Álam's


* Cunningham, *Arch. Survey*, i. 13.

time the new mints of Bahádur-patan and Najíbábád (already referred to), Srínagar and Dilshádábád, appear for the first time.

Several of the principal mints are generally, but not invariably, provided with honorific prefixes. Thus Lahore is styled *Dár-as-Saltanah*, "Seat of Empire;" Dehlí, *Dár-al-Khiláfah*, "Seat of the Caliphate;" Bijápúr, *Dár-az-Zafar*, "Seat of Victory;" Ajmír, *Dár-al-Khair*, "Seat of Weal;" Kábul, *Dár-al-Mulk*, "Seat of Royalty;" Agrah, *Mustakarr-al-Khiláfah* "Resting place of the Khalifate;" Multán, *Dár-al-Amán*, "Seat of Safety." A list of these is given in Index II A. Mr. Rodgers* mentions *Bandar-al-Mubárah*, "the Blessed Port," as a prefix of Súrat (so termed because it was the Báb-al-hájj, or starting point of the Indian pilgrimage to Mekka), and *Baldat-al-Fákhrah*, "the Resplendent Town," as a prefix of Burhánpúr: neither of these occurs in the British Museum collection.

Abu-l-Fazl's *Áin-i Akbarí* contains some sections on Akbar's mints and their management, and the simple processes of assaying and coining; and the late Mr. Blochmann's translation reproduces some native drawings of the various operations in use in Akbar's time. The chief officer of the mint was the *dárógah*,† under whom were the *sairafí* or *sarráf* (assayer), the foreman, clerk, bullion-buyer, treasurer, weigher, melter, and plate-maker or flan-cutter (*zarráb*), and *sikkachí* or puncher. The best engraver of dies was 'Alí Ahmad, of Dehlí.‡

* *Proceedings As. Soc. Bengal*, Jan. 1883.

† Or 'darugha, in Mongol , lieutenant or governor. The word occurs on coins of the Ilkháns of Persia: see my *Catalogue of Oriental Coins*, vol. vi. p. lxvi. &c. Sir William Hedges, in 1682-4, speaks of the "droga" of the mint (*Diary*, ed. Yule, i. 129, Hakluyt Society).

‡ *Áin*, transl. H. Blochmann, i. 18-22 (1873).

According to Lieut. Moor,* who wrote in 1794, the method of coining in Bombay was extremely primitive, and doubtless had remained unchanged for centuries: "the metal is brought to the mint in bars the size of the little finger, where are a number of persons seated on the ground provided with scales and weights, a hammer, and an instrument between a chissel and a punch: before each man's birth is fixed a stone by way of anvil. The bars are cut into pieces, by guess, and if, on weighing, any deficiency is found, a little particle is punched into the intended rupee; if too heavy, a piece is cut off, and so on until the exact quantity remains. These pieces are then taken to a second person, whose whole apparatus consists of a hammer and a stone anvil, and he batters them into something of a round shape, about seven eighths of an inch diameter, and one eighth thick; when they are ready for the impression. The die is composed of two pieces, one inserted firmly into the ground; the other, about eight inches long, is held in the right hand of the operator, who, squatting on his heels . . . fills his left hand with the intended coins, which he with inconceivable quickness slips upon the fixed die with his thumb and middle finger, with his fore finger as dexterously removing them when his assistant, a second man with a mall, has given it the impression, which he does as rapidly as he can raise and strike with the mall on the die held in the right hand of the coiner. . . . The rupee is then sent to the Treasury, ready for currency, as no milling or any farther process is considered necessary."

* *Narrative of the operations of Captain Little's Detachment, etc.*, 499, 500.

§ 4. ERAS, REGNAL YEARS, AND PERSIAN MONTHS.

THE era exclusively employed by all the Moghul Emperors, with the exception of Akbar, is the Muhammadan Hijrah. Akbar also made use of this reckoning up to the 28th (solar) year of his reign, beginning 11 March, o.s., 1583, A.H. 991,* when he instituted his *Iláhí* or “divine” epoch, composed of solar years, and dating from the vernal equinox of the first year of his reign (1556). The British Museum possesses one rupee of the 28th year of this epoch; and from this time to the end of the reign the *Iláhí* years were employed to the almost total exclusion† of the Muhammadan reckoning. Together with the use of the *Iláhí* epoch, the custom of recording the month of issue was introduced upon the currency. The months thus employed were those of the ancient Persian Kalendar, consisting of twelve solar months: Farwardín, Ardíbihist, Khúrdád, Tír, Mardád, Shahriwar, Mihr, Abán, Azur, Dai, Bahman and Isfandármiz.

The following table of Akbar’s *Iláhí* years, from the 28th, when the new reckoning was introduced, will be found useful. It is taken from Sir Henry Elliot’s table in the *History of India as told by its own Historians*, vol. iv., p. 246.

* Abu-l-Fazl, in the *Áin*, places the date of inauguration of the *Iláhí* era at A.H. 992. The discrepancy between this statement and the positive evidence of the rupee no. 177, which bears the regnal year 28, beginning 28 Safar, or March 10, 991, may be reconciled by supposing the change of reckoning to have taken place near the end of the solar year, which would bring it into the new Hijrah year 992, and A.D. 1584.

† See, however, pp. 20, 30-1, and 47.

AKBAR'S ILÁHÍ YEARS

from the 28th to the 50th

WITH THE CORRESPONDING HIJRAH AND CHRISTIAN YEARS.

ILÁHÍ	A.H.		A.D.
28 began	991 (28 Safar)	...	1583 (11 March,*o.s.)
29 „	992 (8 Rabí' I.)	...	1584
30 „	993 (19 „)	...	1585
31 „	994 (29 „)	...	1586
32 „	995 (11 „ II.)	...	1587
33 „	996 (22 „)	..	1588
34 „	997 (4 Jumádá I.)	..	1589
35 „	998 (14 „)	...	1590
36 „	999 (24 „)	...	1591
37 „	1000 (5 „ II.)	...	1592
38 „	1001 (17 „)	...	1593
39 „	1002 (28 „)	...	1594
40 „	1003 (9 Rajab)	...	1595
41 „	1004 (20 „)	...	1596
42 „	1005 (2 Sha'bán)	...	1597
43 „	1006 (13 „)	...	1598
44 „	1007 (23 „)	...	1599
45 „	1008 (4 Ramazán)	...	1600
46 „	1009 (15 „)	...	1601
47 „	1010 (26 „)	...	1602
48 „	1011 (6 Shawwál)	...	1603
49 „	1012 (17 „)	...	1604
50 „	1013 (28 „)	...	1605

* Beginning of course at sunset on the 10th, as the Muhammadan day begins at night.

When Jahángír succeeded his father, he abolished the *Iláhí* era, and reverted to that of the Hijrah, even specifying the word *Hijrí* هجرى on some coins. But, whilst reverting to the *lunar* reckoning for the years counted from the Hijrah, or ordinary "date" of his coins, he still employed the *solar* year and Persian months in stating the year of his reign on the coinage, though without any pretence of establishing a new epoch, but simply as our own Acts of Parliament are dated by the Queen's regnal years. This singular juxtaposition of lunar and solar years on the currency has not, I believe, been noticed by numismatists; but the use of the Persian names of months would by itself suggest the employment of a solar reckoning, and the statement of Kháfí Khán the historian and the evidence of the coins themselves place the matter beyond a doubt. It will be found that as the lunar years are about ten days shorter than solar, and therefore advance more rapidly, so on the coins the Hijrah years overtake and finally overlap the regnal years. Thus the regnal year 22 appears on the coins in conjunction with the Hijrah years 1036 and 1037, *i.e.* it began in 1036 and ended in 1037; whereas, had the regnal reckoning been lunar, 1036-7 would have corresponded to parts of the regnal year 23 (beginning Ramazán 1036). Besides retaining Akbar's solar reckoning for regnal years, Jahángír preserved the special term *Iláhí* in connexion with the regnal year, using it in the same manner as *julús*—a term which he also occasionally employed. Thus he inscribed his coins with ضرب اكبر ۱ ماه مهر الهی, and also with سنه ۱ جلوس. The custom of recording the *julús* or regnal year was preserved by all succeeding Emperors and pretenders; but the solar years and Persian months were banished from the coinage and the exchequer by Aurangzíb, who was, as has been seen,

a zealous Muhammadan, and thenceforward the lunar reckoning was strictly adhered to, together with the Arabian months, though these are never named on the coins. It should be observed that discrepancies between the Hijrah year and the regnal year are not infrequent. Sometimes this is due to the employment of an old die ; sometimes it is caused by the carelessness of the mint-masters. The use of the solar reckoning for the regnal years, and the lunar for the Hijrah date, during Jahángír's and Sháh-Jahán's reigns, when the two were constantly shifting their relative positions, may reasonably have caused some confusion. The Hijrah and regnal dates are always expressed in figures, not words ; except the first year of the reign, which is usually written احد, and the year 1000, الف ;* and excepting also the Hijrah years on Akbar's copper coins, which are expressed in Persian numerals (نهصد و هشتاد و هفت, &c.).

* On a probable mystical interpretation of this numeral, in connexion with the anticipated end of the world at the thousandth year of the Hijrah, see above, lii.

§ 5. *INSCRIPTIONS, TITLES, WEIGHT, &c.*


THE earliest coins of the Moghul Emperors naturally followed the design and style, and adopted the broad thin shape, of the coins of the Transoxine Tímúris from whom Bábar sprang. He and his son Humáyún placed the *Kalimah*, or profession of faith in God and his Prophet in the obverse area, and surrounded it with a marginal inscription containing the names and virtues of the first Four Khalifs. On the reverse were arranged, partly in the margin, partly in the area, the name, surname (*lakab*), and titles of the Emperor, which began with the usual Transoxine style of السلطان الاعظم الخاقان المكرم, "the mightiest Sultán, the honourable Khakán," Zahr-ad-dín Muhammad Bábar, or Abu-l-Muzaffar Muhammad Humáyún, and ended with the most general of all Moghul titles, *Pádisháh Ghází*, "Victorious King," together with the benedictory formula, خلد الله تعالى ملكه, or part of it. Humáyún on one coin introduced the innovation of سيد السلاطين, "Lord of Sultáns," into his title; and on another he used, once only, the Koranic verse يَرْزُقُ اللهُ مَنْ يَشَاءُ بِغَيْرِ حِسَابٍ, "God rewards whom He wills without reckoning" (Kor. ii. 208).


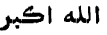
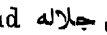
Akbar for a short time followed the example of his predecessors and adopted the Transoxine style of coin, and the same elaborate titles; but already, by the influence of Todar Mal, Arabic was being superseded by Persian in the imperial bureaux and among the engravers of seals and coins;* and by this time Akbar had

* Some of the early Moghul coins evince an imperfect acquaintance with Arabic: as in the frequent confusion of ابى, ابي, and ابا, and the slip بجا انا بكر, for بجاى ابي بكر; which, however, should be بصدق. The change from Arabic to Persian in the coin inscriptions has necessitated a corresponding change in orthography: e.g. the final *z* is no longer to be dotted.

realized the wisdom of conforming to the traditional preference of his Indian subjects for thick dumpy coins, instead of the broad thin pieces of the Khalifs and their successors. Accordingly, we see him abandoning the Transoxine forms; first the *Khákán* disappeared, then the *Sultán*, and finally there remained only the title *Pádisháh Ghází*, which continued in vogue to the end of the Moghul empire. The *Kalimah* and Khalifs' names, however, still retained their place in the obverse area and margin, and the benediction, رضى الله عنهم or دل الله بهم, was sometimes appended. At the same time he adopted the thicker form which continued henceforward to be characteristic of the Moghul currency. The coins of Akbar and of his successors, Jahángír and Sháh-Jahán, are splendid specimens of the moneyer's art. They may be compared advantageously in respect of execution and uniformity of standard with any contemporary European money, and far excel any other Oriental coinage. The inscriptions are boldly yet gracefully drawn in the rohání (and sometimes the ta'lík) character, and the borders and other ornaments are simple and artistic. The engraving was entrusted to men of reputation in their art, and the difference in their styles may be detected in the issues of the various mints, where a traditional character of writing evidently prevailed. It is easy to distinguish the issues of Kashmír from those of Lahore at a glance, and similarly those of Lahore from the coinage of Patnah, or from that of Burhánpúr, &c. The differences may be clearly traced in the Plates.

Akbar was troubled with a perpetual restless yearning after innovation, in small matters as well as great; and among the useless changes he devised (besides many exceedingly valuable reforms) was an alteration of the shape of the money. Coins had hitherto been usually round, which was a sufficient reason for their being now

made square. Round coins were obviously the more convenient, but the square shape had the merits of eccentricity and originality, though unfortunately the form was not absolutely novel, seeing that it had already been employed by the kings of Kashmír and Málwah. Akbar first tried the experiment of an oblong coin with scalloped ends (see nos. 50, 51, and compare the lozenge-shaped coin, no. 168), known as *mihrábí*, because it resembled the arch of a prayer-niche; but in 986 he began to strike square coins in gold at Fathpúr, his new capital, and in silver at Fathpúr, Lahore, and other mints. The square-shape was not long retained for his gold currency, but in silver it lasted, together with the round, until the end of the reign. After Akbar square coins were seldom used; but Jahángír struck a few, and there are four square mohrs of Sháh-Jahán in the British Museum. On Akbar's square coins the long tail of the , &c., in the names or epithets of the Four Khalifs, is turned to account to form a sort of border between the margin and the area, which contains the *Kalimah*; at the same time the reverse margin is abolished, and the simple *Pádisháh Ghází* takes the place of the longer titles of the earlier coins.

Akbar's *Iláhí* coinage, begun in A.H. 992, is both round and square in silver (generally square up to the 40th year of the reign, 1003), but only round in gold. The inscriptions indicate the religious changes of the time. The Muhammadan profession of faith and the Four Khalifs and their virtues have vanished, and in their place appears the new *Iláhí* formula, , "God is most great: glorified be his glory." This formula either occupies the whole of the obverse, leaving the reverse for the Persian month and *Iláhí* year; or  appears on the obverse, and  and the *Iláhí* year on the reverse. The Emperor's name does

not appear upon the Iláhí currency; but it has been pointed out that الله اكبر not only means "God is most great," but also may be interpreted "Akbar is God;" and the suggestion has been made that the Emperor played upon the double meaning. If he did so, the levity was wholly out of keeping with his character and conduct in all other respects. This coinage endured till the end of the reign, but was never imitated by Akbar's successors.*

With Jahangír's coinage (after the rupees, nos. 288-9, which appear to have been struck during his governorship of Gujarát, and on which he is styled *Salím Sháh Sultán* and *Málik al-Mulk*), a new phase in inscriptions begins. The Iláhí formula is abandoned, and the Muhammadan *Kalimah* rarely appears;† and their place is filled by a doggerel Persian rhyme which is dignified by the name of *distich* or couplet (in Arabic *bait*). The use of *Persian distichs* was begun on a coin of the time of Akbar,‡ but Jahangír employed them on the majority of his coins, and the Court poets were busily engaged in manipulating suitable verses. A list of these jingles is given in Index VI. Their meaning is generally nothing more than a euphuistic mode of expressing the fact that the Emperor caused the coin to be struck; the radiance of the sun and the gold, or the

* A curious little group of coins is described on pp. 47, 48, under the heading "Gujarát Fabric." They have all the appearance of the later Kachh coins, and some present the name of Akbar with the date 1215—in this respect also agreeing with the Gujarát habit of imitating old coins and inserting modern dates. See *Catalogue of Indian Coins, Muhammadan States*, lx.

† In the British Museum Collection it occurs only on a single mohr and ten rupees of the first two or three years of the reign.

‡ See the three specimens, Nos. 254, 254a, 254b. Mr. Rodgers, who describes dated specimens of this piece (Iláhí 44, 45), remarks that it is said to have been issued by Prince Salím (Jahangír) when in rebellion against his father Akbar; but does not cite his authority for the statement (*Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, lvii, 1888).

moon and the silver, supplying felicitous references to the glory of his Majesty's epoch. The florid inflation of the distichs, however, finds no counterpart in the enumeration of the Emperor's titles: *Pádisháh Ghází* is all he styles himself, and often plain *Sháh* suffices. When he joins his queen's name on the coins, she is described as *Núr-Jahán Pádisháh Bégam*.

Indeed the *titles* assumed by the Moghul Emperors from Jahángír onwards are singularly devoid of oriental bombast. They seldom used their proper name (as Salím, Khurram),* but employed the name assumed on (or before) coming to the throne, as Jahángír, Sháh-Jahán, together with the orthodox name Muhammad. To this they added their lakab or surname, as Núr-ad-dín, Shiháb-ad-dín; and sometimes a patronymic, as Abu-l-Muzaffar, Abu-l-Fath. Finally came the sovereign title, *Pádisháh Ghází*, used by all the Emperors, except Farrukh-siyar, who preferred to style himself پادشاه بحرو بر, "Monarch of sea and land," and Raff'-ad-daraját, who claimed to be شهنشاه بحرو بر "Sháh of Sháhs of sea and land." Sháh-Jahán added a horoscopic title, *Sáhib Kirán Sání*, "Second Lord of [auspicious] Conjunction"—his ancestor Tímúr being the first; and the same style was adopted by Shujá' and Muhammad. Murád Bakhsh, who had the patronymic Abu-l-Muzaffar, and the unique lakab *Muzawwaj-ad-dín*, "Wedded to the Faith," (?) assumed the title of سکندر ثانی, "The Second Alexander." Aurangzíb was given to ostentatious humility, and beyond his throne-name 'Álamgír,

* Sháh-Jahán's first Lahore rupee is an exception to this rule: here he is styled Abu-l-Muzaffar Násir-ad-dín Muhammad Sháh-Jahán Khurram, though afterwards his lakab is always Shiháb-ad-dín, and his proper name, Khurram, never recurs. This coin may have been struck on the occasion of his first proclamation as Emperor, which took place at Lahore, 2 Jumádú I., 1037; and the style may have been altered when he ascended the throne at Agrah a fortnight later.

generally called himself plain *Sháh*, rarely *Pádisháh* or *Pádisháh Ghází*, and only twice or thrice engraved his lakab, &c., in the form *Muhayyí-ad-dín Muhammad Bahádur*. A'zam Sháh had a title of his own, *Pádisháh Mamálik*, "King of Realms." Jahándár was *Padisháh Jahán* and *Sáhib Kirán*. Niku-siyar was *Pádisháhi zamán Sháh bi-lutfi-lláh Muhammad*, "Monarch of the Age, King by the grace of God." Ahmad used the epithet *Bahádur*, and 'Álamgír II. was styled *Abu-l-'Adl 'Azíz-ad-dín*, "Father of justice, Honoured of the Faith;" while Sháh-'Álam invented a new formula, including the title *حامى دين اله محمد شاه عالم پادشاه* "Defender of the divine Faith," &c.

One of Jahangír's inscriptions contains an anagram :
 زور ازل در عدد شد برابر حروف جهانگیر والله اكبر

"The letters of *Jahángír* and *Alláhu Akbar*
 Are equal in value from the beginning of time."

This is explained by the fact that the letters ج (3), ه (5), ا (1), ن (50), ك (20), ى (10), and ر (200), of *جهانگیر*, and those of ا (1), ل (30, 30), ه (5), ا (1), ك (20), ب (2), ر (200), when added together, respectively make up the sum of 289.

The general arrangement of the inscriptions after Jahángír is very regular. Persian distichs become rare, and the *Kalimah*, with the mint and month,* occupies the obverse, and the imperial titles the reverse of Sháh-Jahán's money, sometimes entirely in the area, sometimes divided between area and margin; while the Hijrah date and regnal year are variously distributed between the obverse and reverse: on some coins the Four Khalifs and their virtues, followed by the mint, surround the *Kalimah*. The inscriptions on the *Nisárs* (see § 7) are more elementary. The usurpers Murád and Shujá' imitated Sháh-Jahán's arrange-

* The names of months rarely occur after A.H. 1041.

ment. Aurangzib, however, introduced a new style, and in spite of his orthodoxy, abolished the profession of faith. The reason was, however, a proof of reverence; for he was afraid lest the sacred words should pass with the coins into "unworthy places and fall under the feet of infidels."* The obverse contains the mint and the formula *جلوس میمنت مانوس* "In the year . . . of his reign of tranquil prosperity," while the reverse has the Emperor's simple titles or else the Persian distich,

سکه زد در جهان چو مهر منیر
شاه اورنگ زیب عالمگیر

which has been rendered :†

Through all the world he struck his sun-like coin of golden ore,
Sháh Aurangzib (throne-ornament) of earth the conqueror.

Marginal inscriptions were abolished (save on a few examples), and never reappear in the series.

The *julús* formula *جلوس میمنت مانوس* and the mint continue to occupy the obverse to the end of the series. The reverse inscription of all the succeeding Emperors from Bahádur to Muhammad Akbar II. consists of the name and titles of the sovereign, preceded by the word *سکه*, or *سکه مبارک*, "Auspicious money;" except in the case of Jahándár, Farrukh-siyar, and Rafí'-ad-daraját, and some of Sháh-'Álam's coins, when Persian formulas were again employed. One Emperor alone, the devout 'Álamgír II., restored for a single year the Muhammadan *Kalimah* and the Four Khalifs with their virtues, which had been in disuse since Sháh-Jahán's reign.

The names of the coins of the Moghul Emperors appear

* Kháfí Khán, ED. vii. 241.

† B. S. Poole, *Cat. Coins of the Sháhs of Persia*, lxxxiv.

to have been numerous, if Abu-l-Fazl's account * of Akbar's coinage may be taken as typical of the whole series. The general term for a gold coin is *mohr*, commonly called *mohur* (a "seal" or "impression"); for a silver coin, *rupee* (or more accurately *rupíh*), and for the copper coin *dám*. But in Akbar's time the different varieties and subdivisions had separate names. Abu-l-Fazl's list of these names ought to be of great value to the numismatist, but, in fact, it forms but another instance of the incapacity of oriental (and for that matter most European) historians to describe accurately or systematically the coins which passed under their own eyes. Al-Makrízí's well-known treatise is a case in point. It is the best account we have of Arabic numismatics by an Arabic writer, but it is far from being what it might easily have been made, had the author made an adequate study of his subject. Abu-l-Fazl gives a long list of names, without supplying the necessary means of identifying the coins to which they belong. Many of the types he describes do not appear to have been preserved in any collection, whilst many existing coins are not described. His list may be conveniently arranged as follows. All are round coins, unless otherwise described.

AKBAR'S COINAGE.

GOLD.

Sihansuh, or 100 *mohr* piece. (Maksúd's work.)

Obv. Kalimah. Margin, الله يرزق من يشاء بغير حساب
(Kor. ii. 208).

Rev. Margin, السلطان الاعظم الخاقان المعظم خلد
الله ملكه وسلطانه

* *Áin-i Akbari*, Blochmann's trans., i. 31 ff. Compare E. Thomas, *Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Delhi*, 418 ff.

100 *mohr piece* (improved by 'Alí Ahmaḍ).

Obv. افضل دينار ينفق الرجل دينار ينفق على اصحاب
فى سبيل الله

Rev. السلطان العالى الخليفة المتعالى خلد الله تعالى
ملكه وسلطانه وابد عدله واحسانه

A third variety was engraved with two Persian rubá'ís of Fáizí.

Rahas, or 50 *mohr piece*, was inscribed with a rubá'í of Fáizí.

Atmah, both round and square, had also a rubá'í.

Binsat, or 20 *mohr piece*, both round and square.

Chugal, or double *mohr*, square.

Round La'l-i Jalá'í, or double *mohr* in weight and value ;
inscr. يا معين, and الله اكبر.

Of *single mohrs* there were eight :—

(1) Round :

Aftábí, worth 12 rupees : } obv. الله اكبر جل جلاله ;
Ilá'hí, worth 10 rupees : } rev. mint and date.

'*Adlgutkah*, worth 9 rupees : يا معين, and الله اكبر.

Mohr, worth 9 rupees : with *Kalimah*.

(2) Square :

Square La'l-i Jalá'í, worth 10 rupees : obv. الله اكبر ;
rev. جل جلاله.

Mu'íní, worth 10 rupees : inscr. يا معين ; also *round*,
worth 9 rupees.

(3) [Other shapes, not so stated] :

Míhrábí, worth 9 rupees.

Chahárgóshah, worth 12 rupees (Thomas says 30).

Of *half-mohrs*, three :—

Gird = $\frac{1}{2}$ *Ilá'hí*, same inscriptions.

Dhan = $\frac{1}{2}$ *La'l-i Jalá'í*.

Salímí = $\frac{1}{2}$ '*Adlgutkah*.

Of *quarter-mohrs*, three:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ *Salímí*.

Rabí = $\frac{1}{4}$ *Aftábí*.

Man = $\frac{1}{4}$ *Iláhí* and *Jalálí*.

Of other fractions:—

Panj = $\frac{1}{5}$ *Iláhí*.

Pandan = $\frac{1}{5}$ *La'l-i Jalálí*: lily and wild rose on two sides.

Sumní = $\frac{1}{5}$ *Iláhí*: obv. الله اكبر; rev. جل جلاله.

Kalá = $\frac{1}{16}$ *Iláhí*: wild rose on both sides.

Zarah = $\frac{1}{32}$ *Ilahi*: „ „

SILVER.

Rupee, round } worth 40 *dáms*: obv. الله اكبر جل
Jalálah, square } جلاله; rev. date.

Darb = $\frac{1}{2}$ *Jalálah*.

Charn = $\frac{1}{4}$ „

Pandú = $\frac{1}{5}$ „

Ashí = $\frac{1}{8}$ „

Dasá = $\frac{1}{10}$ „

Kalá = $\frac{1}{16}$ „

Súkí = $\frac{1}{20}$ „

COPPER.

Dám, originally called *Paisah* or *Bahlólí*: obv. mint;
rev. date.

Adhélah = $\frac{1}{2}$ *dám*

Páulah = $\frac{1}{4}$ „

Damrí = $\frac{1}{5}$ „

Abu-l-Fazl adds that *mohrs*, *rupees*, and *dáms* form the usual commercial currency. He also mentions that in the 27th year of Akbar's reign four kinds of mohr were allowed to be current, viz. the *La'l-i Jaláhé*, which was quite pure, and worth 400 *dáms*; the *mohr* (360 *dáms*); the *mohr* reduced by wear (355 *dáms*), and the *mohr* much rubbed (350 *dáms*); also three kinds of *rupees*, viz. square, pure silver, worth 40 *dáms*; the old round *Akbarsháhi* (39 *dáms*), and worn specimens of both (38 *dáms*). These regulations for passing worn coin

were modified in the 29th and 36th years of the reign.

It is clear that Abu-l-Fazl is writing of Akbar's later coinage, after the introduction of the *Iláhí* issues, and that he does not concern himself much with the earlier coins, which he refers to under the name of "the old round *Akbarsháhí*." In silver, he only mentions *Iláhí rupees* and *jalálahs*, though he refers to the older *Kalimah* coins in gold as *mohrs*. He is obviously wrong in attributing an issue of *La'l-i Jalálís* to the 27th year of the reign, for it was not till the 28th year that the *Iláhí* era and the formula *Jalla Jaláluhu* were introduced. Of Akbar's large coins (100, 50, 20, and 2 mohr pieces) not one is known in modern collections; but a five mohr piece is preserved in the British Museum (no. 23), which is not mentioned in Abu-l-Fazl's list. A few of the single mohrs may be identified. Nos. 50 and 51 are undoubtedly *Mihrábís* from their shape, resembling the arch of a niche for prayer, and the lozenge-shaped coin no. 168 may be a variety of this species. The *Ohahár góshah*, or "four-cornered," sounds very like the same thing. No coin of Akbar in the Museum bears the inscription *يا معين* (O Protector)*; but it appears on some of Jahángír's issues. Of the *Iláhí* gold, no. 165 is an *Aftábí*, and 164 a *Rabí'* or quarter-*Aftábí*; but no. 163 has the inscriptions of the square *La'l-i Jalálí*, only it is round. It seems probable that Abu-l-Fazl, whilst describing a round *La'l-i Jalálí*, equal to two mohrs, omitted to mention that there was also a round *La'l-i Jalálí* single mohr. He also entirely ignores the singular square issue of Fathpúr in 986, etc., and of Urdu-Zafar-Karín of 1000, though these have the peculiarities of a square form, and a heavier weight than the rest. The difference of value seems to have depended upon the purity, and

* One is described by Mr. Delmerick, with no mint, but year 981, in *J.B.A.S.* xlv.

not upon the weight, and this cannot be tested without injuring the coins. Of the silver pieces mentioned by Abu-l-Fazl, it is easy to recognize the *Rupee* in (e.g.) no. 177, and the square *Jalálah* in 179 and 185, etc.; the *Darb* in 184, the *Charn* in 188, the *Asht* in 202, etc.; Of the copper, the *Dáms* and *half Dáms* (*Adhélahs*), are called *fulús* on their inscriptions, and *tankahs* and double *tankahs* occur.*

In Jahángír's *Memoirs* † some names of his coins are recorded, but they only refer to phenomenal pieces. The *Núr-i Sháhí* was equal to 2000 *tolahs*, the *Núr-i Jahán* to 1000, the *Núr-i daulat* to 500, the *Núr-mohr* to 100. The *tolah* was substituted for the gold rupee (i.e. *mohr*). There were corresponding pieces in silver. The *tolah* was probably the heavier coin issued by Jahángír in the first five years of his reign.

The *weight* of the Moghul coinage, allowing for wear, is strikingly exact and uniform, as soon as the uncertainty of the earliest issues is passed. There are no gold coins of Bábar in the British Museum, but his silver pieces weighed from 69 to 73 grs., and were doubtless intended for dirhams of the Tímúrí standard, not rupees. Humáyún struck small gold pieces of 13 to 16 grs. and 8 grs. ($\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ of *dínár*), and silver of 37, 47, 68, 71, 72, 73, 110, 112, 113, and 180 grs., in which we may perhaps trace a transition from the Transoxine dirham to the full rupee weight of 180 grs. Akbar, with his habitual comprehension of the exigencies of the time, began at once with an Indian standard, and his weights of 170 grs. for the gold *mohr*, and 180 for the silver rupee, continued to be the accepted model, with few exceptions, throughout the rule of his dynasty. His *gold* coins (in the British Museum series) vary in weight from 166 to

* See below, § 8.

† Transl. Major D. Price, p. 11.

169, and only a few worn coins drop to 164, 162, and one to 157. The square issue of Fathpúr and Lahore 986—8, and Urdú-Zafar-Karín rise to a different standard of 186 to 187 grs., with sub-divisions of 93 and 46 : but the object of this alteration is not known, nor is it referred to by the historians. In 992, the new *Ilahí* issue was introduced, with the weight at first of 187, and later of 168 (for 170). A few early gold coins weigh only 18 and 9 grs., like Humáyún's, and two of A.H. 988 weigh 15 grs. The *silver* coinage was clearly intended to weigh 180 grs., though most of the existing specimens are reduced a few grains by wear. The half rupee weighs from 86 to 89 grs.; the quarter from 42 to 44; and the eighth, from 19 to 21. Jahángír for the first five years of his reign, up to A.H. 1019, used a weight of 202, rising finally to 211 grs., for his gold coins, and 212, rising to 220, for his rupees (and 105-106 for the half-rupee) : but after 1019, except in the case of four coins of Kandahár and Kashmír, he reverted to Akbar's standard, and his mohr weighs about 168, and his quarter-mohr 42, while his rupee weighs about 176 grs., and the half-rupee, 89. One five mohr piece of his is preserved, weighing 843 grs., which gives $168\frac{3}{5}$ to the mohr. Sháh-Jahán, Aurangzíb, Bahádur, Muhammad, etc., follow the same standard; but a few of Farrukhsiyar's rupees, struck at Katak and Jahángírnagar, rise as high as 187 grs.

A curious variety of gold coin was issued by Farrukhsiyar, Muhammad, and 'Álamgír II., in addition to their ordinary *mohrs*. The coins of this type are very small, with a diameter of .4 to .5 in. for the larger, weighing 51 to 53 grs., and of .3 or .35 for the smaller, weighing 22 grs. In the character of the engraving they resemble other small issues of Southern India, and two of their miuts are in the Deccan, Imtiyáz-garh and Gútí. The former

has always been read Karrah, كره, the city in the Duáb, and the word beneath it has been interpreted as referring to the coin : "decoration of Karrah." There can be no doubt, however, that the two form a compound name Imtiyáz-garh, امتياز كره, "Distinction Fort," or "Fort *par excellence*," which, according to Mr. C. J. Rodgers, was a name given by Aurangzib to Adwání, the Adóní of the maps, a little north of Gútí. The close similarity of its style would lead one to look for the third mint, Gangpúr, in the same neighbourhood : but the district of Gangpúr is in Chutiá Nágpúr. Possibly it has some traditional connexion with the old Ganga dynasty of Talkad in Mysore ; or it may relate to one of the sacred rivers of Southern India. Of its Deccan fabric there can be no doubt.

§ 6. *IMAGES AND ZODIACAL SIGNS.*

THE Moghul Emperors, with the exception of Aurangzíb 'Álamgír and his name-sake 'Álamgír II., were far from strict in their observance of the laws of the Korán. As has been seen, they were commonly addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors; they married unbelieving wives, instead of making them merely concubine slaves in accordance with the orthodox custom of Islám, and their encouragement of the fine arts was free from the trammels of Koranic Puritanism. They were fond of pictures and sculpture, and paid no regard to the divine ordinance which prohibited the representation of living beings in art. They even delighted to adorn their palaces with paintings and statues portraying scenes which belong to the sacred traditions of Christianity, and images of the Blessed Virgin and portraits of St. John Baptist contributed to the decoration of their Court. The same disregard of orthodox prejudices may be occasionally observed on their coinage. So long, indeed, as the Muslim profession of faith occupied its rightful place on Akbar's coins, no profane image desecrated the formula: but after the Emperor had discovered the errors of Islám and had founded his own "Divine Religion," the objection to the representation of living things on the coins was no longer in force. Yet Akbar used images very sparingly. A falcon is depicted on the first and only coin of Asir (No. 166), possibly in allusion to the conquering swoop of the besiegers. On No. 173, a duck appears on a coin of Agrah. Another gold coin, without the name of the mint, bears a curious representation of a crowned archer, with stretched bow and sheaf of arrows, followed by a

woman, who draws back her long veil from her face. This may refer to the submission (in A.H. 1013, the date of this coin) of the King of Bījápúr, which was accompanied by the gift of his daughter to be the bride of Prince Dániyál, Akbar's son.

Jahángír's use of images on the coinage was much more marked than his father's. In the sixth year of his reign (1020) he ventured upon the daring innovation of engraving his own portrait on some of his gold coins. He is represented in bust with head turned to the left, and face wearing only a moustache; the shoulders are covered by a brocaded dress, and a turban adorned with the imperial *jikkah* or egret is on his head; his hand holds sometimes a book, sometimes fruit; and sometimes he holds a book in one hand and a goblet in the other. If, as is probable, the book is intended for the Korán, its combination with a wine-cup must have been regarded by orthodox Muslims as an outrage. In the following year (1021), and in 1023, Jahángír placed on some of his gold pieces his royal person seated cross-legged on a throne, with the inseparable goblet raised in his right hand, and with an aureole or nimbus round his head, which he probably derived from some Christian paintings, but which wears a singularly incongruous air in conjunction with the wine-cup and the Emperor's bacchanalian pose. On the reverse of most of these portrait coins is a lion surmounted by the sun, apparently setting behind it, or, in astrological language *Sol in constellatione Leonis*, the sun entering the sign Leo; but on some coins the sun appears without the lion. The presence of the sun has been explained as a reference to the fact that Jahángír was born on a Sunday; but it is more probable that the sun's image appears in virtue of the tendency towards solar worship which undoubtedly found encouragement under Akbar, and was never positively

repudiated by his successor. It is possible that the choice of the zodiacal sign Leo may be connected with the month (rather than the day) of the Emperor's birth, which was surrounded by mysterious omens and spiritual agencies, if we are to believe the historians.

It is not probable that these "bacchanalian coins," as they have been called, were intended for general circulation. They would have caused deep umbrage to any orthodox Sunnis into whose hands they fell, and even Shíya'ís, with all their freedom from traditional prejudice, would hardly have relished these vinous representations. The portrait-coins were doubtless in the nature of medals or presentation pieces, rather than money for circulation. The ordinary coinage without images continued to be struck simultaneously with the "bacchanalian" issues.

On the other hand, the well-known *zodiacal* coins of Jahángír were certainly intended to pass as ordinary money, and generally took the place of the common coinage of the Agra mint during the eight years of their issue (1027-34). Tavernier, who visited the court of Aurangzíb in the middle of the seventeenth century, was the first to report the pretty legend that Núr-Jahán, the Emperor's gifted wife, begged her adoring husband to allow her twenty-four hours of supreme sovereignty, and, on obtaining his consent, immediately issued the celebrated zodiacal coins, having previously had the necessary bullion collected and the dies engraved with her own name and that of the Emperor. The story is refuted by the zodiacal coins themselves: they do not, as a rule, bear Núr-Jahán's name; and instead of being all of one date, and issued within twenty-four hours, they are spread over eight years.* Jahángír's own account of the origin

* Two zodiacal mohrs (not in the British Museum) present the name of Núr-Jahán as well as that of Jahángír, and bear the latest

of these pieces is doubtless correct and authentic. He says in his *Memoirs*,* “Formerly it was customary to strike my name on one side of the coin, and that of the place, and the month, and the year of the reign, on the obverse. It now occurred to my mind that, instead of the name of the month, the figure of the sign of the zodiac corresponding to the particular month, should be stamped. For instance, in the month of Farwardín, the figure of a ram, in Ardibihist that of a bull, and so on; that is, in every month in which a coin might be struck, the figure of the constellation in which the sun might be at the time, should be impressed on one side of it. This was my own innovation: it had never been done before.”

The British Museum possesses an unrivalled series of these zodiacal issues.† It includes a complete set of all the zodiacal signs in genuine mohrs, with several varieties of each sign, in all forty-three specimens; seven signs (fourteen coins) of the silver zodiacal rupees, in which a complete set of the signs is not known to exist; ten gold and one silver specimen of mediæval forgeries, and a complete series of the signs in modern imitation half-rupees. Some of the signs are rarer than others, and Aquarius is especially rare in both metals. The figures of the various signs, combined with the solar rays, as a rule agree with their traditional representation. The ram, humped bull, embracing twins, crab, lion, scales, scorpion, centaur, capricorn, and two fish present no special peculiarities. But Virgo appears in three different forms on the genuine mohrs; first as the

known date, 1034. One of these, of the sign Cancer, and mint Ajmír, was described by Mr. Gibbs in *Proceedings of the As. Soc. of Bengal*, 1883. The other, in the Bibliothèque Nationale, is engraved in Bonneville, and mentioned by Marsden, *Num. Orient.* 630.

* *Túzak-i Jahángírl*, ED. vi. 357.

† It does not, however, possess any of the earliest year, 1027, nor of the latest, 1034.

traditional standing winged figure with ear of corn; secondly, as a squatting woman with a braid of hair down her back,—a typical Indian figure; and thirdly, as a woman with a pitcher on her head, who might be described as a female Aquarius; and a fourth form, of a dancing girl, appears on one of the forged mohrs. Aquarius is represented as an old man with a pitcher of water, or by the pitcher alone.

The zodiacal coins, both gold and silver, have always attracted much attention and emulation among collectors. The Hindús after a time came to regard them as talismans, to be worn prophylactically round the neck,* and English ladies have not despised them as ornaments. They have consequently been extensively forged, and few collections exist which do not contain some of these imitations. A distinction, however, must be drawn between different classes of these forgeries. There is (1) a small class of gold zodiacal mohrs which are clearly ancient, and in spite of their rude workmanship and the peculiar forms of the zodiacal signs, may not be forgeries at all, but merely trial-pieces of Jahángír's time: such are nos. 333c, 339, and 346a, all of the year 1030 and 16th of the reign, which are represented in the lowest line of Plate X. On the whole, I believe them to be almost contemporary imitations. Then (2) there are more recent forgeries, distinguished by a certain crudeness and sharpness in the drawing and execution of the figures, and a tendency to blunder in the Persian inscriptions; these are numbered, in the gold, 376 to 384 in the Catalogue; and there is but one silver forgery of

* Marsden states that his zodiacal coins came from Mr. Crow, formerly chief of the Súrat factory of the East India Company; and adds that the Hindús treated them as talismans. Lieut. Edward Moor (*Narrative of the operations of Captain Little's Detachment*, 490) mentions the sale of a set of zodiacal mohrs at Bombay in 1790 for the sum of 2500 rupees.

this class, the rupee no. 385. In the representation of Virgo, the forgeries show, besides the usual type (as the true coin 338, and the forgery 378), a curious figure of a dancing woman, which does not occur on any genuine mohr at present known. Finally (3), there is a class of modern half-rupees which, unlike the first two classes, can never have been intended to pass as counterfeit money, but must have been either an avowedly new currency, or else intended merely as ornaments. They are struck from the same dies as the imitation gold mohrs, or from dies closely resembling them; and thus bearing inscriptions peculiar to mohrs, and not borne by rupees, would have been immediately detected. They were probably struck to please somebody's fancy, and tradition ascribes them to a Frenchman, Colonel Martine, well known in the history of the Company's power in India; but Marsden denies this, on the authority of the Colonel's personal friends.

In spite of general indications in the style and fabric, there is often considerable difficulty in distinguishing the imitation from the genuine mohrs, and numismatists are frequently found to differ in their decisions. In distinguishing the British Museum forgeries, the late Mr. James Gibbs' experience has proved of value.*

* See *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, xiv. 155-160, and *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1883.

such, however, would of course be employed only for trade with European nations, and would not pass in the interior of India. When Charles II.'s queen brought him, as part of her dowry, the port and island of Bombay (in 1661, but the place was not surrendered till 1665), the king by Letters Patent dated 27 March, 1669, transferred them to the Company, to be held "as of the Manor of East Greenwich" in free and common soccage at a farm rent of 10*l*. Bombay soon (1685) became the seat of the Western Presidency, and already in 1671 a mint was founded, where the Company's agents by royal permission issued a local coinage of their own with English inscriptions, for circulation in the island and the immediate neighbourhood. The Letters Patent of 5 October, 1677, contain the following clause on this subject: "**And also** of our farther especiall grace vertuwe knowledge and meere motion **We doe** by these presents for us our Heires and Successors give and graunt unto the said Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies and their Successors full and free liberty power and Authority from tyme to tyme and at all tymes hereafter within the Port and Island of Bombay in the East Indies and the Precincts and Territoryes thereof and thereunto belonging to Stamp and Coyne or Caused to bee Stamped and Coyned moneys of Gold Silver Copper Tynne or Lead or of any mixt mettall Compounded or made up of them or any of them to bee Currant within the said Port and Island Fort and Townes and the Precincts and Territories thereof And also in all the Islands Ports Havens Cittys Creeks Townes and Places whatsoever within the East Indies Expressed mentioned or contayned in our said severall Charters or Letters Patents herein before mentioned or either of them with such Impression and

Inscription thereupon to be made and to be called or knowne by the Name or Names of Rupees Pices and Budgerookes," etc.* The historian Kháfí Khán records that "some rupees which the English had coined at Bombay with the name of their impure king," were shown to the Emperor Aurangzíb in 1694 (A.H. 1105); but when Kháfí Khán was sent to expostulate, the chief of the Bombay factory explained that these pieces were only "current in our own jurisdiction."† Such coins are, therefore, properly classed as English colonial currency. For circulation among the natives in India, the Company were forced either to send their bullion to be minted by the Moghul governors, or to imitate at various local mints the common coins of the contemporary Moghul Emperor. The native princes having raised objections to this exercise of the privilege of coining, the Company obtained further powers by Letters Patent from James II., dated 12 April, 1686 (A.H. 1097), by which they were authorized to issue at all their forts copies of the current native coins, on the condition that they maintained an equal weight and fineness with the pieces they copied. The Bombay factory was directed to use "such stamps, dies, and tools, as were common in the country."‡ In 1688-9, the native authorities, anxious to obviate the exercise of this royal permission, granted the Company the right to send their bullion to be coined at the Moghul mint at Súrat; but it appears they preferred to continue their practice of coining at Bombay.

At this early period there is no means of distinguishing between the Moghul issues and the Company's

* Facsimile in *Journal of Indian Art*, No. 31. See also Sir G. Birdwood, *Report on the Old Records of the India Office*, 2nd reprint, 219, &c.

† Kháfí Khán, ED. vii. 351.

‡ Parchment Records, India Office: Birdwood, *op. cit.*, 285.

imitations. Nor can we be certain that a coin bearing the name of a certain city was struck at that mint. We read, for example, that the Bengal Council in 1707 (1119), sent a specimen of the new Emperor Bahádur's rupees to Fort St. George to be copied for use in the trade with Bengal.* But it is specially mentioned that this rupee was not to be used at Madras, because it might give offence to the rival Emperor, or pretender, Kám Bakhsh, whose influence was then predominant in the Deccan. Thus Bengal rupees † might be coined at Madras, and (as will be seen) Madras rupees at Calcutta.

So far all coining by the Company at their own mints was carried on with difficulty and interruption, and against the will of the Moghul rulers; indeed, the Company's coinage was at this period simple forgery, though the fact that it passed among the natives shows that it was intrinsically as good as the imperial currency, from which it apparently could not be distinguished. But in 1717 (1129) the Company were permitted to escape from this invidious position. In that year the Emperor Farrukh-siyar, yielding, no doubt, to substantial persuasions, and perceiving the futility of resistance, granted a firmán by which the English were allowed to coin money of the Empire in the island of Bombay.‡ The permission, however, is said to have not been practically put in force till 1725 (1137), when the Bombay mint, which had apparently fallen into disuse, no doubt by reason of the Emperor's opposition, was rebuilt.§ In 1742 (1154-5) the Company were also granted permission to coin rupees in imitation of those struck by the Imperial

* Thurston, *op. cit.*, 24.

† The word rupee is often officially used in a general sense to include both gold and silver coins; and we come across the term "gold rupee" in the writings of European travellers.

‡ Thurston, *op. cit.*, 25.

§ In contradiction of this statement, see below, p. cvi.

governors at Arkát,* and they issued rupees, with the name of the nominal mint Arkát, at Fort St. George for circulation in the Deccan, and later on, at Calcutta and Dhákká for use in Bengal. The French Compagnie des Indes exercised a similar privilege of issuing "Arkát" rupees at Pondicherry. The Arkát rupees struck at Madras had the mark of a *trisúl*, or "Siva's trident"; those struck at Calcutta, a *rose*; and the French, a *crescent*.†

In Bengal the Company were for a long time obliged to send their bullion to be coined at the mints of the Nawáb of the province, which were at Dhákká, Patnah, and Murshidábád. But at length in 1759 (1171-2), the Nawáb Siráj-ad-daulah gave them permission to establish a mint of their own at Calcutta.‡ In 1764 (1176), after the battle of Buxar, the Moghul Emperor Sháh-'Álam submitted to the English, who in 1765 took over the administration of what remained of his realm, but assigned to him the province of Alláhábád with the district of Korah, together with a subsidy for his establishment.§ In taking over the administration, the Company also assumed the right of coinage. At first, indeed, the Nawáb of Bengal continued to strike coins, whilst agreeing to pass Calcutta rupees as equal to those of his own mint of Murshidábád; but the mints at Patnah, Dhákká, and Murshidábád were soon abolished, and all the coins for Bengal were struck at Calcutta, whatever supposititious mint name they might bear.||

* Prinsep, *Useful Tables*, 24.

† Thurston, *op. cit.*, 50; 102 note.

‡ *Ibid.* 33.

§ This was arranged by the Treaty of Alláhábád, dated 16 Aug., 1765, between the English and the Nawáb Vazír of Oudh, and by "Articles of agreement," dated 19 Aug., 1765, confirming certain firmáns of the 12th of the same month. The Treaty is given in facsimile in the *Journal of Indian Art*, No 31. The coin issued in the Emperor's name at Calcutta in A.H. 1176, the only piece of its kind, seems to have been struck in commemoration of this event. It is in the nature of a medal.

|| Thurston, *op. cit.*, 34, 38.

Here, then, we come upon one of the perplexities of this period. For some years after 1765 there appears to have been a double issue in Bengal,—the Nawáb's and the Company's; and no record so far has been published of the distinction between the two. In the classification of these issues in the present volume, the principal guide has been the style and fabric of the coins themselves.

In 1793 (1207-8) the Company endeavoured to put an end to the existing confusion and discrepancies of weight and purity by establishing a standard currency which should supersede the various local issues. For this purpose they selected the coinage struck at Murshidábád in the 19th year of Sháh-'Álam's reign as the most suitable for imitation,—presumably because the most correct in standard and the most perfect in design and execution. The result was the coin familiar to Anglo-Indians under the name of the "19 san" or "sikkah" rupee (and mohr) of Murshidábád, which was now fixed as the standard coin to the exclusion of all others in Bengal, though the old rupees of the 11th, 12th and 15th year were still to pass current until there should be a sufficiency of the new coinage.* The old mints at Dhákká, Patnah, and Murshidábád are said to have been revived for this issue: but Marsden asserts that it was all coined at Calcutta. The 19th year of Sháh-'Álam's reign was retained on the obverse, whatever Hijrah year might appear on the reverse, and this absurd anachronism went on until the true colonial coinage of 1835 was introduced.

So much for the foundation of the Lower Bengal coinage which formed the chief currency of Calcutta until 1835, though modified, from time to time, notably in 1818 and 1832. The upper country in Bengal, however, was served from other mints, of which the chief were Benáres and Farrukhábád, and these were the only two

* Marsden, *Num. Orient.*, ii. 688. Prinsep, *op. cit.*, 24.

up-country mints used by the Company until 1830. The Benáres mint was established by Rájá Balwant Singh in 1730 (1142), and remained under native control for twenty years after the Company took over the administration of the province in 1765.* The Company's Farrukhábád mint was founded in 1803 (1218), about a year after the Duáb had been ceded to the English, and issued its "45 san" rupee, in imitation of what was known as the "Lucknow 45 san sikkah"† struck at the Fathgarh mint of the Moghul: the 45th year of 'Sháh-Álam corresponding to the year 1218 of the Hijrah (1803). The Benáres mint which had for some time been issuing the Nawáb of Oudh's rupees, in 1806 was made to coin Company's coin, with the mint-mark of the trisúl or Siva's trident. Neither mint enjoyed a long existence. That at Farrukhábád was closed in 1824 (1240) and that at Benáres in 1830 (1246):‡ but, in accordance with the anomalous ways of the time the Benáres mint ceased to issue its own rupees in 1819, and substituted an issue of *Farrukhábád* rupees from 1819 till its suppression in 1830. After that date, Ságars§ and Calcutta took up the duty of issuing *Farrukhábád* coins for the up-country circulation, until this branch of the coinage was suppressed in 1835. The various difficulties in the classification of the coins arising from this confusion of mints will be noticed further on.

The following table, based upon Prinsep's data,|| shows the different classes of the Company's Bengal

* Prinsep, *op. cit.*, 26. Thurston, *op. cit.*, 43.

† It is not explained why it was called a "Lucknow" rupee, although it bore the name of Ahmadnagar Farrukhábád, and was struck at Fathgarh; but this is merely an example of the confusion of the subject.

‡ Prinsep, *op. cit.*, 26.

§ Ságars was established as a native mint in 1779 (1193) by the Peshwá's officer at Garrah Mandlah; and was ceded to the English in 1818.

|| *Op. cit.*, 3.

issues, so far as they adopted the European style of a collar, rim, or milled edges, by which they may be distinguished. That there were other issues after the native style will be shown later.

Murshidábád :—

Old standard sikkah rupee of 1793-1818.

New „ „ „ „ 1818-1832.

Later standard sikkah rupee of 1832-5.

Milling, etc.

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||||||||||

No milling, but a dotted rim on the face.

Farrukhábád :—

Old standard Farrukhábád rupee (or “45 san Lucknow rupee”) of 1803-19.

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New standard Farrukhábád rupee (coined at Farrukhábád, 1819-24, at Benáres 1819-30 ; and at Ságara and Calcutta, 1819-33).

||||||||||

Later Farrukhábád rupee 1833-5. .

Plain edge and plain rim.

Benáres :—

Benáres rupee 1806-1819

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It will be noticed that oblique milling prevailed in all three mints until 1818-9, straight milling from 1819 to 1832-3, and plain edges from 1833-5.

In September 1835 the Company established an English coinage with the head of William IV. in place of the name of the Moghul Emperor, and all the older issues were ordered to be suppressed.

Turning to Bombay, we find that the plan of a uniform and fixed coinage was adopted there rather later than the establishment of the “19 san Murshidábád” currency in Bengal (1793). The mohrs and rupees of

Súrat had long been the models on which the Bombay coins had been imitated ; but there arose discrepancies in the fineness which obliged the Company to have their coins restruck at Súrat. It was not till 1800 (1214) that the Bombay mint recommenced the issue of Súrat rupees,* and not till 1804 (1219), the 46th year of Sháh-Álam, that a fixed coinage was established.† The Bombay-Súrat coins, both in gold and silver, bearing this year, were distinguished by a crown, but this mark was soon abandoned, and the familiar “46 san Súrat rupees” are only distinguishable by their date from the native issues. Like the “19 san” rupee of Murshidábád, the “46 san” rupee of Súrat continued to be struck, irrespective of the true date, until the establishment of a general British currency in 1835.

The Madras coinage, with the nominal mint Arkát, has already been mentioned.

The foregoing summary of the history of the coinage of the East India Company up to the establishment of an English currency in 1835 prepares the way for an examination of the reasons which have ruled the classification of these issues in the present volume, and of the means of distinguishing between them and the contemporary native coinages.

The history of the Company's coinage (for circulation among natives) before 1835 has been seen to fall into three periods :—

1. The Period of Prohibition ; when the Company either sent its bullion to be coined at the Moghul mints, or else issued illicit imitations, *i.e.* forgeries.

* Prinsep, *op. cit.*, 24. This year is the date of the suppression of the native Nawáb or governor at Súrat.

† Atkins, *Coins of British Possessions and Colonies* (1889), says that Súrat rupees were copied by the Company from 1733 to 1780 (1146—1194), and then the 46 san rupee was introduced. This last statement is irreconcilable with the fact that Sháh 'Álam's 46th year corresponds to 1804.

2. The Period of Concession; when the Company obtained limited rights of coining, viz. :—

a. To coin at Bombay, 1716 (1129), but not exercised until 1725 (1137).

b. To copy Arkát rupees, 1742 (1154).

c. To establish a mint at Calcutta, 1759 (1171).

3. The Period of Administration; when the Company practically took over the administration and minting of the Moghul Empire, 1765 (1178).

In classifying the coins these three periods must be treated in succession :—

(1.) During the *first* of these periods it is obviously impossible to distinguish between the Moghul and the Company's issues. The latter were forgeries, and forgeries that were so good that they apparently could not be detected.

(2.) In the *second* period there are only three mints to be considered : Bombay, Arkát (Madras), and Calcutta, corresponding to the three chief factories of the Company and to the three modern Presidencies.

We are not informed what coin the Bombay mint was authorized to issue in 1716, but it is termed "coin of the Empire," which must indicate coin such as the Moghul Emperor issued from his own mints : and any doubt which might be entertained on the subject is removed by the discovery, in the British Museum, of the very coins in question. They will be found described on pp. 278-9, and all bear the mint name منبى (or منبى) *Munbai*, pronounced *Mumbai* (Bombay).* The earliest, three in number, are dated A.H. 1131 (1719), and the year 1 [of Muhammad Sháh], which shows that the

* Marsden read this as "*the Moneer of the maps*," and Mr. Thurston, *op. cit.*, describes his no. 39 (Pl. xvi. 4) as a *Súrat* rupee, though it reads *Munbai* and is similar to nos. 79 and 80, p. 279, in the present volume.

privilege of coining, granted in 1716, was speedily exercised, and not postponed till 1725 as stated in the records. These coins, and one of 1143 (1730), do not bear the name of a Moghul Emperor on the reverse, but merely the inaccurately engraved inscription *سکه مبارک شاه غازی*. What the figure 5 represents is a difficult problem, unless it be a bad copy of the *ها* in *شاهان شاه*. It may refer to the relation of the coins to the rupee: for they all weigh 37 grains, which is about one-fifth of the full weight of a rupee. The 1725 issue, recorded in the annals, is represented by the rupee no. 72, p. 278, which bears the name of Muhammad Sháh and the regnal year 7, corresponding to 1137 (1725). A later rupee is dated in the eighteenth year of Muhammad Sháh, and A.H. 1148 (1735), with a counter-stamp, probably a shroff-mark of a Moghul money-changer. A gold mohr is dated the 9th of Sháh-'Álam, A.H. 1182 (1768); and a rupee bears the same regnal year, but the Hijrah date is 1188 (1774), an error not infrequent on Anglo-Moghul coins. Finally, two very badly engraved rupees, having no dates, and wearing a modern look, appear to have been issued at Calcutta for Bombay in 1800.*

As to Arkát, there is little difficulty in distinguishing the coins struck with this name at Madras, Calcutta, and Pondicherry, from those issued by the Moghul authorities at Arkát itself. The latter have no particular mark, whilst there is ample authority for identifying the trisúl, rose, and crescent, as the respective symbols of the three European mints. Examples of the native issues are described on p. 239, and illustrated on Pl. xxvii. The Company's coins all bear the name of 'Álamgír II., and the sixth year of his reign (whatever the Hijrah year),

* See the footnote, p. 279.

which seems to suggest that the issue of Arkát rupees, though authorized in 1742 (1154), was not actually carried out till the reign of that Emperor 1754—61 (1167—75). The earliest dated issues in the British Museum are of A.H. 1213—4 (1798—1800), and are precisely similar to the contemporary native coinage of Arkát, with the addition of the trisúl Ψ . In 1815 a milled coinage was established (with the name of 'Álamgír II., and years 1172 and 6 of reign) which lasted until 1835, and was issued at Madras with the trisúl and at Calcutta with the rose. The Calcutta issues have a straight milling, which, on the analogy of the Company's Bengal currency, would suggest that they were struck between 1818 and 1832. (See pp. 282—5, and Pl. xxxii.). The French rupees, with the mint Arkát and the crescent, bear the name of Sháh-'Álam more usually than that of 'Álamgír II., and, unlike the English issues, they vary the regnal years on the obverse nearly in accordance with those of the Hijrah on the reverse.* (See pp. 286-7 and Pl. xxxii.) The same symbols, the trisúl and the crescent, appear on some rupees of Masulipatan, but here both belong to the period of the English occupation; though the crescent is doubtless a survival from the French conquest. (See p. 288, Pl. xxxii.)

Of the Calcutta mint, authorized in 1759 (1171), very little is known in this *second* period. The only† occurrence of this name is on the commemorative piece of 1176 already referred to (ante, p. lxxxv., note), and on some copper coins (p. 289). The Calcutta mint was almost exclusively employed in issuing coins bearing the names of

* M. Zay's work on the French colonial coinages is weak in the Indian section.

† The rupee no. 726, described by an oversight on p. 143 as of Calcutta, is, of course, of Golkondah.

other mints (e.g. Arkát, and later on Murshidábád, Furrukhábád, &c.).

(3.) The *third* period presents the chief difficulties in classification. It extends from the assumption of administrative powers by the Company in Bengal in 1765 to the inauguration of a European currency in 1835, during the whole of which interval the name of Sháh-'Álam appears on the Company's coinage (except that of "Arkát"), although this Emperor died in 1806. As Sháh-'Álam's authority was purely nominal, and he was generally under British or Marátha control, it is idle to seek for any individual exercise of monetary powers by the Emperor personally. All that has to be done is to draw the line between the coinage issued in his name by the provincial governors (however independent, or however much under the real authority of the English) and the coinage issued at the Company's mints, which were few and well known. (See table above, p. ciii.) The latter alone can be properly termed Company's coins, however much other money may have been supervised by their officers.

We have first to determine what coins must be placed under *Sháh-'Álam*. Under this head are classed all those coins which bear his name, and have legible mints and consistent dates (*i.e.* dates in which the regnal and Hijrah years are in accord). A large number of these coins were issued by one or other of the numerous quasi-independent states which sprang up all over India upon the decay of the Moghul authority ; but so long as they show the Emperor's name, and so long as their dates tally with his reign, they must be classed as his coinage, though he was only a figure head. This principle of classification excludes a large number of coins which do not fulfil the conditions here laid down : these will be referred to later. Sháh-'Álam's coinage is essentially

of a local character, and is therefore divided under the several mints.

It is curious that there seem to be no specimens of Sháh-'Álam's coinage issued at his first capital, Alláhábád. His most important coinage was at *Sháhjahánábád*, modern Dehlí, where he can hardly be said to have been master; since he was a puppet there in the hands of the Maráthas from 1771-88 (1185-1203) and their prisoner from 1788 until Lord Lake's victory over them, March 14, 1803 (1217), when Delhí was administered for a year or two by a British resident. There are very few coins of this mint belonging to the Marátha period, and these present no peculiarities: but the British occupation is prominently signalized on the coinage. The British lion, which was the Company's crest, appears to the right of the imperial umbrella on rupees of 1218 (which year began in April 1803), but in deference, it is said, to the prejudices of the blind Emperor, who was told that the English had engraved an unclean animal on the coins, the lion gave place to the cinquefoil (the badge adopted on the coinage by the Company)* on rupees of 1218 and 1219 (1803-4). In the same way, on the large thin issues (probably *nisárs*, see above, p. lxxxvi.) of this mint, instead of the tree which usually stands beside the umbrella, we find the

* Although a rose with five petals formed part of the arms of the "Old" Company, at least as early as 1677 (cf. plate in *Journal of Indian Art*, no. 31), it was not found in the arms of the "New" Company, or of the Honourable United Company. The new arms granted in 1698 were: Argent a cross gules, on a shield in the dexter quarter the arms of France and England quarterly within a compartment, adorned with an Imperial crown; for the crest, upon a helm on a torse or wreath argent and gules, a lion rampant gardant or, holding between his paws an imperial crown proper, mantled gules, doubled argent; supported by two lions gardant or, each holding a banner argent charged with a cross gules. (See facsimile of the Grant in *Journal of Indian Art*, no. 31.)

cinquefoil * introduced on rupees of 1218 to 1221, while a truly British wreath, composed of roses, thistles, and shamrocks, encircles the coinage of A.H. 1219 to 1220. (See pp. 234-6 and Pl. xxvii.) Sháh-'Álam's coinage at Etáwá, Ahmadábád, Arkát, Akbarábád, Najíbábád (the capital of the Rohila chief Najíb-ad-daulah) and other mints, calls for no special notice; he died in 1221 (1806).

We now come to *mints which passed from native control into the Company's*, such as Benáres, and the problem to be determined is where the native coinage ends and the Company's begins. The older Benáres type (represented in the Museum from A.H. 1183 to 1196) was exchanged for a new issue, distinguished by a large flower of four petals, at or before 1203 (1787-8). These coins bear a double regnal year, one referring to Sháh-'Álam, the other invariably 17. Marsden † explains this latter as being the date of the succession (1191 A.H.), of Ásaf-ad-daulah, the Nawáb-Vazír of Oudh, under whose authority these coins were issued: the year 1191, of course, being the 17th year of Sháh-'Álam, who came to the throne in 1173. This type of Benáres coinage runs on, as to regnal years, to the 49th year of Sháh-'Álam, which corresponds to 1221, the year of his death; but the Hijrah dates include 1222, 1224, and 1225 (1810 A.D.), all later than the Emperor's death. (See p. 244, Pl. xxviii.)

Now we have already seen that Prinsep says that the Benáres mint remained under native control for twenty years after the Company took over the administration of Bengal in 1765. It is distinctly stated by the Indian historians that on the death of the Nawáb Vazír Shujá'-

* The same arrangement was adopted by Muhammad Akbar II. and Bahádur II., the two puppet Emperors who succeeded Sháh-'Álam, until the Indian Mutiny brought about the end of the effete dynasty.

† Num. Orient. 693.

§ 7. NISÁRS OR PRESENTATION MONEY.

AMONG the coins of the Moghul Emperors, from Jahángír onwards, certain pieces, generally of small size, bear the word *nisár* (نِسَار), which means "scattering." These coins were struck for the purpose of distribution among the crowd on the occasion of certain festivities, such as marriages, or progresses of state, and the like. They were in fact a species of Maundy Money. The custom is common in Eastern countries and survives to the present day. The Moghul coins struck for this purpose (except Aurangzíb's) are economically thin for their diameter, and weigh from 43 to 44 grains (*i.e.* $\frac{1}{4}$ mohr or rupee); but one weighs 88 grains, and another 22. They are executed with considerable elegance, and have a border of dots. Aurangzíb's, on the other hand, are clumsy and thick, of South Indian fabric, and weigh 44 grains. The British Museum contains no specimen of Jahángír's *nisárs*, but Mr. Rodgers has described three, of Ajmír in the 10th year of the reign, Ahmadábád in the 13th, and Agrah in the 14th year; and also two of Sháh-Jahán, of Kashmír and Lahore; and adds that he has never seen any others.* The British Museum, however, has ten of these coins, viz:—

- Sháh-Jahán.* *R* Agrah, 1038, Y.R. 2. (5)
 R Lahore, 1044, Y.R. 7. (5)
 R Lahore, 1049, Y.R. 13. (5)
 R Sháhjahánábád, 1060, Y.R. 24. (5)
 R Kashmír, 1061, Y.R. 25.
 R Sháhjahánábád, 1067, Y.R. 31. (5)
 (posthumous) *A* Sháhjahánábád, 1069. No regnal year (5)

* *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1883.

- Aurangzib.* *N* Chínápatan, 1103, Y.R. 35.
 N Chínápatan, 1111, Y.R. 4x.
Jahándár. *R* Sháhjahánábád, 1124. (3)
'Álamgír II. *R* Akbarábád, 1171, Y.R. 4.

All Sháh-Jahán's *nisárs* save one (where it may be obliterated) have an initial letter 3 over the ,. The same sign (or its points) appears on Jahándár's *nisár*, but not on those of Aurangzib or 'Álamgír II. This abbreviation has not hitherto been noticed, and its meaning is enigmatical. As it occurs on coins of four different mints, and two different weights (44 and 88 grs.) it can neither be a mint-mark nor a sign of denomination.

Nisárs were used for other purposes than scattering among crowds. The word is also used as signifying the periodical tribute or gift, symbolical of homage, rendered to the Moghul Emperor on certain festivals, such as the anniversary of his coronation, or New Year's day. Mr. Delmerick says* that "coins used to be specially struck in his [Bahádur II.'s] name and offered as part of the customary *nazar* by the Resident on behalf of the British Government," until the practice was abolished by Lord Ellenborough "in the cold season of 1842-3." I have no doubt that the coins used for this purpose were the *thin* pieces issued in the name of Sháh-'Álam, of Muhammad Akbar, and of Bahádur II., at Sháhjahánábád, the residence of the titular Emperors under British protection. They are numbered in the Catalogue nos. 1104-9, 1210-16, 1221-2, and in style they closely resemble the thin half-rupee *nisár* of Sháh-Jahán, no. 669, which is 1.15 in. broad, yet weighs only 88 grs. They are not in the least like current coins meant for circulation, but they are unmistakeably like *nisárs*, though the name does not occur in their inscriptions.

* *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, xlv. 295.

In connexion with occasional coins of this kind, mention should be made of certain abnormally large and heavy pieces, two of which, though not the largest, are found in the British Museum series. These are both five-mohr pieces, issued by Akbar at Agrah in A.H. 971 and by Jahángír at Agrah in 1028, and weigh respectively 838 and 843 grains. There are also preserved in the British Museum two casts of a gigantic 200-mohr piece of Sháh-Jahán, $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter, with mint Sháh-jahán-ábád, and date 1064, regnal year 28. It is represented in full size in pl. xxxiii. The inscriptions are as follows :—

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله ١٠٦٤

ضرب

دار الخلافه شاه جهان اباد

Margin, in segments,

شد ايمان از صدق ابى بكر انور

شد از عدل عمر اسلام قوى دست

از شرم وحيائى عثمان دين تازه شد

وز علم على ولايت زيور يافت

Rev. Area, within square,

^{٢٨}
پادشاه غازى

قران ثانى شاه جهان

ضرب

شهاب الدين محمد صا

Margin, in segments,

سكه بر مهر دو صد مهرى زد از لطف اله

ثانى صاحب قران شاه جهان دين پناه

روى زر بادا ز نقش سكه اش عالم فروز

تا شود از پرتو خورشيد روشن روى ماه

A drawing of a similar 200-mohr piece, of the same mint and date, but with the inscriptions slightly varied in arrangement, and *ولایت انور در علم علی یافت* instead of *وز علم علی ولایت زیور یافت*, was exhibited by Mr. J. Gibbs at a meeting of the Bengal Asiatic Society, and is engraved in the *Proceedings* of January, 1883. General Sir A. Cunningham states that the original coin was at Patnah some fifty to eighty years ago. According to Richardson, it weighed above 70 oz. (33,600 grs.), and had a diameter of 4 inches.*

Mr. Gibbs also published a photograph of a 100-mohr piece of Aurangzib, struck at Sháhjahánábád, A.H. 1083, Y.R. 15, diameter 4 in., thickness $\frac{1}{4}$ in., weight 35 oz. 4 dwt., or 16,880 grs., belonging to the Mahárájá Sindhia.† One like it was at Benáres 45 years ago, according to Sir A. Cunningham. A silver coin of Aurangzib's at Dresden, issued at Sháhjahánábád in the tenth year of his reign, has a diameter of 4·4 in., and a weight of 5·15 English lbs.‡

General Cunningham is of opinion that these large pieces were probably "Nazzarnána medals," given to the Emperor by nobles who paid their tribute in a single lump coin.§ That such large pieces were not infrequently struck is shown by the inventory of Jahángír's treasure given by William Hawkins, in which we find these items: "Of another sort of Coyne, of a thousand rupias [*i.e.* 100 mohrs] a piece, there are twenty thousand pieces. Of another sort, of halfe the value, there are ten thousand pieces. Of another sort of Gold, of twenty Tolas a piece, there are thirty thousand pieces. Of

* It is referred to by Tavernier, and described by Richardson, *Persian, Arabic, and English Dictionary*, art. *سکه* (ed. 1777); see Marsden, *Num. Orient.* 641; Thomas, *Chronicles*, 423.

† *Proceedings Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, March, 1885.

‡ Thomas, *l.c.*

§ *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1883.

another sort of five Tolas, which is this King's stamp, of these there be fiftie thousand pieces." There were also, in silver, "of another sort of coin of Selim Sha this King, of an hundred Tolas a piece, forty thousand pieces,"* &c. Aurangzib, as he grew old, displayed a notable talent for hoarding money. According to the Venetian physician Manouchi, he devised peculiar safeguards for his treasure. "He caused to be constructed under his palace at Delytwo deepcaves, supported by vast marble pillars. Piles of gold were stored in the one, and of silver in the other; and to render more difficult any attempt to convey away his treasure, he caused, of both metals, pieces to be made of so prodigious a size as to render them useless for the purpose of commerce," meaning currency.† Such, no doubt, are the pieces belonging to the Mahárájá Sindhia and the Dresden Cabinet. Doubtless, the reason that so few of these unwieldy coins have come down to us is that they were melted down into the current coin of commerce.

* *The Hawkins Voyages* (Hakluyt Society), 421-2.

† See Appendix iv. to *Bernier's Travels*, edited by Arch. Constable (*Oriental Miscellany*), 476.

§ 8. COPPER COINAGE.

THE rarest of all Moghul coins are those of copper. The British Museum possesses seventeen specimens of the early local issues of the time of Bábar and Humáyún (pp. 262-4), thirty-nine copper coins of Akbar, one of Jahángír; but none of any other Emperor. The reason for this singular scarcity of copper is the general use of other substances for petty currency in India. Cowries formed the chief small change of Bengal, and bitter almonds of Bombay. Admiral John Splinter Stavorinus (1768-71) states that "copper coin is not seen in *Bengal*. For change they make use of the small sea-shells called cowries, eighty of which make a *poni*; and sixty, or sixty-five *ponis*, according as there are few or many cowries in the country, make a rupee. They come from the *Maldivé* Islands. The money-changers sit upon all the *bazars* with quantities of them, to furnish the lower orders with change, for the purchase of necessaries."* The same authority says that at Súrat, "in the same way as cowries are made use of in *Bengal*, as the lowest medium of exchange, almonds, which are called *badams*, are employed for the purpose here."† Linschoten remarked in 1584 that almonds were used for coins at Súrat,‡ and the observation is confirmed by Mandelslo (1638), who says that thirty-six almonds or eighty "kauret" shells went to the pice.§ We read of ten tons of cowries being ordered by "our Honourable Masters" to be shipped in 1753, and of a tribute of "12,000 *kahuns* of cowries" in 1803.|| This accounts

* *Voyages to the East Indies*, 1798, i. 461-2.

† *Ibid.* iii. 10.

‡ *Voyage of John Huyghen van Linschoten to the East Indies*, ed. A. C. Burnell and P. A. Tiele, i. 241 ff. (Hakluyt Society).

§ *Voyages*, 118.

|| *Hobson-Jobson*, s.v.

for the absence of copper coins in the series of the later Emperors.

The copper currency of Akbar, however, was abundant, as Mr. C. J. Rodgers has shown in his valuable papers in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal** and the *Indian Antiquary*.† Some obscurity exists as to the weights and denominations of these pieces. Abu-l-Fazl enumerates only the *dám* (or *paisah*), and its half, quarter, and eighth. But the word *dám* does not occur by itself on the coins. Instead, we find generally the vague term *fulús* فلوس, which means "money," the weight-denomination *tankah* تنكه, with its half نصفی, quarter چہارم حصہ, eighth ہشتم حصہ, and sixteenth شانزدہم حصہ; and the forms *dú táńkí* دو تانکی, or *double táńkí*, and what Mr. Rodgers reads as *chú táńkí* چو تانکی, *four táńkís*; though the Hindústání form چو for the Persian چهار is somewhat unexpected. The *muhr* مهر also occurs; and the *dámrá* دامرا, and *dámri* دامری. These terms require consideration.

The thirty-nine specimens in the British Museum may be classified as follows :—

1. *FULÚS* : 307 to 325 grs.‡

Ahmadábád A.H. 982 (wt. 312), 98x (314).

Dehlí, *Iláhí* 42-4 ($37 = \frac{1}{8}$).

* xlix. (1880); liv. (1885).

† 1890, July, 220-224.

‡ Mr. Rodgers, in *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, xlix. 213-7, and *Ind. Antiq.*, 1890, gives the following weights of *fulús* and their fractions:—Alwar, A.H. 968 (303); Ahmadábád, A.H. 980 (314), 986 (318); Ajmír, 988 (313); Attak Benáres, Iláhí 37 (316); Burhánpúr, Iláhí 48 (310); Chitór, A.H. 909 (314); Dehlí, A.H. 981 (311), Iláhí 38 (308); Fathpúr, A.H. 989 (319), 986 ($78 = \frac{1}{2}$); Gwálíor, Iláhí 38 (315); Hisár Fírozah, A.H. 967 (320) 996 (314); Jaunpúr, 970 (307); Lahore, A.H. 987 (325), 970 (315), 976 (289), Iláhí 43 (295), 38 ($39 = \frac{1}{8}$); Lucknow, A.H. 989 (317); Málpúr, 985 (309); Multán, *Iláhí* 41 (312); Nárnól (?), A.H. 969 ($37 = \frac{1}{8}$); Urdú-Zafar-Karín, Iláhí 42 (315), &c. These are all regular in weight, and in accord with the weights of *fulús* in the British Museum.

Dógám, A.H. 983 (312), 994 (321).

Fathpúr, A.H. 987 (309), 988 (311).

Gwálíor, A.H. 9xx (309).

„ *Iláhl* 38 (316).

Jaunpúr, A.H. 98x (312).

Kábul, *Iláhl* 32, 33 ($155 = \frac{1}{2}$).

Lahore, A.H. 97x (310).

„ *Iláhl* 39 (312), 43 ($78 = \frac{1}{4}$), 36 ($40 = \frac{1}{8}$).

Málpúr, A.H. 985 (319).

Multán, *Iláhl* 37 (310).

Nárnól, A.H. 963 (325), 965 (317), 980 (311), 982 (312).

„ *Iláhl* 36 (128).

Urdú-Zafar-Karín, A.H. 1000 (307).

Mint obliterated A.H. 966 (315), 980 (314), 987 (314, 318).

2. TANKAH.*

Bairátah, *Iláhl* 44 (634, 644, 316).

No Mint, *Iláhl* year obliterated (36: $\frac{1}{16}$ th *شانزدهم حصت*).

3. TÁNKÍ (all *Agrah*).†

1 *Támkí*, *Iláhl* 47 (58).

2 „ „ 46 (116); 47 (120); 50 (122).

4 „ „ 47 (244).

4. MOHR.

Iláhabás, *Iláhl* 31 (315).

5. NO DENOMINATION.

Agrah, *Iláhl* 4x (67).

* Mr. Rodgers (*ubi supra*) describes tankahs of 618, 620, 623, 625·5, and 626 grs., and of 327 and 315 grs.; half-tankahs (so specified in their inscriptions), of 317, 309, and 318 grs.; a quarter-tankah of 158 grs.; an eighth of 39·5 grs. (*sic*); and sixteenths of 37·5 and 38·5 grs., all so specified.

† Mr. Rodgers (*ubi supra*) publishes a 1 *támkí* piece of Lahore (? *Iláhl* 46 (59 grs.)), and others of 59, 58·8 grs.; 2 *támkí* pieces of *Agrah* of 108 and 109 grs.; 4 *támkí* pieces of 237·244·5 grs., agreeing with the weights in the British Museum.

According to the *Áin-i Akbarí* the *dám* or copper unit of Akbar weighed 1 *tolah*, 8 *máshas*, 7 *ratis*, or, at Mr. Thomas's estimate of the *rati*, 323·5 grs. It is therefore clear that the coins which are named *fulús* in their inscriptions, and weigh from 307 to 325 grs., are *dáms*, whilst the Kábul specimen of 153 grs. is an *adhélah* or half-*dám*; the Lahore piece of 78 grs. a *páulah* or quarter-*dám*; and the two coins of 36 and 37 grs. *dámris* or eighths of a *dám*. Mr. Rodgers has published a half-*dám* (نیم دام, specifically so named) of 148·7 grs., a *dámri* of 40 grs., and a *dámrá* (presumably two *dámris*, or 1 *paúlah*) of 76 grs. The *mohr* of Iláhábás (315 grs.) is also clearly a *dám*, and the word *mohr* is probably used, not as a denomination, but merely as meaning "stamp."

The term *tankah* appears to be used just as vaguely as *fulús*, both for *dáms* of 315 to 327 grs. and double *dáms* of 618 to 644 grs. Mr. Rodgers states that his weights prove that the *tankah* was equal to two *dáms*: but I do not draw the same inference. All his weights prove is that some *tankahs* weighed about 630 grs., and others about 320. He publishes a coin specifically named an *eighth* of a *tankah*, weighing nearly 40 grs., which brings the *tankah* to 320 grs., and also *sixteenths* of 38·5 grs., which would make it 616 grs.

The *tánki* is quite distinct from the *tankah*. It weighs 58 or 59 grs., and its double weighs 108 to 122 grs.; while *four-tánki* pieces weigh 237 to 244 grs. According to Mr. Rodgers the *tánki* is a weight, not a coin, and he endeavours unsuccessfully to reconcile its weight (say 62 grs. when unworn) with the "jeweller's tank," which is stated in the *Áin* to be of 24 *ratis* (42 grs.). A more probable hypothesis would be that, just as there were *fifth* parts (*panj*, *pandan*, *pandú*) of the *mohr* and *rupee*, so the *dám* had its fifth, called a *tánki*. The weight, of 63 grs. or so, corresponds fairly well with

one-fifth of the *dám* of about 320 grs.; and the *dú táńkí* and *chú táńkí* pieces would correspond to $\frac{2}{5}$ ths and $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of the *dám*.

To sum up, allowing for wear, we have roughly—

The *Dám* (*paisah, fulús, tankah*), about 320 grains.

$\frac{1}{2}$ „ (*adhélah, ním dám, nasfi*), 160 grs.

$\frac{1}{4}$ „ (*paúlah, dámrá*), 80 grs.

$\frac{1}{8}$ „ (*dámrí, hashtum hissah*), 40 grs.

Tankah, large (double dám), 640 grs.

„ *small (dám)*, 320 grs.

$\frac{1}{4}$ *tankah, large (chuhár hissah)*, 160.

$\frac{1}{8}$ „ *small (hashtum hissah)*, 45.

$\frac{1}{16}$ „ *large (shánzdahum hissah)*, 40.

Táńkí, fifth of dám, 63.

Double táńkí, 125.

Quadruple táńkí, 250.

Further investigation and the discovery of more specimens may confirm or modify these conclusions.

§ 9. COINAGE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

IN the latter part of this volume will be found descriptions of various coins issued by the East India Company in imitation of the Moghul currency. According to the principle of classification adopted in the Department of Coins, all clearly European issues, by which are meant coins issued with European legends or images, struck in the colonies and British possessions abroad, are placed among what is termed the British Colonial Series; and accordingly the early issues of Elizabeth, the obviously English coins of the Bombay factory, and the Imperial currency instituted by the Company in 1835, with the head of the King or the Lion on the obverse, etc., are omitted from the present volume and included in the Colonial Series. But when the Company's coins bear the name of an Indian sovereign, and were intended to pass among the people as though they had been struck by that sovereign himself, they cannot be regarded as part of the regular Colonial Series, but must be classed along with the coins which they avowedly counterfeit. Thus the coins issued by the Madras and Calcutta authorities, nominally from the mint of Arkát, in 1815, etc., are included in this Catalogue, because they bear the name of 'Álamgír II.; and similarly the Company's well-known "19 san" rupee of 1793—1835 is described in this volume, because it bears the name of Sháh-'Álam, though it continued to be issued long after this Emperor's death.

The task of distinguishing the Company's imitations from the Moghul issues is not always easy, and sometimes is impossible. Considerations of fabric, mint-marks, &c., are of assistance, but a knowledge of the

mint records is essential to a final and permanent classification, and it may be doubted whether even these would avail to solve a large proportion of the complicated problems presented by the coinage. At present, however, this branch of information has been but imperfectly investigated. A considerable number of important facts has been collected by Prinsep, Marsden, Ruding, Atkins, and Sir Walter Elliot, &c.; and recently a valuable addition has been made to our sources by Mr. Edgar Thurston, the superintendent of the Madras Central Museum, who has explored the archives of the Madras mint.* It is much to be desired that similar researches should be made at Calcutta and Bombay; for until this is done more completely than Prinsep was able to do it, any detailed classification must be more or less tentative.

A cursory glance at the history of the Company's coinage will show the causes of this difficulty of classification. Although the first charter of the "Old"† or London East India Company (styled in full, "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies,") dates from the close of the year 1600, the Directors never assumed the right to authorize the issue of a universal currency for India, *bearing the Company's name*, till 1835. During this long interval several methods were employed to meet the monetary exigencies of their trade. For example, special coins with the device of a portcullis were exported from England in Elizabeth's reign for use in the Company's factories:

* *History of the Coinage of the Territories of the East India Company in the Indian Peninsula, &c.*, with 20 plates. Madras, 1890.

† So called to distinguish it from the later "English Company" or "General Society," founded in 1698. The two were united in 1708-9 under the title of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies," commonly called the Honourable East India Company. The natives called it *Jahán-Kumpani*, "Company of the World," whence the nickname "John Company."

have begun soon after their assumption of administrative authority in Bengal in 1765 (1173), but it does not follow that it began at Murshidábád itself. The Nawáb of Bengal undoubtedly continued to issue Sháh-'Álam's money at Murshidábád, Patnah (also called 'Azímábád), and Dhákká, for some time later.* The Murshidábád coins Nos. 1188-1198, ranging from A.H. 1180 to 119x (1766-1776 ff.), which I have ascribed to the native mint, are of a totally distinct fabric from any of those on pp. 267 to 273, which belong to the Company's coinage. The regnal and Hijrah years, moreover, are consistent, which cannot be said of many of the Company's issues. If it be urged that the Company's badge, a cinquefoil, occurs on Nos. 1195-6, the natural reply is that the cinquefoil, like everything else in the Company's imitative issues, must have existed on the native currency before it could be copied.

On the other hand, the issues of the regnal year 10, 1182-3 (1768) with dotted rims, described on pp. 267-8, although they present consistent regnal and Hijrah years, are marked by their fabric as the work of the Company's servants. The same fabric as that of the year 10 is seen in the issue of the year 11 (p. 269), and 12, 13, 15, and 19; but in those of 19 the regnal year for the first time remains stationary, while the Hijrah years move on through 1196, 1197, 1198, 1201, 1202, to 1203, a tolerably sure sign of the Company's handiwork. If these last belong to the Company's series, so do those of the regnal year 10. They are doubtless the coins referred to in the Company's regulation of 1793, in issuing the "19 san" coinage: "the rupees of the 11th, 12th, and 15th sun were indeed directed to be received equally with the 19th sun sicca rupee, but this

* See above, p. lxxxv.

was a temporary measure." A glance at Plates xxix and xxx will show the difference between this fabric and that of the native issues.

The deduction from what has been said above is that the Nawáb went on coining at Murshidábád for some years, whilst the Company were simultaneously striking coins, with the name of Murshidábád, at Calcutta. This was the result of the treaty made in 1765 between the Governor and Council of Fort William and the Nawáb of Bengal by which the latter agreed to "cause the rupees coined at Calcutta to pass in every respect equal to the Siccas of Moorshedabad, without any deduction of Batta."* It is true that the native mints were withdrawn "soon after the commencement of the Company's administration,"† but the phrase is elastic, and the native mints may have continued to issue Murshidábád rupees for a dozen years, whilst the Company was going through the experiments of the regnal years 10 to 15, leading up to the well-known "19 san sikkah," the various stages of which are described on pp. 272-3.

The trial piece of 1784, p. 271, is included in this volume as the earliest milled coin of the Company. The inscription on the edge ("United East India Company"), however, would not have commended it to natives.

The Farrukhábád issues call for little notice. The native coinages run from A.H. 1179 to 1218, though the regnal year 39 is misused on the last four coins. The Company's issues of "45 san" rupees, with three successive varieties of milling or plain rim, are represented on pp. 274-5 and Pl. xxxi.

* Thurston, *op. cit.*, 34.

† Regulation of 1793 : *Ibid.* 38.

§ 10. *LOCAL COINAGE.*

IN spite of this somewhat intricate examination of the various issues of the 18th and 19th centuries in India, a considerable number of coins have necessarily been omitted. These are what are known as "Indian Local Coinages."

They consist of the issues of the numerous petty states which attained to various stages of semi-independence or nominal dependence during the decay of the Moghul empire, and especially during the reign of Sháh-'Álam. They generally bear this Emperor's name, often long after his decease, but their dates are frequently fictitious, the regnal year bears no agreement with that of the Hijrah, and worst of all the mint itself is often wanting, or is merely represented by a symbol, which not seldom stands for more than one mint, and which too often it is impossible to identify with any mint. Had these local issues been carefully described and engraved when they were current, there would be no difficulty in the subject; and the plain reason that they defy classification is that all those who were living at the time when they were in circulation are long dead, and even Prinsep, with all the materials which were at his hand in 1833, was compelled to acknowledge the hopeless confusion of this branch of the coinage. What Prinsep could not effect with his opportunities in 1833, no one can accomplish after sixty years have diminished or abolished every source of information. The complexity of the subject may best be illustrated by a quotation from Prinsep's work.* He based his remarks on reports presented by government officers in

* *Useful Tables*, 27 ff.

Ajmír, Málwah, and the Narbada provinces in reply to questions circulated through the Mint Committee in 1818 and 1823; but in spite of such valuable materials he was forced to admit the incompleteness of his information.

"We have before remarked," he says, "that none of the coins now [1833] forming the circulation of Hindústán bear any other name than that of Sháh-'Álam,* and although we have no perfect information of the origin or date of the mints of Púnah, Nágpúr, or of the principal states of Rájputána, still we may safely assume that, until the authority of Dehlí was annihilated, the representative of the monarch in the various *súbahs*, or provinces, alone exercised the privilege of coining; and that even when it was assumed by chieftains already in actual independence, the form of a *sanad* or permission was obtained from the Emperor by purchase or extortion. The petty Rájá of Dattiah, for instance, was indignant [in 1824] at the supposition that he had opened his mint without authority, and of all the chiefs within Lieut. Moody's agency [at Bangál and Kantál], Rájá Pratáp Singh of Chatrapúr was the only one who could not produce his authority. The chiefs of Jhánsí and Jálaon cited the sanction of the Peshwá; the Tahrí Rájá, the tacit permission of the English. No notice, however, of mints was found in any of the *sanads* or treaties to which that officer had access.

"When first established, the mints were no doubt in most cases made the source of fraudulent profit to the government, by the issue of a debased coin, which was supported at an enhanced nominal value through the interdiction of the purer standards of neighbouring districts. A Hindú prince, or the minister who rules for him, is in general a money-dealer: thus at Kotá the executive authority has a shroff in each town, and participates in all the benefits arising out of money operations in the market

"The list of mints which have sprung up in Central India is so formidable that it is difficult to attempt any classification of

* This is not strictly accurate. The Arkát rupees, for example, bore the name of 'Álamgír II.

them. Mr. Wilder, in 1819, enumerates the following rupees current in Ajmír:—Old Ajmír, Srísáhi, Krishnagarh, Kochanam, Chitor, Jaipúr, Hálí, Jodhpúr, Udaipúr, Sháhpúrah, Pratápgarh, Kotá, Búndí, and Bhilwára.

“Mr. Maddock furnishes an equally long list from the Narbada:—Panná, Chatrapúr, Sironj, Shánsí, Chanda, Srínagar, Nágpúr, Garrah-Kotá, Bálásáhi, Ráthgarh, Tahrí, Bhopál, Sohágpúr, Sudhaurah, Jálaon, Ujjain, Iságarh.

“The difficulty is also increased by the threefold appellations given to coins: first, from the place of fabrication, as Indore, Ujjain, Sagar proper, etc.; second, from the person issuing them, as Sindhiasáhi from Sindhia, Bálásáhi from Bálájí Pandit, Gaur Sáhi from 'Alí Gaur, afterwards Sháh-'Álam, Mutí-Sáhi, a well-known Alláhábád coin of Mr. Achmuty; third, from some distinguishing symbol impressed on the field, as Trisúli, from the 'trident' of Siva; Shamshírí from the figure of a 'sword' on the Haidarábád coin; Machhlisáhi and Shírsáhi from the 'fish,' and 'tiger' of the old and new Lucknow rupee, etc. There are also other titles common to different localities, as Chalan, 'current,' Hálí, 'of the present time;' and the distinction into Sans or different years of Sháh-'Álam's reign.

“In Ajmír the Srísáhi rupee, coined by Tantia, formed in 1815 the principal currency; it has been partly supplanted by the Farrukhábád rupee since the province came into our possession.

“In Kotá there are three mints, at Kotá, Tantia Patan, and Gangroun, coining on an average thirty-six lákhs per annum; the currency is not debased.

“The Holkar currency of Indore, Hardá, and Makeswar and Ujjain rupee, are nearly at par with the Farrukhábád, but they maintain an unequal contest with the Sálimsáhi rupee, coined by the Rájá of Pratápgarh, of which there are three kinds

“The northern parts of the Narbada territories were supplied with a base currency struck at Jabalpúr by Nána Ghatka in 1800; this mint was suppressed on cession to the English. The southern part (Dakhantír) had a rupee of still lower value struck at Sohágpúr, where a mint was established in 1810: it was abolished in 1818 by Mr. Molony. These rupees passed at par with Chanda and Nágpúr rupees, the chief issue of Berár.

“The Sagar mint was set up in 1779 by the Peshwa's officer at Garrah Mandlah, and coined about seventeen lakhs of Bálásáhi rupees per annum. Its operation continued under Mr. Maddock, who, to counteract the forgery going on at Garrah, inserted the word ‘Sagar’ in small English characters on the die. The new Sagar mint, erected in 1824, is now rapidly removing all the old coins from circulation.

“The standard of the Maráthí Government at Nágpúr, to which all the neighbouring mints were doubtless intended to conform, presents itself [even since the appointment of a British resident] one of the worst examples of irregularity and depreciation

“In the Haidarábád country the government of the Nizám or of his Hindú minister has not been behindhand with its Maráthí rivals in the adulteration of the local currency; and by way of introducing greater confusion and vexation, there is a superior standard for the Palace and the Residency, an inferior for the city, and a *hukm chalami*, or forced token, the precise nature of which is dubious. The worst species are struck at Náráyanpat.

“In Bandalkhand the circulation consisted chiefly of Bálá Ráo's rupee, struck at Srínagar, near Panná. This mint issued at the time of its institution, in 1794, about eighteen lákhs per annum, but after 1819 the coinage fell to four lákhs. The same prince set up a mint at Jálaon, his capital, in 1809; its issue was at first six lákhs, and is now diminished to one-third of that amount.

“The Hánsí mint of Ráo Raín Chand dates from 1780; it issued three lákhs. Kuár Pratáp Singh's at Chatrapúr dates from 1816. The mints of Panná (1780), Samtar (of 1808) were on a most insignificant scale and have been put down. The Dattiah mint dates from 1784.”

The Korah, Alláhábád, Agrah, Saháranpúr, Baraílí, Kálpí, Etáwá, Mathurá, Pánípat, and other rupees, belonging “more immediately to the Dehlí group,” were coined only on particular occasions or for short periods, and the mints “have long disappeared from our list.”

It is obvious that the local issues described in the

preceding extracts cannot properly be classed with the imperial currency of the Moghuls, but form a series apart. On this ground, and on account of the impossibility of identifying most of the mints with any approach to precision, they have been excluded from the present Catalogue. Their proper place would be in a catalogue of the minor coinages which sprang up on the decay of the central power, in which the coins of the Sikhs, the Maráthas, and other modern Indian money, would also find a place. It must be confessed, however, that the line between the local and imperial coinage is hard to draw during Sháh-'Álam's reign, and some of the coins described under this Emperor might perhaps be classed with equal reason among the local issues.

In conclusion I have to thank Dr. Rieu and the Keeper of Coins for reading and interpreting the Persian distichs; and Mr. E. J. Rapson for deciphering the Nágari and Bengálí inscriptions on the copper coins of the East India Company. My indebtedness to various books and articles is duly recorded in numerous references in the preceding pages.

STANLEY LANE-POOLE.

ATHENÆUM CLUB,

May 30, 1892.

TABLE

OF THE

METHOD OF TRANSLITERATION ADOPTED IN
THIS CATALOGUE.

ا	<i>a</i> ,	ظ	<i>z</i>
ب	<i>b</i>	ع	'
پ	<i>p</i>	غ	<i>gh</i>
ت	<i>t</i>	ف	<i>f</i>
ث	<i>th</i>	ق	<i>k</i>
ج	<i>j</i>	ك	<i>k g*</i>
ح	<i>ch</i>	ل	<i>l</i>
ه	<i>h</i>	م	<i>m</i>
خ	<i>kh</i>	ن	<i>n</i>
د	<i>d</i>	ه	<i>h</i>
ذ	<i>z</i>	و	<i>w</i>
ر	<i>r</i>	ی	<i>y</i>
ز	<i>z</i>		
س	<i>s</i>	ـَ	<i>a</i>
ش	<i>sh</i>	ـِ	<i>i</i>
ص	<i>s</i>	ـِی	<i>i</i>
ض	<i>z</i>	ـُ	<i>u</i>
ط	<i>t</i>	ـُو	<i>u</i>
		ـِی	<i>ai, é</i>
		ـُو	<i>au, ó</i>

* The distinction between the letters ط and ظ is not shown on the coins, and therefore is not marked in the Catalogue.

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No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	A.H.
1	AR	Bábar	—	933
2	"	"	—	935
3	"	"	Lahore	936
8	A	Humáyún	—	—
9	"	"	—	—
11	AR	"	—	962
12	"	"	—	—
13	"	"	Lahore	—
18	"	"	—	942
19	"	"	—	—

PLATE II.—AKBAR: GOLD.

23	A	Akbar	Agrah (Five Mohrs)	971
24	"	"	Agrah?	"
25	"	"	Lahore	"
26	"	"	—	"
31	"	"	Sárangpúr	972
37	"	"	—	975
38	"	"	Dehlí	"
40	"	"	Agrah	976
43 R	"	"	Lahore	977
46 R	"	"	Jaunpúr	978
48	"	"	Ahmadábád	980
50	"	"	Agrah	981

PLATE III.—AKBAR: GOLD.

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	A.H.
52	A	Akbar	Agrah	982
58	"	"	Jaunpúr	983
59	"	"	Lahore	"
61	"	"	Sirhind	984
63	"	"	{ "Muhammadábád }	"
64	"	"	{ called Udaipúr }	"
65	"	"	—	985
66	"	"	Fathpúr	986
70	"	"	Lahore	988
71	"	"	—	"
73	"	"	Urdú-Zafar-Karín	1000
79	"	"	"	"
81	"	"	"	"
82	"	"	"	"
83	"	"	Patnah	—

PLATE IV.—AKBAR: SILVER.

84 R	A	Akbar	—	963
86	"	"	Agrah	967
88	"	"	Jaunpúr	96x
90 R	"	"	—	970
96 R	"	"	Jaunpúr	974
97 R	"	"	Dehlí	975
105	"	"	Ahmadábád	982
108 R	"	"	Jaunpúr	983
119 R	"	"	—	986
122	"	"	Lahore	"
124 R	"	"	Fathpúr	"
127 R	"	"	Ahmadábád	987
128	"	"	Urdú	"
131 R	"	"	Patnah	"
132 R	"	"	—	"
151	"	"	Urdú-Zafar-Karín	1000

PLATE V.—AKBAR: GOLD WITH ILÁHÍ YEARS.

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	Iláhi year and month =	A.H. (not on coins)
163	A	Akbar	—	32	995
164	"	"	Agrah	42 Bahman	1005
165	"	"	"	44 Ardíbihist	1007
166	"	"	Asír	45 Isfandármiz	1008
167	"	"	Agrah	49 Farwardín	1012
168	"	"	"	" Amardád	"
169	"	"	"	" Azur	"
170	"	"	"	50 Amardád	1013
171	"	"	Lahore	" "	"
172	"	"	—	" Farwardín	"
173	"	"	Agrah	" Khúrdád	"
175	"	"	"	51	1014
176	"	"	—	—	—

PLATE VI.—AKBAR: SILVER WITH ILÁHÍ YEARS.

177	R	Akbar	Sítapúr	28	991
178	"	"	Ahmadábád	30 Dai	993
184	"	"	—	34	997
191	"	"	Ahmadábád	37	1000
194	"	"	Lahore	38 Tír	1001
197	"	"	Burhánpúr	48 Dai	"
199	"	"	Tattah	40 Khúrdád	1003
202	"	"	—	"	"
204	"	"	Lahore	41 Isfandármiz	1004
209	"	"	Patnah	42 Shahriwar	1005
215	"	"	"	43 Khurdád	1006
218	"	"	—	" Shahriwar	"
221	"	"	Kábul	44 Abán	1007
233	"	"	Lahore	46 Azur	1009
238	"	"	"	47 Khúrdád	1010
241	"	"	Burhánpúr	48 Mihr	1011
243	"	"	Lahore	" Abán	"
250	"	"	Agrah	50 Amardád	1013

PLATE VII.—AKBAR:
SILVER AND COPPER.

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	A.H.
252 <i>a</i>	Æ	Akbár	—	992
252 <i>b</i>	"	"	—	997
252 <i>c</i>	"	"	—	1215 (<i>sic</i>)
254	"	"	Alláhábád	—
255	Æ	"	Nárnól	963
257	"	"	—	966
258	"	"	Lahore	97 <i>x</i>
261	"	"	Ahmadábád	982
263	"	"	Dógám	983
264	"	"	Málpúr	985
266	"	"	Fathpúr	987
270	"	"	Jaunpúr	98 <i>x</i>
272	"	"	Gwálior	9 <i>xx</i>
273	"	"	Urdú-Zafar-Karín	1000

COPPER WITH ILÁHÍ YEARS.

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	Iláhí year and month =	A.H. (not on coins.)
273 <i>a</i>	Æ	Akbar	Alláhábád	31 Mihr	994
274	"	"	Kábul	32	995
275	"	"	Lahore	36 Dai	999
282	"	"	Dehlí	42-4 Dai	1005-7
283	"	"	Agrah	46 Abán	1009
287	"	"	"	4 <i>x</i>	10 <i>xx</i>

PLATE VIII.—JAHÁNGÍR:

SILVER, WITH NAME SALÍM; GOLD, WITHOUT PORTRAIT.

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	Regnal year and month.	A. H.
288	R	Jahángír	Ahmadábád	2 Farwardín	α
290	A	"	Agrah	—	1015
291	"	"	Lahore	1	"
292	"	"	"	"	"
294	"	"	"	3	1016
295	"	"	Agrah	4	1017
297	"	"	"	6 Mihr	1020
300	"	"	"	7 Ardíbihist	1022
302	"	"	Ajmír	—	1025
306	"	"	Ahmadábád	14	1028
308	"	"	Jahángírnagar	19 Isfandármiz	1033-[4]
310	"	"	Lahore	22	1036
311	"	"	Burhápúr	— Abán	—

PLATE IX.—JAHÁNGÍR:

GOLD, WITH PORTRAIT (except 305),

305	A	Jahángír	Agrah	14	1028
312	"	"	—	6	1020
313	"	"	—	"	"
314	"	"	—	"	"
315	"	"	—	"	"
317	"	"	—	7	1021
318	"	"	Ajmír	8	1023
319	"	"	"	9	"

PLATE X.—JAHÁNGÍR:

ZODIACAL MOHRS.

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	Zodiacal sign.	Regnal year.	A.H.
322	A	Jahángír	Agrah	Aries	14	1028
323	"	"	"	"	16	1030
324 } 325 } 328 }	"	"	"	Taurus	14	1028
	"	"	"	"	16	1030
331	"	"	"	Gemini	"	1031
332	"	"	"	"	18	1032
333a	"	"	"	Cancer	15	1029
333c	"	"	"	"	16	1030
334	"	"	"	Leo	14	1028
337	"	"	"	"	17	1031
339	"	"	"	Virgo	16	1030
340	"	"	"	"	"	1031
341	"	"	"	"	19	1033
343	"	"	"	Libra	16	1030
346	"	"	"	Scorpio	—	1030
346a	"	"	"	"	16	"
348	"	"	"	Sagittarius	"	1031
350	"	"	"	Capricornus	14	1028
353	"	"	"	"	16	1031
355	"	"	"	Aquarius	"	"
356	"	"	"	"	18	1032
357	"	"	Ahmadábád	"	—	—
358	"	"	Agrah	Pisces	13	1028

PLATE XI.—JAHÁNGÍR: ZODIACAL RUPEES.

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	Zodiacal sign.	Regnal year.	A.H.
362	AR	Jahángír	Ahmadábád	Aries	13	1027
364	"	"	"	Taurus	"	"
369	"	"	"	Gemini	"	"
370	"	"	"	Cancer	"	"
374	"	"	"	Scorpio	—	"

IMITATIONS OF ZODIACAL MOHRS.

376	AR	Jahángír	Agrah	Cancer	—	1028
377	"	"	"	Leo	—	1032
378	"	"	"	Virgo	14	1028
379	"	"	"	"	17	1033
380	"	"	"	Scorpio	12	1028
381	"	"	"	Sagittarius	17	1033
382	"	"	"	Capricornus	16	1031
383	"	"	"	Aquarius	13	1028
384	"	"	"	Pisces	"	"

IMITATION OF ZODIACAL RUPEE.

385	AR	Jahángír	Ahmadábád	Leo	13	1027
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LATE IMITATION HALF-RUPEES.

386	AR	Jahángír	Agrah	Aries	14	1028
387	"	"	"	Taurus	"	"
388	"	"	"	Gemini	15	1029
390	"	"	"	Cancer	17	1031
391	"	"	"	Leo	16	1029
393	"	"	"	Virgo	17	1033
395	"	"	"	Libra	18	1032
397	"	"	"	Scorpio	12	1028
398	"	"	"	Sagittarius	17	1033
399	"	"	"	Capricornus	18	1033
400	"	"	"	Aquarius	13	1028
401	"	"	"	Pisces	"	"

PLATE XII.—JAHÁNGÍR: SILVER.

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	Regnal year and month.	A.H.
402	Æ	Jahángír	Agrah	1	1014
403	"	"	"	"	"
404	"	"	Akbarnagar	—	"
405	"	"	Kábul	1	"
411	"	"	Ahmadábád	2	1015
413	"	"	Patnah	2 Isfandármiz	"
414	"	"	Lahore	1	"
415	"	"	"	2	"
424	"	"	"	5	1017
425	"	"	Ahmadábád	"	1018
432	"	"	Agrah	" Isfandármiz	1019
433	"	"	Kashmír	—	"
438	"	"	Lahore	5 Bahman	"
439	"	"	Agrah	6 Abán	1020

PLATE XIII.—JAHÁNGÍR: SILVER.

440	Æ	Jahángír	Kandahár	6	1020
441	"	"	Agrah	" Isfandármiz	1021
442	"	"	"	7 Ardíbihist	"
444	"	"	Dehli	" Mihr	"
445	"	"	Kandahár	" —	"
447	"	"	Lahore	" Farwardín	"
451	"	"	Kandahár	8 Ardíbihist	1023
455	"	"	Lahore	9 "	—
460	"	"	Ajmír	11	1025
461	"	"	Ahmadábád	— Abán	"
463	"	"	Lahore	11	"
467	"	"	Patnah	12 Shahriwar	1026
468	"	"	Tattah	" Khúrdád	"
472	"	"	Kandahár	13	1027
473	"	"	Kábul	" ? Shahriwar	"

PLATE XIV.—JAHÁNGÍR: SILVER.

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	Regnal year and month.	A.H.
475	AR	Jahángír	Ahmadábád	13	1027
488	"	"	Lahore	15	1029
491	"	"	"	16	1030
498	"	"	Súrat	18	1033
501	"	"	Jahángírnagar	19 Shahriwar	—
510 R	"	"	"	20 ? Mihr	—

COPPER.

512	Æ	"	Agrah	7	1021
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WITH NAME OF NÚR-JAHÁN.

513	AR	{ Jahángír and Núr-Jahán }	Súrat	—	1036
515 R	AR	"	Ahmadábád	—	1034
516	"	"	Lahore	20	"
518	"	"	"	—	"
519	"	"	Súrat	2[0]	"
523	"	"	Agrah	22	1037
525	"	"	Patnah	"	"
526	"	"	"	"	—

DÁWAR BAKHSH.

527	AR	Dáwar Bakhsh	Lahore	1	1037
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PLATE XV.—SHÁH-JAHÁN: GOLD.

529	AR	Sháh-Jahán	Ahmadábád	2 Khurdád	1038
530	"	"	Daulatábád	"	—
534	"	"	Akbarábád	—	1042
536	"	"	Lahore	5	"
541	"	"	Akbarábád	—	1043
544	"	"	Ahmadábád	8	1045
549	"	"	—	12	1049
551	"	"	Akbarábád	14	1050
563	"	"	Burhánpúr	25	1061
566	"	"	Daulatábád	27	1063
568	"	"	Shábjahánábád	30	1066
577	"	"	—	—	—

PLATE XVI.—SHÁH-JAHÁN: SILVER.

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	Regnal year and month.	A.H.
578	AR	Sháh-Jahán	Lahore	1	1037
580	"	"	Burhánpúr	"	"
581	"	"	Agrah	"	1038
582*	"	"	"	2	"
583	"	"	Akbarábád	" Tír	"
584	"	"	Patnah	2	"
585	"	"	Súrat	1	"
588	"	"	Akbarábád	2	1039
589	"	"	Akbarnagar	"	"
603	"	"	Dehlí	3 Dai	1040
605	"	"	Akbarábád	5	1041
606	"	"	Alláhábád	4 Azur	"
608	"	"	Patnah	" "	"
621	"	"	Akbarábád	6	1043
622	"	"	"	"	"

PLATE XVII.—SHÁH-JAHÁN: SILVER.

623	AR	Sháh-Jahán	Alláhábád	6	—
625	"	"	Bhakar	"	1043
626	"	"	" ?	"	"
629	"	"	Akbarnagar	7 Farwardín	"
632*	"	"	Lahore	"	1044
634	"	"	Bhakar	8	1045
643	"	"	Tattah	10 Khurdád	1047
651*	"	"	Lahore	13	1049
659	"	"	Súrat	20	1057
666	"	"	Júnahgarh	—	1059
669*	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	24	1060
671*	"	"	Kashmír	25	1061
676	"	"	Daulatábád	31	1067
678*	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	"	"
681	"	"	"	32	1068

689*	AR	Anonymous	"	—	1069
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* The coins distinguished by an asterisk are denominated in their inscriptions *نيسار* *nisár*, i.e. presentation pieces, or coins for distribution as largesse or for the annual tribute, &c.

PLATE XVIII.—SHUJÁ', MURÁD BAKHSH, AND AURANGZÍB 'ALAMGÍR: GOLD.

No.	Metal	Emperor.	Mint.	Regnal year.	A.H.
690	AR	Shujá'	Akbarábád	—	1068
691	"	"	Jalaonábád ?	1	"
692	A	Murád Bakhsh	Ahmadábád	1	"
694	AR	"	"	"	"
696 R	"	"	Súrat	"	"
699	"	"	"	"	—
700 R	"	"	Cambay	"	—
701	A	Aurangzíb	Tattah	5	1072
702	"	"	Aurangábád	6	1074
706	"	"	Akbarnagar	12	—
708	"	"	Golkondah	20	1086
709	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	24	1091
711	"	"	Bíjápúr	31	1099
715*	"	"	Chínápatan	35	1103
719	"	"	{ Khujistah-bunyád } (Aurangábád)	4x	1109
721*	"	"	[Chíná]patan	"	1111

PLATE XIX.—AURANGZÍB 'ALAMGÍR: SILVER.

725	AR	Aurangzíb	Akbarábád	1	—
726	"	"	Golkondah	1	1069
728	"	"	Patnah	1	1070
729	"	"	Multán	3	"
732	"	"	—	4	1071
733	"	"	Akbarábád	"	"
734	"	"	Júnahgarh	—	"
739	"	"	"	6	1074
742a	"	"	Akbarnagar	9	107x
743	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	"	1076
745	"	"	Akbarábád	—	1077
748	"	"	Golkondah	14	1076 (sic)
749	"	"	"	15	—
762	"	"	Súrat	24	1091
772 Obv.	"	"	'Álamgírpúr	—	1096
777	"	"	Nárnól	3x	1098
781	"	"	Zafarpúr	32	1100
782	"	"	Kábul	"	—

PLATE XX.
AURANGZÍB 'ALAMGÍR: SILVER; AND A'ZAM.

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	Regnal year.	A.H.
788	AR	Aurangzíb	Chínápatan	35	—
796	"	"	Súrat	37	1105
798Obv.	"	"	Ajmír	38	"
804	"	"	Barailí	39	1107
805	"	"	Nasratábád	3x	—
808	"	"	Zafarábád	40	1107
809	"	"	Ahmadnagar	"	1108
811	"	"	Etáwah	41	"
814	"	"	Lahore	"	"
819	"	"	Júnahgarh	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1109
821	"	"	Cambay	43	1111
822	"	"	Masulipatan	44	"
847	A	A'zam	Khujistah-bunyád	1	1118
849	"	"	Burhánpúr	1	1119
850	AR	"	Ahmadábád	"	"
851	"	"	Burhánpúr	"	"

PLATE XXI.—KÁM BAKHSH, BAHÁDUR.

852	A	Kám Bakhsh	Haidarábád	2	1120
853	AR	"	Bíjápúr	"	"
854	A	Bahádur	Pesháwar	"	"
856Obv.	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	"	"
858	"	"	Lahore	"	"
861	"	"	Khujistah-bunyád	4	1121
862	"	"	Ujjain	—	1122
863	"	"	Akbarábád	5	1123
866	AR	"	Ajmír	1	1119
867	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	"	"
868	"	"	'Azímábád (Patnah)	2	1120
870	"	"	Akbarábád	"	"
873	"	"	Burhánpúr	4	1121
874	"	"	Sholápúr	"	1122
875	"	"	Súrat	6	1123

PLATE XXII.—JAHÁNDÁR, FARRUKH-SIYAR: GOLD.

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	Regnal year.	A.H.
877	A	Jahándár	Khujistah-bunyád	1	1124
878	"	"	"	"	"
880	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	"	"
885	A	"	"	"	"
887	"	"	[Akbarábád]	"	"
889*	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	—	"
890	A	Farrukh-siyar	Murshidábád	1	—
891	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	4	1127
892	"	"	Lahore	5	1129
893	"	"	Barailí	"	—
894	"	"	Burhánpúr	6	—
897	"	"	Multán	7	1130
898	"	"	Bijápúr	"	—
900	"	"	—	—	1125
900a	"	"	Imtiyázgarh	3	—
901	"	"	Gúti	5	1128
902	"	"	Gangpúr	"	"

PLATE XXIII.

FARRUKH-SIYAR: SILVER, RAFÍ-AD-DARAJÁT.

903	A	Farrukh-siyar	Jahángírnagar	1	1124
907	"	"	Katak	2	1125
918	"	"	Etáwá	5	1128
920	"	"	Chínápatan	"	"
924 Obv.	"	"	Akbarábád	"	1129
925 "	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	"	"
927 "	"	"	Gwálíor	6	"
928 "	"	"	Lahore	"	"
931 "	"	"	Murshidábád	"	—
933 "	"	"	Arkát	7	1130
935 "	"	"	Multán	"	"
936 "	"	"	A'zamnagar	—	—
937	A	Rafí'-ad-daraját	Sháhjahánábád	1	1131
937a	"	"	Mu'azzamábád	"	"
938	A	"	Akbarábád	"	"
941	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	"	"
942	"	"	Kúrá	"	"
943	"	"	Lahore	"	"

PLATE XXIV.
RAFÍ'-AD-DAULAH, NÍKÚ-SIYAR, IBRÁHÍM.

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	Regnal year.	A.H.
945	A	Rafí'-ad-daulah	Sháhjahánábád	1	1131
946	"	"	Khujistah-bunyád	—	"
947	R	"	Akbarábád	1	"
948	"	"	Barailí	"	"
950	"	"	'Azímábád (Patnah)	"	"
951	"	"	Lahore	"	"
952	"	"	Murshidábád	"	"
953	A	Níkú-siyar	Súrat	1	—
955	A	Ibráhím	Sháhjahánábád	1	1132
956	R	"	"	"	"

PLATE XXV.—MUHAMMAD.

958	A	Muhammad	Khujistah-bunyád	1	1131
959	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	3	1134
967	"	"	Akbarábád	17	1147
968	"	"	Etáwá	20	1150
973	"	"	Kashmír	24	1154
974	"	"	Lahore	25	1155
976	"	"	Imtiyázgarh	—	1161
977	"	"	"	—	—
985	R	"	Akbarnagar-Oudh	5	1135
998	"	"	Kúra	11	1141
1011	"	"	Ajáyúr	12	1148
1019	"	"	Sháhábád	21	1151
1029	"	"	Farrukhábad	25	1155
1032 Obv.	"	"	Siwái-Jaipur	26	1156
1035 "	"	"	Barailí	27	1157

PLATE XXVI.

AHMAD, 'ĀLAMGĪR II, SHĀH-JAHĀN [III].

No.	Metal	Emperor.	Mint.	Regnal year.	A.H.
1039	Α	Ahmad	Shāhjahanābād	1	1161
1040	"	"	Benāres	2	1162
1044	"	"	—	—	—
1045	Α	"	'Azīmābād (Patnah)	1	1161
1047Obv.	"	"	Farrukhābād	"	"
1057 "	"	"	Murādābād	6	1167
1059	Α	'Ālamgīr II.	Shāhjahanābād	1	11xx
1060	"	"	"	2	1168
1062	"	"	Indrapūr	4	11xx
1065	"	"	Lahore	5	1171
1066	"	"	Ahmadnagar-Farrukhābād	6	"
1069	"	"	Imtiyāzgarh	—	—
1077*	Α	"	Akbarābād	4	1171
1082	"	"	Shāhjahanābād	5	1172
1086	Α	Shāh-Jahān [III.]	Islāmābād	1	1173
1087	"	"	Ahmadnagar-Farrukhābād	"	"
1090	Α	"	Indrapūr	"	"

PLATE XXVII.—SHĀH-'ĀLAM.

1093	Α	Shāh-'Ālam	Shāhjahanābād	3	1176
1094	"	"	"	32	1205
1099}†	Α	"	"	46	1218
1100}					
1104	Α	"	"	"	"
1110	"	"	"	47	1219
1118	Α	"	Etāwā	18	—
1121	"	"	Ahmadābād	16	118x
1122	"	"	Arkāt	12 ?	119x
1129	"	"	Akbarābād	26	1198

* *Nisār.*

† Struck on occasion of Lake's entry, 1803.

PLATE XXVIII.—SHÁH-ÁLAM.

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	Regnal year.	A.H.
1135	AR	Sháh-'Álam	Benáres	17	1189
1137	"	"	"	19	—
1138	"	"	"	23	1196
1139	"	"	"	30	1203
1143	"	"	"	45	1217
1157	AR	"	Jahángírnagar	10	1183
1159	"	"	Srínagar	2	—
1160	"	"	Súrat	4	—
1161	"	"	"	5	—
1163	"	"	"	6	—
1166	A	"	'Azímábád (Patnah)	2	1174
1167	"	"	"	10	1182

PLATE XXIX.

SHÁH-'ÁLAM, BÍDÁR-BAKHT, AKBAR II, BAHADUR.

1171	A	Sháh-'Álam	Ahmadnagar-Farrukhábád	23	1196
1172	AR	"	"	6	1179
1182	"	"	"	39	1218
1185	A	"	Murshidábád	—	1181
1188	AR	"	"	8	1180
1193	"	"	"	19	—
1200	"	"	Najíbábád	22	1195
1205a	A	"	No mint	—	1183
1206	"	Bídár-Bakht	Sháhjahánábád	1	1202
1207	"	"	Ahmadábád	"	1203
1210	AR	Muhammad Akbar II.	Sháhjahánábád	1	1221
1217	AR	Bahadúr II.	"	5	1257

PLATE XXX.—EAST INDIA COMPANY.
MURSHIDÁBÁD.

No.	Metal.	Denomination.	Mint.	Titular Emperor.	A.D. circ.
<i>Appendix.</i>					
1	A	$\frac{1}{2}$ Mohr	Murshidábád	Sháh-'Álam	1768
3	"	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	"	"	"
5		4 Annas	"	"	"
8	A	Mohr	"	"	1770
14	R	Anna	"	"	"
17	A	Mohr	"	"	1773
20	"	"	"	"	1782
22	"	$\frac{1}{4}$ Mohr	"	"	1787
28	R	Rupee	"	"	1784
29	A	Mohr	"	"	1793-1818
33	"	$\frac{1}{4}$ Mohr	"	"	"
35	R	Rupee	"	"	"
37	"	"	"	"	"
39Obv.	:"	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	"	"
43	A	$\frac{1}{4}$ Mohr.	"	"	1818-32
47Obv.	R	Rupee	"	"	1832-35

PLATE XXXI.—EAST INDIA COMPANY.
FARRUKHÁBÁD, BENÁRES, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY.

50	R	Rupee	Farrukhábád	Sháh-'Álam	1803-19
52	"	"	"	"	1833-35
54	"	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	"	"
61	"	Rupee	Benáres	"	1811
66	"	"	"	"	1806-19
67	"	"	Calcutta	"	1763
68	"	$\frac{1}{4}$ Rupee	Bombay	Sháh	1719
71	"	" "	"	"	1730
72	"	Rupee	"	Muhammad	1725
76	A	Mohr	"	Sháh-'Álam	1768
77	R	Rupee	"	"	1774
79	"	Rupee	"	"	1800
80	"	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	Bombay-Súrat	"	1718

PLATE XXXII.—EAST INDIA COMPANY.
SURÁT, ÁRKAT (MADRAS, CALCUTTA), MASULIPATAN.

FRENCH COMPANY.
ARKÁT (PONDICHERY).

No.	Metal.	Denomination.	Mint.	Titular Emperor.	A.D.
<i>Appendix.</i>					
81	Æ	$\frac{1}{4}$ Mohr	Súrat	Sháh-'Álam	1802
82	"	Mohr	"	"	1825
85	Æ	Rupee	"	"	1825
87	Æ	Mohr	"	"	—
96	Æ	Rupee	"	"	1818-32 ?
98	"	"	"	"	1832-35 ?
103	Æ	Rupee	Arkát (Madras)	'Álamgír II.	1798-99 ?
109	Æ	$\frac{1}{2}$ Mohr	" "	"	1815 ?
111	Æ	Double rupee	" "	"	" ?
122	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee	" (Calcutta)	"	1818-33
127	"	Rupee	" (Pondicherry)	"	1755
128	"	"	" "	Sháh-'Álam	1763
145	"	Double rupee	Masulipatan	'Álamgír II. (<i>sic</i>)	1780
148	"	Rupee	"	Sháh-'Álam	1797

PLATE XXXIII.

SHÁH-JAHÁN.

Page. lxxxvii	Æ	200 Mohrs	Sháhjahánábád <i>From a cast.</i>	Sháh Jahán	A.D. 1061
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CORRIGENDA.

The reader is requested to make the following corrections
before using the Catalogue.

PAGE.	NO	
8		<i>heading : for 960 and 1554 read 963 and 1556.</i>
13	31	<i>for [سار[نك[پو[ر] read [سار[ك[پو[ر]</i>
19	68	<i>dele PL. III.</i>
32		<i>note, for April 1st read March 11th.</i>
35	177	<i>for (sic.) پشاور read سيتاپور ; for Pesháwar ? read Sítápúr.</i>
36		<i>heading : transpose Obv. and Rev.</i>
37	196	<i>dele PL. VI.</i>
„	197	<i>for ٣٨, 38, read ٤٨, 48.</i>
53	273a	<i>„ الهاباس read الهاباد.</i>
54	284	<i>„ چو تانكى read دو تانكى ; for two read four.</i>
55	287b	<i>„ Tanka read $\frac{1}{16}$ Tanka, and for حص[ت read حص[ة</i>
58	295	<i>„ پناه read شاه</i>
59	298	<i>„ Wt. 16 read Wt. 163.</i>
„	300	<i>„ (regnal year) 7 read 8,</i>
60	302	<i>„ بزر read بزر.</i>
62	310	<i>„ هميشه read ميمنت</i>
64	318	<i>„ زيب و زيور read روز نو زينت</i>
66	328	<i>transfer Pl. x. MARSDEN, to 327.</i>
68,75	341, 378	<i>for 339 read 338.</i>
71	357	<i>for جنانات اله read جنانك</i>
80	405-7	<i>add in first col. $\frac{1}{2}$.</i>
93	476	<i>„ Wt. 17, read Wt. 175.</i>
94,95	488, 491	<i>for هميشه read ميمنت</i>
99	512	<i>add Wt. 315.</i>

PAGE. NO.

- 114 *heading : for Kharram read Khurram.*
- 135 691 *for Jalúnábád read Jalaonábád ?*
- 137 699 „ *[یا]فت and غازی read [کر]فت and شه.*
- 143 726 „ *Calcutta read Golkondah.*
- „ „ „ *کلکند [ه] read کلکته.*
- 183 900a „ *Karrah read Imtiyázgarh (Adóní).*
- 191 937 „ *هزاران read هزاران.*
- 202 975a *omit this coin : it is transferred to p. 251, 1171a.*
- 203 967-7 *for Karrah read Imtiyázgarh (Adóní).*
- 212 1019 „ *فتوح read فتوح.*
- 223 1063 „ *ههچو read ههچو.*
- 224 1068-70a *for Karrah read Imtiyázgarh (Adóní).*
- 226 1077 *first col. add $\frac{1}{8}$.*
- 227 1085b *for Karrah read Imtiyázgarh (Adóní).*
- 229, 230 *heading of first col. : for A read AR*

In several instances Daulatábád is spelt Dawlatábád, and Azur, Adhur.

THE MOGHUL EMPERORS OF HINDUSTAN.

MOGHUL EMPERORS

OF HINDUSTAN.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Bábar, Zahir-ad-dín	932	1525
II.	Humáyún, Násir-ad-dín	937	1530
III.	Akbar, Jalál-ad-dín	963	1556
IV.	Jahángír, Núr-ad-dín	1014	1605
	Dáwar Bakhsh	1037	1627-8
V.	Sháh-Jahán, Shiháb-ad-dín	1037	1628
	Shujá' (in Bengal)	1068-70	1658-60
	Murád Bakhsh (in Gujarát)	1068	1658
VI.	Aurangzib 'A'lamgír, Muhayyí-ad-d.	1069	1659
	A'zam Sháh	1118	1707
	Kám Bakhsh	1119-20	1708
VII.	Bahádur Sháh-'A'lam, Kutb-ad-dín	1119	1707
VIII.	Jahándár Sháh, Mu'izz-ad-dín	1124	1712
IX.	Farrukh-siyar	1124	1713
X.	Rafí'-ad-daraját, Shams-ad-dín	1131	1719
XI.	Rafí'-ad-daulah Sháh-Jahán II. . . .	1131	1719
	Niku-siyar	1131	1719
	Ibráhím	1132	1720
XII.	Muhammad, Násir-ad-dín	1131	1719
XIII.	Ahmad	1161	1748
XIV.	'A'lamgír II., 'Azíz-ad-dín	1167	1754
	Sháh-Jahán [III.]	1173-4	1759-60
XV.	Sháh-'A'lam, Jalál-ad-dín	1173	1759
	Bídár Bakht	1202-3	1788
XVI.	Muhammad Akbar II. . . .	1231	1806
XVII.	Bahádur Sháh II. . . .	1253	1837
	Deposed by the British Government	1275	1857

I.-ZAHÍR-AD-DÍN BÁBAR.*

A.H. 932—937 = A.D. 1525—1530.

No.	Mint.	Year.	
AR 1	—	933	<p>SILVER.</p> <p>Obv. Area, within square,†</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله</p> <p>Margin, in segments, divided by ornaments, ابو بكر الصديق | [عمر] الفاروق | عثمان العفان | على المرتضى</p> <p>Rev. Area, within twelve-foil,</p> <p>محمد باهر ح ظهير الدين</p> <p>Margin, السلطان ال اعزه (?) الله ٩٣٣</p> <p>PL. I. CUNNINGHAM. AR 10, Wt. 70</p>
AR 134 ^t	No mint or date.		<p>SILVER.</p> <p>Obv. لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله على ولي الله</p> <p>Rev., within square, سلطان باهر* بهادر</p> <p>Around, names of the twelve Imáms, partly obliterated.</p> <p>AR *85, Wt. 78.</p>

† This common formula is arranged in various ways, as a reference to the plates will show; but these slight variations are disregarded in the descriptions, so long as the general division of the formula into three lines is maintained.

No.	Mint.	Year.	
R 2	—	935	<p>Obv. as 1: but twelve-foil border (ابو, instead of ابابكر)</p> <p>Rev. Area, within circle,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">غازی شاه ۹۳۵ الدین محمد پاد ظہیر باہر</p> <p>Margin, .. الله تعا ..</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. I. CUNNINGHAM. R '95, Wt. 71</p> <hr/> <p>134^v No mint or date.</p> <p>Obv. Area, within square, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Margin obliterated.</p> <p>Rev., as 134^t; but no star, and order of Imáms varied.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">R '8, Wt. 79</p> <p>134^w No mint or date.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Coin similar to 134^v, struck over coin of Sháh Rukh, similar to 58, mint and date obliterated.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">R '95, Wt. 76</p> <p>134^x No mint or date.</p> <p>Obv. Area as 134^t, but within square, and divided by lines; margin obliterated.</p> <p>Rev. Area, in pear-shaped border,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">سلطان باہر بہا در</p> <p>Margin, .. ظہر خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه ..</p> <p style="text-align: right;">R '05, Wt. 79</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	
AR 3	Lahore	936	<p>Obv. as 1: but area enclosed in circle (ابابکر)</p> <p>Rev. [السلطان الاعظم خاقان المکرم</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>۹۳۶ ظہیر الدین محمد بابر پادشاہ غازی</p> </div> <p>... الله مملکته [و] سلطانہ ... لاہور</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. I. CUNNINGHAM. R 1'0, Wt. 89</p>
4	—	936	<p>As 3: mint obliterated.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PEARSE. R '9, Wt. 72</p>
5	—	—	<p>Obv. as 1: but area enclosed in circle.</p> <p>Rev. السلطان الاعظم الخاقان المکرم ظہیر الدین محمد بابر پادشاہ خلد الله مد...</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CUNNINGHAM. R 1'0, Wt. 72</p>
6	—	—	<p>As 2: but no date.</p> <p>Rev. margin shows [السلطان] لاعظم خاقان المکرم خلد الله</p> <p style="text-align: right;">R 1'15, Wt. 73</p>
7	—	—	<p>Obv. as 2.</p> <p>Rev. Area, within eight-foil, پشاد محمد ظہیر الدین بابر</p> <p>Margin as 6.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">R 1'0, Wt. 73</p>

II.—MUHAMMAD HUMÁYÚN.

A.H. 937—950 = A.D. 1530—1554.

No.	Mint.	Year.	
A ^r 8	—	—	<p>G O L D.</p> <p>Obv., within octagon,</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله</p> <p>Rev., within circle,</p> <p>غازی محمد همایون پادشاه ابو المظفر</p> <p>Pl. I. A^r '5, Wt. 14</p>
9, 10, 10a	—	—	<p>Obv., within circle, as 8.</p> <p>Rev., within circle,</p> <p><u>خلد الله تعالى</u> پادشاه غازی محمد همایون ملک</p> <p>Pl. I. CUNNINGHAM. A^r '55, Wt. 16 I.O.C. A^r '5, Wt. 13 I.O.C. A^r '45, Wt. 8</p>


* For coins of Humáyún struck in Kashmír (in 953 P), see my *Catalogue of Indian Coins, Muhammadan States*, p. 80.

No.	Mint.	Year.	
AR			SILVER.
11	—	962	<p>Obv. Area, within looped square,</p> <p>لا اله الا الله سول الله محمد ر ٢</p> <p>Margin, | عمر الفاروق | عثمان العفان | على المرتضى</p> <p>Rev. Area, within looped square,</p> <p>پادشاه غازى محمد همایون ٩٦٢</p> <p>Margin, | ابو المظفر | العادل | ..... | .....</p> <p>Pl. I. CUNNINGHAM. AR '95, Wt. 180</p>
12	—	—	<p>Obv. Area, within looped circle,</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله</p> <p>Margin, | عمر الفاروق | عثمان العفان | على المرتضى</p> <p>Rev. Area, within eightfoil,</p> <p>محمد غازى همایون</p> <p>Margin, السلطان الاعظم الخاقان المكرم [خلد الله تع] الى ملكه و [سلطانہ ض.....</p> <p>Pl. I. CUNNINGHAM. AR 1'05, Wt. 113</p>

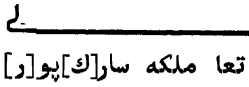
No.	Mint.	Year.	
R 13	Lahore	—	As 12: but لا ضرب at end of rev. margin. PL. I. HAY. R 1'0, Wt. 111
14-17	—	—	As 12: rev. area in different border; margin varied in arrangement, and partly obliterated. BOMBAY AS. SOC. R 1'0, Wt. 112 HAY. R '8, Wt. 110 R '8, Wt. 37 EDEN. R '9, Wt. 47
18	—	942	Obv. as 12. Rev. Area, within ornamented oblong border, محمد همايون پادشاه غازى سيد السلاطين السلطان [الا] عظم الخاقان الم [كبر] خلد الله تعالى ملكه سنة ٩٤٢ PL. I. BUSH. R '85, Wt. 72
19	—	—	Obv. Area, within looped circle, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله الله بغير حساب يرزق من يشا Margin as 12. Rev. as 12. PL. I. CUNNINGHAM. R 1'05, Wt. 72
20	—	—	Obv. Area as 19. ..... | بعدل عمر | بحياى عثمان | ..... Rev. as 11: but barbarous. CUNNINGHAM. R 1'0, Wt. 68
	—	—	Obv. as 20. Rev. as 12. R 1'0, Wt. 73
	—	—	As 12. CUNNINGHAM. R '95, Wt. 71

III.—JALĀL-AD-DĪN AKBAR.



A.H. 963—1014 = A.D. 1556—1605.

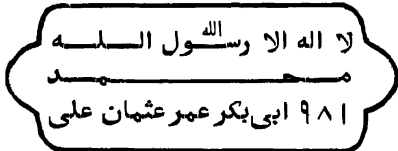
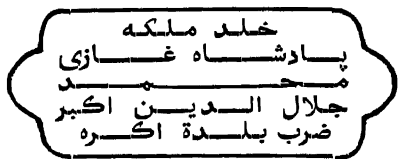
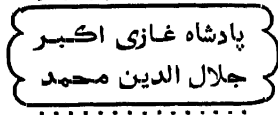
No.	Mint.	Year.	
N			I.—WITH HIJRAH YEARS.
23	Agrah	971	<p>G O L D. </p> <p>Obv. Area, within ornamented pentagon,</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله</p> <p>Margin, in segments, | ابى بكر صديق | عمر الفاروق | عثمان العفان | على المرتضى | [ر]ضى الله عنهم</p> <p>Rev. Area,</p> <p>السلطان الاعظم الخاقان المكرم اكبر پادشاه غازى الله خلد محمد ۹۷۱ جلال الدين تعالى اكبره د. ا. ت. ملكه وسلطانه ضرب</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	
24	Agrah?	971	<p>Obv. Area as 23.</p> <p>Margin, بصدق ابايكر | اصسا (?) عمر | بحياى</p> <p>[عثم]ان | بعد[م] على | دل الله بهر</p> <p>Rev. السلطان الاء[ظم]ر | خلد الله</p> <p>پادشاه ۹۷۱ غاز</p> <p>جلال الدين محمد اكبر</p> <p>تعا ملكه [و]سلطا نه . ك .</p> <p>(ملطان written السلطان)</p> <p>PL. II. A 1'05, Wt. 185</p>
25	Lahore	„	<p>As 24: mint, .. لا ه</p> <p>PL. II. BENGAL AS. SOC. A 1'05, Wt. 188</p>
26-28	—	„	<p>Obv. as 23: no margin.</p> <p>Rev. غازى</p> <p>اكبر پادشا ه</p> <p>محمد . . . محمد</p> <p>۹۷۱</p> <p>جلال الدين</p> <p>(Year imperfect on 27 and 28; dots omitted on 29.)</p> <p>PL. II. I.O.C. A 5, Wt. 18</p> <p>„ 5, Wt. 18</p> <p>„ 45, Wt. 9</p>
29	—	972	<p>As 26: but year ۹۷۲</p> <p>„ 5, Wt. 18</p>
30	Ag[rah]	„	<p>As 24: دل [ر]ضى الله عنهم</p> <p>ضرب اك .. ۹۷۲, year and mint</p> <p>BENGAL AS. SOC. A 1'1, Wt. 188</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	
31	Sarang-pūr?	972	As 24: obv. margin partly obliterated; year ٩٧٢, and lowest line of rev., <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>تعا ملكه سار[ك]پو[و]</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. II. I.O.C. A 9, Wt. 184</p>
32	—	973	As 24: obv. margin (as 30) partly obliterated; on rev., year ٧٣: mint obliterated. <p style="text-align: right;">MARDEN. A 1'05, Wt. 188</p>
33	Lahore	974	As 24: obv. margin partly obliterated; year ٩٧٤: mint <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>رب ... هور</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">BENGAL AS. SOC. A 1.05 Wt. 189</p>
34	—	975	As 24: inscriptions barbarous; year ٩٧٤: mint illegible. <p style="text-align: right;">A 1.2, Wt.</p>
35	—	„	As 24: obv. margin obliterated; year ٩٧٥; mint obliterated. <p style="text-align: right;">MARDEN. A 1'05, Wt. 1</p>
36	—	„	As 24: obv. margin, | ق ابا بکرو | ... عمر | ی ... ان | <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>بع[لم علی] | [ر]ضی عنهم</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">year ٩٧٤: n obliterated. <p style="text-align: right;">STUBBS. A 1'05, Wt.</p> </p>
37	—	„	As 36. <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. II. BENGAL AS. SOC. A 1'05, Wt.</p>
38	Dehlī	„	As 30: year and mint ٩٧٨, ضرب حضرت دهلی. <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. II. BENGAL AS. SOC. A 1'1, Wt.</p>

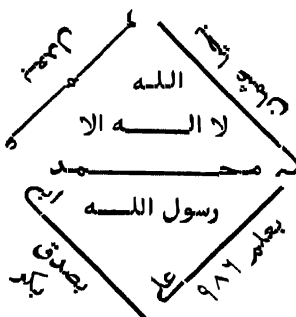
No.	Mint.	Year.	
39	—	976	As 24 : obv. margin barbarous ; year ٩٧٦ : mint obliterated. <i>MARSDEN. A 1'0, Wt. 162</i>
40	Agrah	„	Obv. as 24, within ornamented quatrefoil ; margin omits benediction. Rev. ملکه <u>خلید اللہ تعالیٰ</u> ٩٧٦ پادشاہ غازی <u>جلال الدین محمد اکبر</u> دار الخلافۃ اکبرہ ضرب <i>PL. II. BENGAL AS. SOC. A 1'0, Wt. 189</i>
41	Jaunpūr	977	As 24 : year and mint ٩٧٧, ضرب جونپور <i>A 1'0, Wt. 187</i>
42	Dehlī	„	As 40 : year and mint ٩٧٧, .. ضرب حضرت دہ <i>BENGAL AS. SOC. A '95, Wt. 169</i>
43	Lahore	„	١٧٧ As 40 : year and mint ١٧٧, دار الخلافۃ لاہور <i>PL. II. BENGAL AS. SOC. A 1'0, Wt. 189</i>

No.	Mint.	Year.	
A ⁷ 44	—	977	<p>Obv. Area, within dotted border,</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله</p> <p>Margin obliterated.</p> <p>Rev. <u>خاقان ؟ ...</u> پا[دشاه غازى محمد اكبر جلال الدين ملكه سـلطـ^{۱۷۷}...</p> <p>Ornament, obv., </p> <p>MARSDEN. A⁷ 95, Wt. 157</p>
45	Agrah	978	<p>As 40 : but year and mint ۹۷۸, ... لخلافة اك... PRINSEP. A⁷ 85, Wt. 188</p>
46	Jaun- púr	„	<p>As 24 : but year and mint ۹۷۸, ضرب جونپور (رضى الله عنهم , ابى بلر (In margin PL. II. CUNNINGHAM. A⁷ 10, Wt.</p>
47	„	97x	<p>As 46 : but unit of year obscure. PRINSEP. A⁷ 105, Wt. 1</p>
48	Ahmad- ábád	980	<p>As 40 : but year and mint ۹۸۰, [لخ]لافة احمد... Ornament, obv.,  PL. II. BENGAL AS. SOC. A⁷ 8, Wt.</p>
49	Agrah	„	<p>As 40 : but year and mint ۹۸۰, .. ر الخلافة اك... MARSDEN. A⁷ 8, Wt. 168</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	
AV 50,51	Agrah	981	<p>Obv.</p>  <p>Rev.</p>  <p>PL. II. <i>MARSDEN</i>. <i>AV</i> 1·3 × 8, Wt. 167 <i>MARSDEN</i>. <i>AV</i> 1·2 × 8, Wt. 167</p>
52,53	,,	982	<p>Obv. Area, within triple square,</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله ٩٨٢</p> <p>Margin, in segments, | عمر . . . . . | . . . عثمان | [ب]عد[م]علي</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p>خلد[د] الله ملئكه</p>  <p>[د]ار الخلافة اكبره</p> <p>PL. III. <i>BENGAL AS. SOC.</i> <i>AV</i> *9, Wt. 169 <i>MARSDEN</i>. <i>AV</i> *05, Wt. 169</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	
54	Agrah	982	As 52: barbarous. <i>MARSDEN. N° 95, Wt. 188</i>
55	Ahmad- ábád	„	As 52: but mint احمدآباد [د] <i>BENGAL AS. SOC. N° 95, Wt. 189</i>
56	„	„	As 55: barbarous. <i>MARSDEN. N° 10</i>
57	„	983	As 52: year and mint, ۹۸۳, احمد [باد] <i>MARSDEN. N° 95</i>
58	Jaun- púr	„	As 52: year and mint, ۹۸۳, [و] [نپو] [ر] ضرب <i>PL. III. N° 9, Wt. 189</i>
59, 60	Lahore	„	As 52: year and mint, ۹۸۳, ضرب لاهور <i>PL. III. GOVT. INDIA. N° 85, Wt. 188</i> <i>N° 85</i>
61	Sirhind	984	As 52: year and mint, ۹۸۴, شهرند <i>PL. III. YEAMES. N° 9, Wt. 189</i>
62	—	„	As 52: year ۹۸۴; mint obliterated. <i>LADY FRERE. N° 9, Wt. 185</i>
63	Muham- madábád Udaipúr	„	Obv. <div data-bbox="440 823 771 1093" data-label="Image"> </div>
			Rev. <div data-bbox="471 1116 771 1332" data-label="Text"> <p>پادشاه غازی جلال الدین محمد اکبر مفتوحه اباد عرف ادیپور محمد ضرب</p> </div>
			Commemorative of the reduction of Muhammadábád, com- monly called Udaipúr. (Persian style.) <i>PL. III. I.O.C. N° 9, Wt. 189</i>

No.	Mint.	Year.	
N 64	—	984	<p>Obv. Area, within triple eightfoil,</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله</p> <p>Margin obliterated.</p> <p>Rev. Area, within triple square,</p> <p>پادشاه اکبر غازی محمد جلال الدین ۹</p> <p>Margin obliterated.</p> <p>PL. III. MARSDEN. N '85, Wt. 166</p>
65	—	985	<p>Obv. Area, within triple square,</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله ۹۸۵</p> <p>Margin obliterated.</p> <p>Rev. Area,</p> <p>پادشاه غازی اکبر جلال الدین محمد</p> <p>Margin obliterated.</p> <p>PL. III. N '9, Wt. 139</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	
N 66* square	Fathpūr	986	<p>Obv.</p>  <p>Rev.</p> <p><u>خلد الله تعا ملكه ل</u> <u>محمد اكبر پادشاه</u> <u>جلال الدين غازي</u> <u>ضرب دار السلطنة فتحپور</u></p> <p>PL. III. PRINSEP. N 75, Wt. 188</p>
67 sq.	Fathpūr	987	<p>As 66 : but year ٩٨٧ on reverse.</p> <p>As 7, Wt. 187</p>
68 sq	Lahore	„	<p>As 66 : year ٩٨٧ on reverse ; and lowest line,</p> <p><u>ضرب دار السلطنة لاهور</u></p> <p>PL. III. PRINSEP. N 75, Wt. 187</p>
69 sq.	Fathpūr	988	<p>As 66 : year ٩٨٨ on reverse.</p> <p>MARSDEN. N 75, Wt. 187</p>
<p>* In this volume all coins are assumed to be round, unless distinguished as square (sq.) beneath the number in the first column. The fractions $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ beneath the number indicate a half or a quarter mohr or rupee as the case may be.</p>			

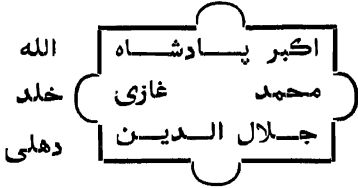
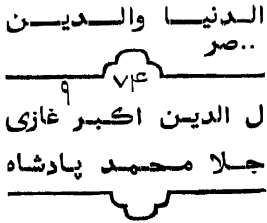
No.	Mint.	Year.	
70 sq.	Lahore	988	As 66 : year ٩٨٨ on reverse; and lowest line, . . ضرب دار السلطنة لا ه PL. III. <i>MARSDEN.</i> <i>N</i> '75, Wt. 188
71,72	—	„	As 26, but — divides reverse; date ٩٨٨ PL. III. <i>I.O.C.</i> <i>N</i> '45, Wt. 15 <i>I.O.C. Pierced.</i> <i>N</i> '55, Wt. 15
73-77 sq.	Urdú- Zafar- karín	1000	As 66 : year الف on reverse; lowest line, ضرب اردو ظفر قرين PL. III. <i>MARSDEN.</i> <i>N</i> '75, Wt. 180 <i>N</i> '75, Wt. 188 <i>I.O.C.</i> <i>N</i> '8, Wt. 188 <i>MARSDEN.</i> <i>N</i> '75, Wt. 187 <i>I.O.C.</i> <i>N</i> '7, Wt. 183
78 sq.	„	„	As 73 : no year. <i>N</i> '7, Wt. 187
79,80	„	„	As 73 : but round. Barbarous. PL. III. <i>N</i> '8, Wt. 168 <i>N</i> '8, Wt. 164
81 sq. $\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	As 73. PL. III. <i>CUNNINGHAM.</i> <i>N</i> '55, Wt. 93
82 sq. $\frac{1}{4}$	„	„	Obv. اكبر الله الف Rev. قرين ظفر اردو PL. III. <i>CUNNINGHAM.</i> <i>N</i> '4, Wt. 46
83 sq.	Patnah	—	As 73 : lowest line of rev., الضرب بتنه PL. III. <i>MARSDEN.</i> <i>N</i> '65, Wt. 180

No.	Mint.	Year.	
AR 84	—	963	<p style="text-align: center;">S I L V E R.</p> <p>Obv. Area, within looped circle,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Margin obliterated</p> <p>Rev. Above, عظمى لطا ...</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Within square,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">پادشاه غازی محمد اکبر جلال الدین</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Beneath, inscription obliterated.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. IV. CUNNINGHAM. R 9, Wt. 179</p>
85	—	964	<p>Obv. Area, within square, as 84; year ۹۶۴</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Margin, ابابکر.....ع.ا.ل. تضا .</p> <p>Rev. Area, within square, as 84, but no date.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Margin, in segments, ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... وسلطانہ</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CUNNINGHAM. R 10, Wt. 176</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	
R 86	Agrah	967	<p>Obv. Area, within square, as 84.</p> <p>Margin, in segments,* | بصدق ابى بكر | بعدل عمر | بحیای عثمان | بعلم علی</p> <p>Rev. Area, within square,</p> <p>اکبر پادشاه غازی — جلال الدین</p> <p>Margin, | السلطان الاعظم | خاقان ..... | [خ]لد الله تعالى ملکه | وسلطانه ضرب اکره</p> <p>PL. IV. <i>PLAYFAIR</i>. R 1·2, Wt. 173</p>
87	—	,,	<p>As 86 : mint obliterated.</p> <p>STUBBS. R 1·1, Wt. 174</p>
88	Jaun- pūr	96x	<p>Obv. Area, within wavy lozenge border, as 84.</p> <p>Margin, | بحا (sic) ابابکر | بعدل عمر | بحیای عثمان | بعلم علی رضی الله</p> <p>Rev. ناصر الدنیا والدین</p> <div data-bbox="433 1176 798 1297" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> محمد اکبر پادشاه غازی ۹۶ جلال الدین </div> <p>ابو الفتح (?) ضرب جونپور</p> <p>PL. IV. <i>BANKS</i>. R 1·2, Wt. 177</p>

* Slight variations in this inscription (as omitting or inserting a , or و), are not usually recorded in the Catalogue.

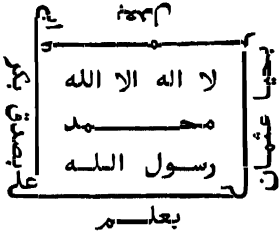
No.	Mint.	Year.	
88 ^a	Jaunpūr	96 α	As 88: but ۹۶ in rev. area, and no trace of anything before ضرب PANJ. ARCH. SURV. \mathcal{R} 1'1
89	—	970	As 86: obv. margin obliterated; on rev. area, year ۹۷. margin obliterated. MARSDEN. \mathcal{R} 1'05, Wt. 170
90	—	970	Obv. as 86; margin as 88, ending عنهم Rev. Area, within eightfoil, خلد الله اکبر پادشاه غازی — جلال الدین ^{۹۷۰} Margin, .....ملکه وسلطانہ..... PL. IV. \mathcal{R} 1'1, Wt. 178
91	Agrah	970	As 86: year ۹۷.; rev. margin partly obliterated; .. ب اکره GRANT. \mathcal{R} 1'05, Wt. 173
92	—	971	As 90: obv. and rev. areas inclosed in wavy border; year on rev. ۹۷۱; margin obliterated. \mathcal{R} 1'1, Wt. 160
93	—	971	As 86: obv. area within circle; rev. area within wavy square; rev. margin obliterated; year on rev. ۹۷۱ I. O. C. \mathcal{R} '95, Wt. 177

No.	Mint.	Year.	
AR 94	Dehli	971	<p>Obv. as 84: within circle; margin ends رضى الله عنهم</p> <p>Rev., within ornamented square,</p> <p>....طا. الاعظم الخاقان</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>ضرب حضرت مدا[که وسلطانه</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>THOMAS. R 1'1, Wt. 174</i></p>
95	—	973	<p>As 90: obv. border varied; year on rev. ۹۷۳, margin obliterated.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Formerly ringed). <i>EDEN. R 1'15</i></p>
96	Jaun- pūr	974	<p>Obv. Area, within wavy pentagon, as 84.</p> <p>Margin obscure.</p> <p>Rev.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>

No.	Mint.	Year.	
Æ 97	Dehlí	975	<p>Obv., within circle, as 86, adding رضى الله عنهم</p> <p>Rev. [السلطان الاعظم الخاقان]</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: right; padding-right: 10px;"> الله محمد غازى جلال الدين ٩٧٤ دهلى </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> اكبر پادشاه محمد غازى جلال الدين ٩٧٤ </div> <div style="text-align: left; padding-left: 10px;"> : : : : </div> </div> <p>ضرب حضرة</p> <p>.....</p> <p>PL. IV. CURETON. Æ 1·05, Wt. 174</p>
98	Jaunpúr	,,	<p>Obv. as 86.</p> <p>Rev. as 96: year ٩٧٤</p> <p>(Ringed.) GRANT. Æ 1·1</p>
99	—	,,	<p>As 90: mint obliterated; year ٩٧٥</p> <p>(Obv. margin as 97.)</p> <p>Æ 1·1, Wt. 139</p>
100	—	976	<p>As 90: mint obliterated; year ٩٧٦</p> <p>EDEN. Æ 1·05, Wt. 168</p>
101	Agrah	977	<p>As 86: year ٩٧٧</p> <p>(Obv. in looped square; rev. margin varied in arrangement.)</p> <p>THOMAS. Æ 1·0, Wt. 177</p>
102	—	978	<p>As 90: mint obliterated; year [٩]٧٨</p> <p>GRANT. Æ 1·05, Wt. 165</p>
103	—	980	<p>As 86: margins partly obliterated; year ٩٨.</p> <p>I.O.C. Æ '95, Wt. 174</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	
AR 104	—	981	As 90: but year ٩٨١ (Borders varied.) R 1·0, Wt. 175
105	Ahmad- ábád	982	As 86: areas inclosed in triple squares; year ٩٨٢ Rev. margin, دارالسلطنة احمدآباد ضرب | ..... | ..... PL. IV. GRANT. R 1·0, Wt. 175
106	„ ?	„	As 105: mint partly obliterated. THOMAS. R 1·05, Wt. 174
107	—	983	As 86: margins chiefly obliterated; year ٩٨٣ (Borders varied.) MARSDEN. R ·95, Wt. 175
108- 110	Jaun- púr	„	As 96: mint partly obliterated; year ٩٨٣ PL. IV. GRANT. R ·85, Wt. 175 „ R ·85, Wt. 175 EDEN. R ·8, Wt. 173
111	Ahmad- ábád	„	As 105: year ٩٨٣ STUBBS. R 1·05, Wt. 175
112	—	„	As 90: year ٩٨٣; rev. margin nearly obliterated. R 1 0, Wt. 170
113	—	984	As 86: year ٩٨٤; mint obliterated. THOMAS. R ·9, Wt. 174
114	Dehlí	985	As 86: year ٩٨٥ Rev. Margin, | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... MARSDEN. R 1 0, Wt. 175

No.	Mint.	Year.	
R 115- 117	—	985	As 86 : year ୨୮୧ ; mint obliterated. <i>I.O.C. R '95, Wt. 173</i> <i>EDEN. R '95, Wt. 187</i> <i>PRINSEP. R '9, Wt. 173</i>
118, 119	—	986	As 86 : year ୨୮୨ ; mint in rev. margin obscure. <i>EDEN. R '95, Wt. 175</i> <i>PL. IV. R '95, Wt. 174</i>
120	—	„	As 105 : year ୨୮୩ ; margins obliterated. <i>STEUART. R '9, Wt. 177</i>
121	—	987	As 105 : year ୨୮୪ ; mint obliterated. <i>GRANT. R '9, Wt. 170</i>

No.	Mint.	Year.	
<i>R</i> 122, 123 sq.	Lahore	986	<p>S Q U A R E I S S U E.</p> <p>Obv.</p>  <p>Rev.</p> <p>خلد الله تعالى ملكه ٩٨٦ محمد اكبر پادشاه جلال الدين غازي ضرب دار السلطنة لاهور</p> <p>PL. IV. <i>PRINSEP</i>. <i>R</i> '8, Wt. 178 (Formerly ringed.) <i>MARSDEN</i>. <i>R</i> '85</p>
124 sq.	Fath-púr	„	<p>As 122 : but فتحپور دار السلطنة [نة]</p> <p>PL. IV. <i>THOMAS</i>. <i>R</i> '8, Wt. 174</p>
125, 125a, 126 sq.	„	987	<p>As 124 : but ٩٨٧</p> <p><i>MARSDEN</i>. <i>R</i> '75, Wt. 175 <i>PRINSEP</i>. <i>R</i> '75, Wt. 175 <i>I.O.C.</i> <i>R</i> '75, Wt. 175</p>
127 sq.	Ahmad-ábád	„	<p>As 122 : but .. وال... احمد... ; and ٩٨٧</p> <p>Obv. ornamented with branches.</p> <p>PL. IV. <i>GRANT</i>. <i>R</i> '8, Wt. 174</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	
R 128 sq.	Urdú	9 87	<p>Obv. Area, within quatrefoil,</p> <p>الله لا اله الا محمد رسول الله</p> <p>At corners, ابو بكر, عمر, عثمان, علي</p> <p>Rev., within square, اردو ضرب</p> <p>Margin, جلال الدين | محمد اكبر | پادشاه | غازى ٩٨٧</p> <p>PL. IV. MARSDEN. R '85, Wt. 175</p>
129, 130 sq.	Lahore	„	<p>As 122 : year ٩٨٧ ; mint, ... دار السلطنة لا</p> <p>GRANT. R '8, Wt. 175</p> <p>I.O.C. R '75, Wt. 172</p>
131 sq.	Patnah	„	<p>As 122 : year on obv. ٩٨٧ ; last line of rev., ضرب پتنه</p> <p>PL. IV. I.O.C. R '8, Wt. 173</p>
132 sq. ½	—	„	<p>As 122 : year ٩٨٧ ; mint obliterated.</p> <p>PL. IV. I.O.C. R '65, Wt. 88</p>
133 sq.	Lahore	988	<p>As 122 : (letters form <i>diamond</i> instead of square on obv. year ٩٨٨</p> <p>R '75, Wt</p>
134, 135 sq.	Fath- púr	„	<p>As 122 : year ٩٨٨ ; lowest line of rev., ضرب دار السلطنة [نه] فتحپور</p> <p>BURNES. R '75, Wt THOMAS. R '8, Wt</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	
R 136 sq.	—	988	As 122: year ٩٨٨; mint obliterated. <i>MARSDEN. R '8, Wt. 171</i>
137 sq.	Lahore	989	As 122: year ٩٨٩; mint partly obliterated. <i>PRINSEP. R '8, Wt. 173</i>
138, 139 sq.	Fath- púr	"	As 134: year ٩٨٩ <i>I.O.C. R '95, Wt. 175</i> <i>MARSDEN. R '75, Wt. 171</i>
140 sq.	—	990	As 122: obv. margin (if any) cut off; mint obliterated; year ٩٩٠. <i>I.O.C. R '7, Wt. 161</i>
141 sq.	—	992	As 122: year ٩٩٢; mint obliterated. <i>R '7, Wt. 177</i>
142 sq.	—	993	As 122: year ٩٩٣; mint obliterated. <i>MARSDEN. R '7, Wt. 175</i>
143 sq.	—	994	As 122: year ٩٩٤; mint obliterated. <i>BURNES. R '7, Wt. 174</i>
144, 145 q.	—	995	As 122: year ٩٩٥; mint nearly obliterated (probably Lahore). <i>I.O.C. R '75, Wt. 174</i> <i>R '75, Wt. 175</i>
146 sq.	—	997	As 122: year ٩٩٧; mint obliterated. <i>GOVT. INDIA. R '7, Wt. 177</i>
147 sq. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	"	As 122: year ٩٩٧; mint obliterated. <i>I.O.C. R '55, Wt. 86</i>

No.	Mint.	Year.	
R 148, 149 sq.	—	998	As 122 : year ٩٨٨ ; mint obliterated. <i>R</i> .7, Wt. 175 <i>PRINSEP.</i> <i>R</i> .7, Wt. 174
150 sq.	—	999	As 122 : year ٩٩٩ ; mint obliterated. <i>R</i> .7, Wt. 176
151- 155 sq.	Urdú- Zafar- karín	1000	As 122 : year الف ; mint, ضرب اردو ظفر قرین <i>PL. IV.</i> <i>R</i> .75, Wt. 175 <i>EDEN.</i> <i>R</i> .8 <i>I.O.C.</i> <i>R</i> .7 <i>GOVT. INDIA.</i> <i>R</i> .8 (Imitation.) <i>R</i> .8, Wt. 175
156- 159 sq. $\frac{1}{2}$	”	”	” ” <i>I.O.C.</i> <i>R</i> .55, Wt. 88 <i>THOMAS.</i> <i>R</i> .5, Wt. 82 (Mint obliterated.) <i>PRINSEP.</i> <i>R</i> .55, Wt. 88 <i>EDEN.</i> <i>R</i> .5, Wt. 82
160 sq.	”	—	” no year <i>EDEN.</i> <i>R</i> .7, Wt. 175
161 sq.	Fath- púr	—	” ” mint, فتحپور <i>EDEN.</i> <i>R</i> .8, Wt. 178
162 sq.	—	—	” rev. partly obliterated. <i>RIVETT-CARNAC.</i> <i>R</i> .85, Wt. 100

For square silver coins of Akbar struck in Kashmír, see
Catalogue of Muhammadan States, nos. 221, 222.

No.	Mint.	Year: Month	Obv.	Rev.												
II.—WITH ILÁHÍ (SOLAR) YEARS.*																
			Obv.	G O L D.												
				Rev.												
A ⁷ 163	—	32 [995]	Within double square, with wavy border, الله اكبر	Border as obv., ۳۲ اله جل جلاله PL. V. A ⁷ 8, Wt. 187												
164 $\frac{1}{4}$	Agrah	42 Bah- man [1006]	Within dotted circle, الله اكبر جل جلاله	Within dotted circle, بهمن اله ۴۲ اكبر ب ضر PL. V. A ⁷ 5, Wt. 42												
165	”	44 Ardi- bihist [1007]	”	Within dotted circle, بهست اردی اله ۴۴ ضرب اكبره PL. V. I.O.C. A ⁷ 9, Wt. 187												
<p>* The Iláhí or 'divine' epoch of Akbar was introduced by this Emperor in the year 992 of the Hijrah, A.D. 1584, and dates from the 5th day of Rabí' II. of the year 963 (Feb. 1556, the first of his reign), being the time of the entering of the sun into the constellation Aries; and the Iláhí years are composed of twelve solar months, called by the names of the ancient Persian Kalendar:—</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Farwardín</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Mardád (Amardád)</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Azur</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ardibihist</td> <td>Shahriyar</td> <td>Dai</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Khúrdád</td> <td>Mihr</td> <td>Bahman</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tír</td> <td>Abán</td> <td>Isfandarmiz.</td> </tr> </table> <p>In giving the corresponding Hijrah year to any Iláhí year in this Catalogue, the Hijrah year in which the Iláhí year began (i.e., roughly, at April 1st) alone is given.</p>					Farwardín	Mardád (Amardád)	Azur	Ardibihist	Shahriyar	Dai	Khúrdád	Mihr	Bahman	Tír	Abán	Isfandarmiz.
Farwardín	Mardád (Amardád)	Azur														
Ardibihist	Shahriyar	Dai														
Khúrdád	Mihr	Bahman														
Tír	Abán	Isfandarmiz.														

No.	Mint.	Year : Month	Obv.	Rev.
166	Asir	45 Islan- dār- miz [1008]	Hawk to right. Ornaments in field.	الله اکبر اسفندارمزالله ضرب اسير PL. V. PAYNE KNIGHT. N° 8, Wt. 183
167	Agrah	49 Far- war- dīn [1012]	As 164.	فروردین اله اکره ب ضر PL. V. CUNNINGHAM. N° 75, Wt. 168
168	"	49 Amar- dād [1012]	"	امرداد اله ضر اکره ب (Lozenge shaped.) MARSDEN. PL. V. N° 85 x 5, Wt. 183
169	"	49 Azur [1012]	است ایسن زر شاه اکبر ابرو مهر مهر ضرب اکره	ست انور زیورا مهر اسمان را تا زمین واله اذر PL. V. PRINSEP. N° 10, Wt. 168
170	"	50 Amar- dād [1018]	As 164 : within octagram.	Within octagram, as 168 but 8. PL. V. MARSDEN. N° 3, W

No.	Mint.	Year: Month	Obv.	Rev.
<i>N</i> 171	Lahore	50 <i>Amar- dād</i> [1013]	As 164: within dotted circle.	Within dotted circle, <u>امرداد اله</u> ضرب ۵۰ لاهور PL. V. <i>I.O.C.</i> <i>N</i> '7, Wt. 169
172 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	50 <i>Far- war- dīn</i> [1013]	Within dotted circle, two figures: (1) a man, wearing crown of three cusps, and carrying a sheaf of arrows and a stretched bow; followed by (2) a woman, who draws back her long veil from her face.	Within dotted circle, <u>۵۰ اله</u> فروردين PL. V. <i>PRINSEP.</i> <i>N</i> '8, Wt. 74
173	Agrah	50 <i>Khūr- dād</i> [1013]	Within dotted circle, duck to right. Ornaments in field.	الله اکبر <u>۵۰ خرداد اله</u> ضرب اکره PL. V. <i>YEAMES.</i> <i>N</i> '8, Wt. 182
174	„	„	As 169:	As 169: but, ۵۰ خرداد <i>CUNNINGHAM.</i> <i>N</i> '10, Wt. 107
175	„	51 [1014]	نور شاه اکبر پاد مهر از ست زر B	نور علم بران زر نام شه نور <u>۵۰</u> ضرب اکره PL. V. <i>CUNNINGHAM.</i> <i>N</i> '85, Wt. 165
176	—	—	الله اکبر Borders as 163.	جل جلاله PL. V. <i>I.O.C.</i> <i>N</i> '75, Wt. 187

No.	Mint.	Year Month	Obv.	Rev.
S I L V E R.				
Æ 177	Peshá- war(?)	28 [991]	الله اكبر جل جلاله	مهر السی ۲۸ پشاور (sic) باب ضرب PL.VI. CUNNINGHAM. R. '85, Wt. 174
178	Ahmad- ábád	30 [993] Dai	"	[د]ی السی ۳۰ احمدآباد ضرب PL. VI. I.O.C. R. '85, Wt. 175
179 sq.	"	" Mar- dād	"	Same, but مرداد R. '7, Wt. 175
180 sq.	—	32 [995]	الله اكبر	۳۲ السی جل جلاله MARSDEN. R. '7, Wt. 173
181 sq.	—	33 [996]	"	" but ۳۳ R. '7, Wt. 176
182, 183, 184 sq. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	34 [997]	"	" but ۳۴ GOVT. OF INDIA. R. '85, Wt. 176 EDEN. R. '7, Wt. 175 PL.VI. CUNNINGHAM. R. '8, Wt. 87
185 sq.	—	35 Ar- dibhist [998]	As 177.	۳۵ السی بہست اردی R. '7, Wt. 174

No.	Mint.	Year: Month	Rev.	Obv.
186 sq.	—	35 Amar- dād [998]	As 177.	<p>٣٥ الي</p> <p>امرداد</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. R. 7, Wt. 174</p>
187 sq. $\frac{1}{2}$	Lahore	36 Abān [999]	„	<p>ابان الي</p> <p>٣٦ لاهور</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>I.O.C. R. 55, Wt. 68</p>
188 sq. $\frac{1}{4}$	„	36 Bah- man [999]	„	<p>Same: but بي[من</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. R. 4, Wt. 43</p>
189 sq. $\frac{1}{4}$	Tattah	36 [999]	„	<p>٣٦ الي</p> <p>تته</p> <p>R. 4, Wt. 44</p>
190. sq. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	37 [1000]	As 180.	<p>As 180: but ٣٧</p> <p>I.O.C. R. 55, Wt. 87</p>
191 sq.	Ahmad- ābād	37 [1000]	As 122.	<p>٣٧</p> <p>محمد اكبر پادشاه</p> <p>جلال الدين</p> <p>ضرب احمدآباد</p> <p>Pl. VI. R. 75, Wt. 172</p>
192 sq.	„	38 [1001]	„	<p>„ but ٣٨</p> <p>R. 75, Wt. 177</p>
93 sq.	„	„ Bah- man [1001]	As 177.	<p>بهمن الي</p> <p>٣٨ احمدآباد</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>R. 7, Wt. 160</p>

No.	Mint.	Year: Month	Obv.	Rev.
194 sq.	Lahore	38 Tir [1001]	As 177.	<p>تیر الہی</p> <p>۳۸ لاہور</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>PL. VI. CUNNINGHAM. R. 7, Wt. 176</p>
195 sq.	"	38 Far- war- din [1001]	"	<p>Same : but فروردین</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. R. 7, Wt. 176</p>
196 sq. $\frac{1}{4}$	"	38 Ardi- bihist [1001]	"	<p>بہست</p> <p>اردی الہی</p> <p>۳۸ لاہور</p> <p>...</p> <p>PL. VI. THOMAS. R. 45, Wt. 43</p>
197	Burhán- púr	38 Dai [1001]	"	<p>دی ماہ الہی</p> <p>۳۸ برہان پور</p> <p>...</p> <p>(Ringed.) PL. VI. PLAYFAIR. R. 8</p>
198	Lahore	39 Azur [1002]	"	<p>اذر الہی</p> <p>۳۹</p> <p>ضرب لاہور</p> <p>PLAYFAIR. R. 9, Wt.</p>
199 sq.	Tattah*	40 Khúr- dad [1003]	"	<p>خورداد الہی</p> <p>۴۰ تہ</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>PL. VI. PANJ. ARCH. SURV. R. 8, Wt. 1</p>

* This mint closely resembles Patnah, but has one upright stroke less : Tattah is تہ and Patnah is تمہ.

No.	Mint.	Year: Month	Obv.	Rev.
R 200	Tattah	40 Bah- man [1003]	As 177.	<p>.. بن اله</p> <p>٤٠ تته</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>I.O.C. R '6, Wt. 175</p>
201 sq. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	”	” beneath, ... ضرب د	<p>٤٠ اله</p> <p>ماه بهمن</p> <p>EDEN. R '45, Wt. 86</p>
202 sq. $\frac{1}{8}$	—	40	”	<p>٤٠ اله</p> <p>...</p> <p>PL. VI. I.O.C. R '35, Wt. 21</p>
203	Ahmad- ábád	41 Khúr- dád [1004]	”	<p>خاورداد اله</p> <p>٤١ احمداباد</p> <p>[ضرب] ب</p> <p>(Ringed.) R '8</p>
204	Lahore	41 Istan- dár- miz [1004]	”	<p>اسفندار [مز] اله</p> <p>٤١ لاهور</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>PL. VI. CUNNINGHAM. R '0, Wt. 176</p>
—	—	41 [1004]	As 180.	<p>As 180 : but ٤١</p> <p>I.O.C. R '55, Wt. 86</p>

No.	Mint.	Year : Month	Obv.	Rev.
AR 206	Ahmad- ábád	42 Khur- dád [1005]	As 177.	خورداد اله ۱۴۲ احمدآباد ضرب R '85, Wt. 177
207	"	42 Tfr [1005]	"	تیر , but CUNNINGHAM. R '85, Wt. 178
208 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	42 Abán [1005]	"	ابان , but EDEN. R '7, Wt. 88
209	Patnah	42 Shah- riwar [1003]	"	شہریور اله ۱۴۲ پتنہ ضرب PL. VI. R '85, Wt. 175
210 sq.	"	42 [1005]	"	۱۴۲ اله پتنہ R '8, Wt. 176
211 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lahore	42 Tfr [1005]	"	تیر اله ۱۴۲ لاہور GRANT. R '65, Wt. 87
212	"	42 Bah- man [1005]	"	بہمن اله ۱۴۲ لاہور ضرب CUNNINGHAM. R '9, Wt. 175

No.	Mint.	Year : Month	Obv.	Rev.
R 213 sq.	Dehli?	42 Tir [1005]	As 177 : beneath دهلی ?	۴۲ الس اه تيز <i>PANJ. ARCH. SURV. R '85, Wt. 174</i>
214 sq. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	42 [1005]	As 180.	As 180 : but ۴۲ <i>I.O.C. R '55, Wt. 88</i>
215 $\frac{1}{2}$	Patnah	43 Khur- dad [1006]	As 177.	خورداد اله ۴۳ پتنه ضرب <i>PL. VI. R '85, Wt. 88</i>
216	"	43 Bah- man [1006]	"	Same : but بهمن <i>CUNNINGHAM. R '85, Wt. 175</i>
217 sq. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	43 [1006]	As 180.	As 180 : but ۴۳ <i>I.O.C. R '8, Wt. 88</i>
218 sq. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	43 Shah- riwar [1006]	As 177.	۴۳ الس شهریور <i>PL. VI. THOMAS. R '55, Wt. 87</i>
'9	Ahmad- ábád	44 Amar- dad [1007]	"	امرداد اله ۴۴ احمدآباد ضرب <i>MARSDEN. R 1'05, Wt. 180</i>

No.	Mint.	Year. Month.	Obv.	Rev.
R 220	Patnah	44 Shah- riwar [1007]	As 177.	شہریور الہ ۴۴ پتنہ ضرب R '85, Wt. 175
221 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kábul	44 Abán [1007]	„	ابان الہ ضرب کابل ۴۴ ب PL. VI. GRANT. R '75, Wt. 87
222	Lahore	44 Ardi- bihast [1007]	„	بہست اردی الہ ۴۴ لاہور ضرب EDEN. R '85, Wt. 174
223	„	44 Shah- riwar [1007]	„	„ but شہریور STEUART. R '85, Wt. 174
224 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	44 Abán [1007]	„	„ but ابان GRANT. R '65, Wt. 88
225 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	44 Adhur [1007]	„	„ but اذر R '85, Wt. 89
226 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kábul	45 Dai [1008]	„	دی الہ ضرب کابل ۴۵ ب EDEN. R '7, Wt. 86

No.	Mint.	Year: Month.	Obv.	Rev.
R 227 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lahore	45 Dai [1008]	As 177.	<p>دی الہیہ</p> <p>۴۸ لاہور</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>R 7, Wt. 88</p>
228 sq. $\frac{1}{8}$	"	45 Bah- man [1008]	" partly obliterated.	<p>بہمن الہیہ</p> <p>۴۸ لاہور</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. R 35, Wt. 19</p>
229	Ahmad- ābād	46 Tir [1009]	"	<p>تیر الہیہ</p> <p>۴۶ احمد آباد</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>R 85, Wt. 176</p>
230	Patnah	46 Adhur [1009]	"	<p>اذر الہیہ</p> <p>۴۶ پتنہ</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. R 9, Wt. 176</p>
231 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kābul	46 Dai [1009]	"	<p>دی الہیہ</p> <p>۴۶ کابل</p> <p>ب</p> <p>GRANT. R 7, Wt. 87</p>
232	Lahore	46 Khūr- dād [1009]	"	<p>خورداد الہیہ</p> <p>۴۶ لاہور</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>PANJ. ARCH. SURV. R 8, Wt. 175</p>

No.	Mint.	Year: Month.	Obv.	Rev.
AR 233 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lahore	46 Aḡhur [1009]	As 177.	<p>اِذَر السَّيِّ</p> <p>١٢٦ لاه .</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>PL. VI. GRANT. R. '5, Wt. 44</p>
234 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	46 Dai [1009]	"	<p>دِي السَّيِّ</p> <p>١٢٦ لاهو[ر]</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>STEWART. R. '65, Wt. 88</p>
235	Ahmad- ábád	47 Bah- man [1010]	"	<p>بِهْمَن السَّيِّ</p> <p>١٢٧ احمدآباد</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>R. '8, Wt. 175</p>
236	"	47 Mih [1010]	" within square en- closed in ornamented diamond border.	<p>Within octagon enclosed in ornamented border,</p> <p>مِهَر السَّيِّ</p> <p>١٢٧ احمدآباد</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. R. '8, Wt. 175</p>
237 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kábul	47 Aḡhur [1010]	As 177.	<p>اِذَر السَّيِّ</p> <p>ضرب كابل ١٢٧</p> <p>ب</p> <p>GRANT. R. '7, Wt. 84</p>

No.	Mint.	Year: Month.	Obv.	Rev.
R 238	Lahore	47 Khúr- dáá [1010]	As 177, border as 236.	<p>خورداد السہ</p> <p>۴۷ لاہور</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>Octagon and border as on 236.</p> <p>PL. VI. GRANT. R '8, Wt. 171</p>
239 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	47 Abán [1010]	As 177.	<p>ایمان الہ</p> <p>۴۷ لاہور</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>I.O.C. R '8, Wt. 97</p>
240 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	47 Dai [1010]	"	<p>دی but</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. R '05, Wt. 87</p>
241	Burhán- púr	48 Míhr [1011]	"	<p>مہر ماہ الہ</p> <p>۴۸ برہان پور</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>PL. VI. CUNNINGHAM. R '75, Wt. 177</p>
242	Lahore	48 Amar- dáá [1011]	„ border as 236.	<p>امرداد السہ</p> <p>۴۸ لاہور</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>Border as 236.</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. R '8, Wt. 175</p>
243 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	48 Abán [1011]	„ „	<p>ایمان but</p> <p>PL. VI. CUNNINGHAM. R '65, Wt. 85</p>

No.	Mint.	Year : Month.	Obv.	Rev.
R 244 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lahore	48 Abán [1011]	As 177, without border.	As 243, but without border. GRANT. R '55, Wt. 87
244a $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	As 177, border as 236.	As 243; border as 236. STUBBS. R '55, Wt. 86
245 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kábul	49 Abán [1012]	"	ابان ال .. كابل ٤٩ ب CUNNINGHAM. R '7, Wt. 88
246 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	[4]9 Dai [1012]	"	دی الس ضر كابل ب GRANT. R '7, Wt. 88
247	Lahore	49 Ardi- bihist [1012]	,, border as 236.	بهست اردی الس ٤٩ لاهور ضرب Border as 236. CUNNINGHAM. R '75, Wt. 175
248 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	49 Abán [1012]	" "	" " but ابان THOMAS R '85, Wt. 88
249 sq.	Patnah?	49 Far- war- dín [1012]	,, without border.	فروردی (sic) [الس] ٤٩ پت ضر MARSDEN. R '8, W

No.	Mint.	Year: Month.	Obv.	Rev.
Æ 250	Agrah	50 Amar- śāś [1013]	As 177, octagonal border, with quatrefoils outside.	امرداد اله ۸ اکره ضرب Border as obv. PL. VI. Æ 1·0, Wt. 175
251	Lahore	50 Far- war- dīn [1013]	„ border as 236	فروردين اله ۸ لاهور ضرب Border as 236. GRANT. Æ 8, Wt. 174
252 sq.	—	—	اله اکبر	جل جلاله CUNNINGHAM. Æ 75, Wt. 175

No.	Mint.	Year: Month.	Obv.	Rev.
III.—GUJARÁT FABRIC.				
R 252a $\frac{1}{2}$	—	992	Within dotted square, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله	بادشاه اكبر غازى محمد جلال الدين PL. VII. GRANT. R '05, Wt. 83
252b $\frac{1}{2}$	—	997	„	„ but ۹۹۷ PL. VII. R '06, Wt. 83
LATE IMITATIONS.				
252c $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1215	„	„ but ۱۲۱B over جلال PL. VII. R '06, Wt. 87
252d $\frac{1}{2}$	—	„	„	„ but ۱۲۱B MARSDEN. R '06, Wt. 87
252e $\frac{1}{2}$	—	„	„	„ but ۱۲۱B GRANT. R '06, Wt. 82
252f $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	„	„ but within dotted square; ۵ over د of بادشاه; no numerals over جلال GRANT. R '06, Wt. 82
252g $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	„	„ X over محمد MARSDEN. R '06, Wt. 87

No.	Mint.	Year: Month	Obv.	Rev.
<i>R</i> 252 <i>h</i> $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	As 252 <i>a</i> .	As 252 <i>a</i> ; no o or x <i>R</i> 55, Wt. 44
253 sq. $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	Within dotted square, الله اكبر	جلاله جل o I.O.C. <i>R</i> 4, Wt. 44
254- 254 <i>b</i>	Allah- ábád	—	اله اباد سكه ق جهان شهر بغرب و	ماه رايج باد مهر و زر هوچو هويشه PL. VII. EDEN. <i>R</i> 9, Wt. 177 <i>R</i> 9, Wt. 175 <i>R</i> 8, Wt. 176

No.	Mint.	Year.	Obv.	Rev.
<p>IV. COPPER.</p> <p>A. WITH HIJRAH YEARS.</p>				
Æ 255	Nárnól	963	نارنول فلوس ضرب	.... شصت نہصد ۹۶۳ PL. VII. PANJ. ARCH. SURV. Æ '9
256	„	965	„	„ but ۹۶۵ Æ '85
257	—	966	لا اله الا الله <hr/> الله سول محمد ر	صد ش. ۹۶۶ نہ یـ سنہ ضرب PL. VII. PANJ. ARCH. SURV. Æ '9
258	Lahore	97x	لاهور ضرب س فلو	ہفتا]د نہصد]و فی تاریخ PL. VII. THEOBALD. Æ '8
259	Nárnól	980	As 255.	ہشتا]د نہصد ۹۸۰ فی س... Æ '85
260	—	„	„ mint obscure.	Æ '75

No.	Mint.	Year.	Obv.	Rev.
Æ 261	Ahmad- ábád	982	احمد ابا [د دار السلطنه ضرب فلوس	... هشتا فی نهصد و ۹۸۲ سنه Pl. VII. HAY. Æ '85
262	Nárnól	982	As 255.	" PANJ. ARCH. SURV. Æ '8
263	Dógám	983	[ا] سلام (?) د[ار] (?) فلوس د[و] کام ضرب	... هستا . نهصد سنه فی ۹۸۳ Pl. VII. HAY. Æ '8
264	Málpúr	985	فلوس مالپور ضرب	پنج هشتاد نهصد [۹]۸۵ Pl. VII. PANJ. ARCH. SURV. Æ '85
265	—	987	..... د[ار] السلطانه فلوس ضرب	.... هشتاد ۹۸۷ و نهصد فی ...

No.	Mint.	Year.	Obv.	Rev.
Æ 266	Fathpúr	987	فلوس فتحپور.....دا	..... هشتاد ۹۸۷ نہصد PL. VII. MARSDEN. Æ '9
267	—	987	.... .... السلطنہ فلوس ضرب	هفت هشتاد و ۹۸۷ نہصد و MARSDEN. Æ '85
268	Fathpúr	988	فلوس فتحپور.....دا[ر]	۹۸۸ <u>نہصد</u> سنہ HAY. Æ '8
269	Ahmad- ábád	98x	احمد آباد فلوس ضرب	... هشتاد نہصد و سنہ PANJ. ARCH SURV. Æ '85
270	Jaun- púr	98x	دا[ر] الخلا[فہ] جونپور فلوس	..... هشتاد نہصد و سنہ PL. VII. PANJ. ARCH. SURV. Æ '8

No.	Mint.	Year.	Obv.	Rev.
Æ 271	Dogám	994	دار السلام؟ فلوس دو[كام	چهار ن[هود و ن[هصد و سنه <i>PANJ. ARCH. SURV. : Æ '85</i>
272	Gwálíor	922	دار الخلافه حما و كواله.. ضرب	.... <u>نهصد</u> فی تاریخ <i>Pl. VII. PANJ. ARCH. SURV. Æ '9</i>
273	Urdú- Zafar- Karín	1000	فرین ظفر اردو	ضرب الف فلوس <i>Pl. VII. THEOBALD. Æ '85</i>

No.	Mint,	Year : Month.	Obv.	Rev.
B. WITH ILÁHÍ YEARS.				
Æ 273a	Alláh- ábád	31 Múhr [994]	الہیاد مہر	سنہ ۳۱ الہی PL. VII. PANJ. ARCH. SURV. Æ '85
274	Kábul	32 [995]	کابل فلوس	الہی ۳۲ سنہ PL. VII. GRANT. Æ '7
274a	„	33 [996]	„	„ but ۳۳ GRANT. Æ '75
275	Lahore	36 Dai [999]	لاہور فلوس	۳۶ الہی دی PL. VII. Æ '8
276	Nárnól	36 [999]	اللہ اکبر جل جلالہ	... السنہ ۳۶ نارنول (?) ضرب EDEN. Æ '7
277	Multán	37 Dai [1000]	ملتان فلوس ضرب	۳۷ الہی دی HAY. Æ '8
278	Gwálíor	38 Shah- riwar [1001]	کوالیہ فلوس ضرب	۳۸ الہی شہرور PANJ. ARCH. SURV. Æ '8

No.	Mint.	Year : Month	Obv.	Rev.
Æ 279	Lahore	39 Far- war- dīn [1002]	لاهور فلوس ضرب	۳۹ اله فروردین HAF. Æ '9
279a	"	43 Tir [1006]	"	۳۴ اله تیر Æ '55
280	Bairá- tah	44 Amar- dād [1007]	تنکه اکبر شاه ضرب بمیراته	۴۴ اله امرداد (Tanka.) PL. i FFAIR. Æ 1'2
281	"	"	"	ماه ۱... but month (Tanka.) Æ 1'2
281a	"	"	"	امرداد (Tanka.) HAF. Æ '9
282	Dehli	42-4 Dai	فلو[س] دهلی ضرب	۴۲ اله ماه دی PL. VII. PANJ. ARCH. SURV. Æ '45
283	Agrah	46 Abán [1009]	اکبر شاه دو تانع	ابان اله ۴۶ اکره ضرب PL. VII. (Two tankas.) EDEN. Æ '65
184	"	47 Ardi- bihist [1010]	"	اردی اله ۴۷ اکره ضرب (Two tankas.) PANJ. ARCH. SURV. Æ '8

No.	Mint.	Year : Month	Obv.	Rev.
Æ 285	Agrah	47 Tfr [1010]	اکبر شاہی یاک تانکے	تیر الہی ۴۷ اکره ضرب (One tanka.) Æ '55
286	„	47 Abân [1010]	اکبر شاہی دو تانکے	ایان but „ (Two tankas.) GRANT. Æ '6
287	„	42	In centre, within orna- mented border, ضرب اکره Margin obliterated.	..... سنہ PL. VII. EDEN. Æ '6
287a	„	50 Shah- riwar [1013]	اکبر شاہی دو تانکے	شہرور الہی ۵۰ اکره ضرب (Two tankas.) EDEN. Æ '7
287b	—	— Khûr- dâd	ت[انکے اکبر شاہی شانزدہم حصہ]ت	.. الہی خورداد (Tanka.) EDEN. Æ '5

IV.—NÚR-AD-DÍN JAHÁNGÍR.

A.H. 1014—1037=A.D. 1605—1627.

No.	Mint.	Year: Month	Regnal year.	
R				I.—AS GOVERNOR, WITH NAME SALÍM.
				SILVER.
288	Ahmad- ábád	Fer- war- dín	2	Obv. <u>مالك الملك</u> [x] زد بر زر ضرب احمدآباد
				Rev. سليم شاه سلطان [ا]كبر شاه فروردين ۲
				PL. VIII. CUNNINGHAM. R '75, Wt. 176
289	„	Khur- dád	2	Obv. as 288.
				Rev. as 288 : but خورداد ۲
				GIBBS. R '75, Wt. 172

No.	Mint.	Year: Month.	Regnal year.	
<p style="text-align: center;">II.—AS EMPEROR.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">G O L D.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I. — WITHOUT PORTRAITS, &c.</p>				
290	Agrah	1015	—	<p>Obv.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> مهر و ماه نك ساحت نورا بر <u>روی زرران</u> ضرب ۱۰۱۵ اكره </p> <p>Rev</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> شاه ابن اكبر پاد نك نور الدين جها شاه </p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. VIII. CUNNINGHAM. N '85, Wt. 202</p>
291	Lahore	1015	1	<p>Obv.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> الله لا اله الا محمد رسول الله ضرب ۱۰۱۵ لاهور </p> <p>Rev.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> غازم جهانكبر پادشاه محمد نور الدين سنة </p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. VIII. CUNNINGHAM. N '9, Wt. 202</p>

No.	Mint.	Year: Month.	Regnal Year.	
<i>N</i> 292	Lahore	1015	1	<p>Obv. <u>برنگ مهر و ماه</u> <u>زرا ساخت نور</u> لاهور ضرب ۱۰۱۵ رو</p> <p>Rev. شاه ابن اکبر پاد نکیر نور الدین جها شاه سنه ۱</p> <p>PL. VIII. CUNNINGHAM. <i>N</i> 9, Wt. 203</p>
298 sq.	„	„	„	<p>As 292: but arrangement of obv. inscription slightly varied, and سنه omitted on rev.</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. <i>N</i> 85, Wt. 201</p>
294 sq.	„	1016	3	<p>As 293: but ۱۰۱۶, and ۳ above اکبر</p> <p>PL. VIII. BUSH. <i>N</i> 9, Wt. 201</p>
295	Agrah	1017	4	<p>Obv. <u>شاه کیت</u> اکره خسرو شهر سکه زد در ۱۰۱۷</p> <p>Rev. as 292: arrangement varied, year of reign at left side ۴</p> <p>PL. VIII. CUNNINGHAM. <i>N</i> 10, Wt. 211</p>
	„	1018	5	<p>As 295: but ۱۰۱۸ and year of reign ۵</p> <p>STUBBS. <i>N</i> 10, Wt. 211</p>

No.	Mint.	Year: Month.	Regnal Year.	
297	Agrah	1020 Mahr	6	<p>Obv., within scalloped border,</p> <p>۶ <u>مهر اله</u> ماه ۱۰۲۰ اکره ضرب</p> <p>Rev., within octagonal border,</p> <p>اکبر شاه نکیر شاه <u>جا</u> نور الدین</p> <p>PL. VIII. CUNNINGHAM. A' 95, Wt. 183</p>
298	"	1021 Mahr	7	<p>As 297: but eightfoil borders, and beneath obv., ^vسنه ۱۰۲۱</p> <p>A' 95, Wt. 18</p>
299	"	1021 Dai	"	<p>Obv., within double dotted border,</p> <p>۷ <u>ماه دی اله</u> ضرب اکره ۱۰۲۱ سنه</p> <p>Rev. as 297, but leaf border.</p> <p>GRANT. A' 9, Wt. 167</p>
300	"	1022 Ardi- bihast	"	<p>Obv., within double dotted border,</p> <p><u>ضرب اکره اله</u> ۸ بهست ۱۰۲۲ ماه اردی</p> <p>Rev. as 297, but double dotted border.</p> <p>PL. VIII. CUNNINGHAM. A' 95, Wt. 11</p>

No.	Mint.	Year: Month.	Regnal Year.	
<i>N</i> 301	Agrah	1024 Ardi- bihist	10	As 300: but سنه ۱۰۲۴ <i>MARSDEN. N '85, Wt. 163</i>
302	Ajmr̄	1025	—	Obv. دین پناه در اجمیر سنه ۱۰۲۵ زد برز این Rev. نکیر ابن اکبر پادشاه ج نور الدین شاه <i>PL. VIII. CUNNINGHAM. N '75, Wt. 168</i>
303	Agrah	1025 Abān	11	Obv. ماه ابان اله ضرب اکره سنه ۱۰۲۴ Rev. as 297. <i>N '75, Wt. 165</i>
304	„	1026 Mahr	12	Obv., within double dotted border, ماه مهر اله ضرب اکره ۱۲ سنه ۱۰۲۶ Rev. as 297: but border of dots. <i>N '8, Wt. 163</i>

No.	Mint.	Year : Month.	Regnal year.	
A7 305	Agrah	1028	14	<p>Obv. بجهان</p> <p style="text-align: center;">بـــت نشان زینج نو تـــست پنج مهر یش باد روان ســـکه ایـن ۱۴</p> <p>Rev. ازش جهانگیر</p> <p style="text-align: center;">بود دور زمان اوســـت در اکره زمان فـــشان زر نور ۱۰۲۸</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. IX. (Five mohrs.) I.O.C. A7 1'45, Wt. 843</p>
306	Ahmad- ābād	1028	„	<p>Obv. بشرق وغرب</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> ۱۰۲۸ ۱۴ سنه جلوس سنه </p> <p style="text-align: center;">مهر احمدآباد</p> <p>Rev. الهی تاجهان</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> جهانگیر شاه اکبر شاه </p> <p style="text-align: center;">باشد روان باد</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. VIII. MARSDEN. A7 '85, Wt. 168</p>
307	„	1029	15	As 306 : but ۱۰۲۹ and ۱8

No.	Mint.	Year : Month.	Regnal year.	
AV 308	Jahán- gírna- gar	[1033-4] Isfah- dár- miz	19	<p>Obv. <u>س غندار [مز] الس</u> ماه ۱</p> <p>جہانگیر نکر ۱۹</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>Rev. as 297.</p> <p>PL. VIII. I.O.C. AV '8, Wt. 187</p>
309	Patnah	1035 Bah- man	20	<p>Obv. <u>سہ بہمن الس</u> ۱۰۳۵</p> <p>۲۰ پتنہ</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>Rev. as 297.</p> <p>GRANT. AV '65, Wt. 187</p>
310	Lahore	1036	22	<p>Obv. <u>سکہ لاہور</u> باد ابورو</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>۲۲</p> <p>سنہ</p> <p>Rev. <u>شاہ اکبر نور</u> نکیر</p> <p>زنام شاہ جہا</p> <p>۱۰۳۶</p> <p>PL. VIII. AV '65, Wt. 168</p>
	Burbán- púr	— Abán	—	<p>Obv. <u>ایان الس</u> برہانپور</p> <p>ب</p> <p>[ضر]</p> <p>Rev. as 297.</p> <p>PL. VIII. PRINSEP. AV '65, Wt. 187</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
<i>N</i>				II.—WITH PORTRAIT OF JAHÁNGÍR.
312	—	1020	6	<p>Obv. Bust of Jahángír, to left, radiate, wearing turban with egret (<i>jikkah</i>), and brocaded dress, and holding the Book in his hand: شبه جهانگیر شاه اکبر شاه : سنه ۶ جلوس , at right</p> <p>Rev. Lion to left, surmounted by setting sun :</p> <p>beneath, ^{۱۰۲۰} سنه هجری</p> <p>PL. IX. MARSDEN. <i>N</i> '9, Wt. 188</p>
313	—	"	"	<p>Same : but lion to right.</p> <p>PL. IX. MARSDEN. <i>N</i> '9, Wt. 188</p>
314	—	"	"	<p>Same : but holding fruit in left hand in front of mouth, and resting right hand on left forearm ; lion to right.</p> <p>PL. IX. PAYNE KNIGHT. <i>N</i> '85, Wt. 188</p>
315, 316	—	"	"	<p>Same : but holding goblet in right hand in front of eyes, and the Book in left ; شش instead of ۶ ; lion to right.</p> <p>PL. IX. PAYNE KNIGHT. <i>N</i> '85, Wt. 189 (Ringed.) MARSDEN. <i>N</i> '85</p>
317 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	1021	7	<p>Obv. Jahángír, nimbat, seated cross-legged on throne head to left, and goblet in right hand.</p> <p>Rev., within ornamented eightfoil,</p> <p>نکیر شاه اکبر شاه</p> <p>—</p> <p>نور الدین ^{۱۰۲۱}</p> <p>PL. IX. <i>N</i> 45, Wt</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.										
318	Ajmír	1023	8	<p>Obv. Jehángír, nimbate, seated cross-legged on throne, head to left, and goblet in right hand.</p> <p>بروی سکه زر داد چندین روز نو زینت شبیه شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر شاه</p> <p>Rev. In centre, lion to right surmounted by sun.</p> <p>Beneath, ۱۰۲۳</p> <p>Around, زرد بزر این سکه در اجمیر شاه دین پناه شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر پادشاه</p> <p>PL. IX. PAYNE KNIGHT. A' 75, Wt. 169</p>									
319, 320, 321	"	"	9	<p>Obv. as 318, but</p> <p>At right : قضا بر سکه زر کرد تصویر شبیه حضرت شاه جهانگیر</p> <p>Rev. حروف جهانگیر والله اکبر</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>اجمیر</td> <td>Sun</td> <td>معین</td> </tr> <tr> <td>۱۰۲۳</td> <td></td> <td>یا</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ضرب</td> <td></td> <td>سنه</td> </tr> </table> <p>زروز ازل در عدد شد برابر</p> <p>PL. IX. I.O.C. A' 8, Wt. 169 BIRD. A' 8, Wt. 169 MARSDEN. A' 8, Wt. 169</p>	اجمیر	Sun	معین	۱۰۲۳		یا	ضرب		سنه
اجمیر	Sun	معین											
۱۰۲۳		یا											
ضرب		سنه											

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	Zodiacal sign.	
A ^r 322	Agrah	1028	14	Aries	<p>III.—WITH ZODIACAL SIGNS.</p> <p>Obv. Ram skipping, to left, surmounted by sun : beneath,</p> <p>سنه جلوس^{۱۱۴}</p> <p>Rev. شاه اکبر از جهانگیر شاه یافت <u>در اکره رو</u>^{۱۰۲۸} زر زیور</p> <p>PL. X. MARSDEN. A^r '85, Wt. 188</p>
* 323	„	1030	16	„	<p>As 322, but no inscription on obv. ; and | .۳ . and | ۶ on rev.</p> <p>PL. X. MARSDEN. A^r '8, Wt. 168</p>
324, 325, 326	„	1028	14	Taurus	<p>Obv. Humped bull, standing, to left, sur- rounded by solar rays.</p> <p>Rev. شاه اکبر از جهانگیر شاه س^{۱۰۲۸}که اکره داد زینت زر^{۱۱۴}</p> <p>PL. X. I.O.C. A^r '85, Wt. 188 PL. X. MARSDEN, A^r '8, Wt. 188 A^r '85, Wt. 185</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	Zodiacal sign.	
<i>N</i> 327, 328	Agrah	1030	16	Taurus	Obv. as 324 : but bull to right. Rev. as 322 : but years | . ३ . and | १ <i>N</i> '85, Wt. 168 PL. X. <i>MARSDEN</i> . <i>N</i> '8, Wt. 163
329	,,	1032	18	,,	As 327 : but years | . ३ २ and | १ <i>PAYNE KNIGHT</i> . <i>N</i> '85, Wt. 168
330	,,	1029	15	Gemini	Obv. Two naked male figures embracing, surrounded by solar rays. Rev. as 322, but | . २ १ and | 8 <i>PAYNE KNIGHT</i> . <i>N</i> '8, Wt. 168
331	,,	1031	16	,,	As 330 : but twins smaller, differently posed, and brandishing one a mace, the other a pair of weights (^P); on reverse, | . ३ | and | १ <i>PL. X. I.O.C.</i> <i>N</i> '8, Wt. 168
332	,,	1032	18	,,	As 330 : but | . ३ २ and | १ <i>PL. X. GEORGE III. R.</i> <i>N</i> '8, Wt. 163
333	,,	1033	19	,,	As 330 : but | . ३ ३ and | १ <i>MARSDEN</i> . <i>N</i> '8, Wt. 168
333a 333b	,,	1029	15	Cancer	Obv. Crab, erect, surmounted by sun; five stars in field, and six on back of crab; beneath, | 5 Rev. as 322 : but | . २ १ <i>PL. X. PAYNE KNIGHT</i> <i>N</i> '8, Wt. 168 <i>MARSDEN</i> . <i>N</i> '8, Wt. 163

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	Zodiacal sign.	
<i>N</i> 333c	Agrah	1030	16	Cancer	As 333a: but nothing beneath obv. and no pellets on back of crab; on rev., years ۱۰۳۰ and ۱۶; شاه اکبر above. (Rude work.*) PL. X. <i>N</i> 3, Wt. 162
334	„	1028	14	Leo	Obv. Lion passant to right, surrounded by solar rays; in front سنه Rev. as 322: but ۱۰۲۸ PL. X. <i>MARSDEN. N</i> 35, Wt. 168
335	„	1029	15	„	As 334: but سنه ^{۱۴} , and [۱].۲۹ <i>CUNNINGHAM. N</i> 75, Wt. 168
336	„	1031	17	„	As 334: but inscription on obv. effaced, and ۱۰۳۱ and ۱۷ on rev. <i>PAYNE KNIGHT. N</i> 3, Wt. 168
337	„	1031	17	„	As 334: but lion to left, no inscription on obv.; ۱۰۳۱ and ۱۷ on rev. PL. X. <i>PAYNE KNIGHT. N</i> 3, Wt. 168
<p>* Three of these Zodiacal mohrs exhibit very rude workmanship, 333c, 339 and 346a: all these are of the year 1030, and 16 of reign, and all arrange the top of reverse شاه اکبر instead of اکبر شاه</p>					

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	Zodiacal sign.	
<i>N</i> 338	Agrah	1028	14	Virgo	<p>Obv. Winged woman, standing, back'forwards, face to left, surrounded by solar rays, ear of corn in right hand, left arm raised : at left, ^{۱۴} <i>سید</i></p> <p>Rev. as 322 : but | ۰۲۸</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>I.O.C. N '8, Wt. 163</i></p>
339	„	1030	16	„	<p>Obv. Woman squatting, with long braid of hair hanging down her back ; bud in right hand ; solar rays on each side.</p> <p>Rev. as 322 : but | ۰۳۰ and | ۶ ; and <i>شاه اکبر</i> above</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Rude work.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Pl. X. CRACHERODE. N '8, Wt. 163</i></p>
340	„	1031	16	„	<p>Obv. Woman with pitcher on head supported by one hand, numerous dots in field, border of solar rays.</p> <p>Rev. as 322 : but | ۰۳۱ and | ۶</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Pl. X. PAYNE KNIGHT. N '85, Wt. 167</i></p>
41	„	1033	19	„	<p>As 339 : but | ۰۳۳ and | ۹</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Pl. X. PAYNE KNIGHT. N '8, Wt. 167</i></p>
42	„	1028	14	Libra	<p>Obv. Scales and weights, with solar rays round beam.</p> <p>Rev. as 324.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>I.O.C. N '8, Wt. 167</i></p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	Zodiacal sign.	
<i>A</i> 343	Agrah	1030	16	Libra	Obv. as 342 : Rev. as 322, but | • ۳ • and | ۶ PL. X. <i>GEORGE III. R. A</i> '85, Wt. 160
344	„	1032	18	„	As 343 : but | • ۳ ۲ and | ۸ <i>MARSDEN. A</i> '85, Wt. 169
345	„	1033	19	„	As 343 : but | • ۳ ۳ and | ۹ <i>CUNNINGHAM. A</i> '8, Wt. 169
346	„	1030	—	Scorpio	Obv. Scorpion surrounded by solar rays. Rev. as 322 : but | • ۳ • PL. X. <i>PAYNE KNIGHT. A</i> '8, Wt. 169
346a	„	„	[1]6	„	As 346 : but solar rays on back only, scorpion varied ; and on rev., اکبر شاه above | • ۳ . and | ۶ (Rude work.) PL. X. <i>MARSDEN. A</i> '8, Wt. 164
347	„	1032	17	„	As 346 : but | • ۳ ۲ and | ۷ <i>GEORGE III. R. A</i> '8, Wt. 160
348	„	1031	16	Sagitarius	Obv. Centaur with stretched bow, aiming backwards, surrounded by solar rays. Rev. as 322 : but | • ۳ | and | ۶ PL. X. <i>MARSDEN. A</i> '8, Wt. 168
349	„	1032	17	„	As 348 : but | • ۳ ۲ and | ۷ <i>MARSDEN. A</i> '8, Wt. 167

No.	Mint.	Year.	regnal year.	Zodiacal sign.	
<i>A</i> 350	Agrah	1028	14	Capri- cornus	<p>Obv. Mythical monster, with forepart of goat and tail of fish, surrounded by solar rays.</p> <p>Rev. as 324.</p> <p>PL. X. <i>LADY FRERE</i>. <i>A</i> '85, Wt. 168</p>
351	"	1029	14	"	<p>Obv. as 350.</p> <p>Rev. as 322 : but | • ʔ 9 and | ʔ</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. <i>A</i> '75, Wt. 168</p>
352	"	1030	—	"	<p>As 351 : but | • ʔ •</p> <p>I.O.C. <i>A</i> '8, Wt. 167</p>
353	"	1031	16	"	<p>As 351 : but | • ʔ | and | ʔ</p> <p>PL. X. CUNNINGHAM. <i>A</i> '85, Wt. 168</p>
354	"	1032	17	"	<p>As 351 : but | • ʔ ʔ and | ʔ</p> <p>MARSDEN. <i>A</i> '8, Wt. 168</p>
355	"	1031	16	Aqua- rius	<p>Obv. Man with pitcher on right shoulder, surrounded by solar rays.</p> <p>Rev. as 322 : but | • ʔ | and | ʔ</p> <p>PL. X. MARSDEN. <i>A</i> '85, Wt. 167</p>
356	"	1032	18	"	<p>Obv. Man seated, with pitcher over shoulder, whence pours a stream of water.</p> <p>Rev. as 322 : but | • ʔ ʔ and | ʔ</p> <p>PL. X. (Rude work.) MARSDEN. <i>A</i> '85, Wt. 169</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	Zodiacal sign.	
<i>A</i> 357	Ahmad- ábád	—	—	Aqua- rius	<p>Obv. Water-bottle, surrounded by solar rays.</p> <p>Rev. پادشاه اکبر نور الدین جهانگیر ابن شاه جنانک ۱۰۸ ؟ احمدآباد سکه زد در</p> <p>PL. X. <i>A</i> '8, Wt. 167</p>
358	Agrah	1028	13	Pisces	<p>Obv. Two fish, heads to tails, surrounded by solar rays.</p> <p>Rev. as 322 : but ۱۰۲۸ and ۱۳</p> <p>PL. X. <i>A</i> '85, Wt. 168</p>
359	„	1031	17	„	<p>As 358 : but ۱۰۳۱ and ۱۷</p> <p>I.O.C. <i>A</i> '8, Wt. 168</p>
360	„	1033	18	„	<p>As 358 : but ۱۰۳۳ and ۱۸</p> <p>MARSDEN. <i>A</i> '8, Wt. 168</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	Zodiacal sign.	
<p>AR 361- 363</p>	Ahmad- ábád	1027	13	Aries	<p>S I L V E R.</p> <p>I.—WITH ZODIACAL SIGNS.</p> <p>Obv. Ram as 322, but ^{۱۳}سنه جلوس</p> <p>Rev. ^{پادشاه} ^{۱۰۲۷}اکبر جهانگیر پادشاه ضر احمد آباد</p> <p>MARSDEN. R. 's, Wt. 176 PL. XI. BANKS. R. 's, Wt. 174 MARSDEN. R. 's, Wt. 175</p>
<p>364, 365</p>	„	„	„	Taurus	<p>Obv. Forepart of bull to right, issuing from ^{۱۳}سنه جلوس clouds, under sun ;</p> <p>Rev. as 361.</p> <p>PL. XI. EDEN. R. 's, Wt. 175 MARSDEN. R. 's, Wt. 174</p>
366	Agrah	1029	15	„	<p>Obv. Humped bull, standing to left, as 324, surrounded by rays.</p> <p>Rev. as 322, but years ۱۰۲۹ and ۱۹ [Similar to mohr (as 324), but struck in silver.]</p> <p>R. 's, Wt. 175</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	Zodiacal sign.	
367	Agrah	1033	19	Gemini	Obv. Twins as gold 330, rev. as 322; but ۱۰۳۳ and ۱۹. (A mohr struck in silver). R '85. Wt. 172
368, 369	Ahmad- ábád	1027	18	„	Obv. Twins embracing, seated, surrounded by solar rays (different design from gold); beneath, ۱۳ سنه Rev. as 361. (Year obscure.) <i>MARSDEN</i> . R '75, Wt. 174 PL. XI. R '8, Wt. 177
370, 371	„	„	„	Cancer	Obv. Crab, surmounted by sun, as 333a; but no stars on back of crab. Beneath, ۱۳ سنه Rev. اکبر شهنشاه نکیر شاه چا را داد زیور احمد آباد ۱۰۲۷ زر PL. XI. <i>THOMAS</i> . R '85, Wt. 176 <i>MARSDEN</i> . R '85, Wt. 171
372, 373	„	„	„	Leo	Obv. Lion passant to left, stars on body; behind, sun, as 337; beneath, ۱۳ سنه جلوس Rev. as 370. <i>MARSDEN</i> . R '85, Wt. 174 <i>PAYNE KNIGHT</i> . R '85, Wt. 170

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	Zodiacal sign.	
<i>R</i> 374	Ahmad- ábád	1027	—	Scorpio	<p>Scorpion, no sun.</p> <p>Rev. as 370.</p> <p>PL. XI. <i>MARSDEN</i>. <i>R</i> '95. Wt. 168</p>
375	Agrah	1029	14	Capri- cornus	<p>Mythical goat, as 351.</p> <p>(A mohr struck in silver.)</p> <p><i>THOMAS</i>. <i>R</i> '8, Wt. 176</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	Zodiacal sign.	
<i>N</i>					IMITATIONS OF ZODIACAL ISSUES.
					G O L D .
376	Agrah	1028	—	Cancer	Obv. Crab surrounded by rays ; no inscription. Rev. as 322 : | . ۲ ^ PL. XI. MARSDEN. <i>N</i> '85, Wt. 168
377, 377a	„	1032	—	Leo	Obv. Lion, as 334 ; no inscription. Rev. as 322 : but | . ۳ ۲ PL. XI. MARSDEN. <i>N</i> '85, Wt. 165 I.O.C. <i>N</i> '85, Wt. 165
378	„	1028	14	Virgo	Obv. Winged woman, as 339 : but ^| ۴ دنه Rev. as 322 : but | . ۲ ^ PL. XI. MARSDEN. <i>N</i> '85, Wt. 167
379	„	1033	17	„	Obv. Winged woman dancing, holding flower in left hand. Rev. as 32 . | . ۳ ۳ and | v PL. XI. MARSDEN. <i>N</i> '85, Wt. 167

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	Zodiacal sign.	
<i>A</i> 380	Agrah	1028	12	Scorpio	Obv. Scorpion, as 346. Rev. as 322: |. ʔ^ and | ʔ PL. XI. PAYNE KNIGHT. <i>A</i> '8, Wt. 168
381	„	1033	17	Sagit- tarius	Obv. Centaur, as 348. Rev. as 322: |. ʔʔ and | | v (<i>sic</i>) PL. XI. PAYNE KNIGHT. <i>A</i> '8, Wt. 169
382	„	1031	16	Capri- cornus	Obv. Mythical goat, as 350. Rev. as 322: |. ʔ | and | ʔ PL. XI. MARSDEN. <i>A</i> '85, Wt. 168
383	„	1028	13	Aqua- rius	Obv. Man seated, as 356. Rev. as 322: |. ʔ^ and | ʔ PL. XI. <i>A</i> '8, Wt. 168
384	„	„	„	Pisces	Obv. Two fish, as 358. Rev. as 322: |. ʔ^ and | ʔ PL. XI. <i>A</i> '8, Wt. 168
<hr/>					
<i>A</i>	S I L V E R.				
385	Ahmad- ábád	1027	13	Leo	As 372. PL. XI. THOMAS. <i>A</i> '85, Wt. 176

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	Zodiacal sign.	
R					<p>IMITATION HALF-RUPEES.</p> <p>(Struck from dies similar to, and often identical with, those of the imitation gold mohrs.)</p>
386	Agrah	1028	14	Aries	<p>As 322.</p> <p>PL. XI. EDEN. R '8, Wt. 80</p>
387	"	"	"	Taurus	<p>As 324.</p> <p>PL. XI. THOMAS. R '8, Wt. 80</p>
388, 389	"	1029	15	Gemini	<p>As 330, but | . ʔ ʔ and | 8</p> <p>PL. XI. CRACHERODE. R '8, Wt. 80 MARSDEN. R '8, Wt. 80</p>
390	"	1031	17	Cancer	<p>As 322: no inser. on obv., but eleven stars and years | . ʔ | and | v on rev.</p> <p>PL. XI. MARSDEN. R '8, Wt. 80</p>
* 391	"	1029	16	Leo	<p>As 334: but | ʔ and | . ʔ ʔ</p> <p>PL. XI. R '8, Wt. 80</p>
392	"	1033	—	"	<p>As 334: but no inser. on obv., and | . ʔ ʔ and | . | on rev.</p> <p>MARSDEN. R '75, Wt. 1</p> <p>(This is more ancient than the other half-rupees in this series.)</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	Zodiacal sign.	
393, 394	Agrah	1033	17	Virgo	Dancing girl, as 379. PL. XI. MARSDEN. R '8, Wt. 89 R '8, Wt. 89
395	"	1032	18	Libra	As 344. PL. XI. R '8, Wt. 89
396	"	1031	17	"	As 344: but |.ᳵ| and |ᳵ| (Struck in copper.) FREUDENTHAL. AE '85
397	"	1028	12	Scorpio	As 380. PL. XI. CRACHERODE. R '8, Wt. 89
398	"	1033	17	Sagit- tarius	As 381. PL. XI. CRACHERODE. R '8, Wt. 89
399	"	"	18	Capri- cornus	As 351: but |.ᳵᳵ and |^ PL. XI. CRACHERODE. R '8, Wt. 89
400	"	1028	13	Aqua- rius	As 383. PL. XI. MARSDEN. R '8, Wt. 89
401	"	"	"	Pisces	As 384. PL. XI. MARSDEN. R '8, Wt. 89

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
II.—WITHOUT ZODIACAL SIGNS.				
R 402	Agrah	1014	1	<p>Obv. نك مهر وماه ساحت نورا بر <u>روی زررانی</u> ۱۰۱۴ ضرب اکره</p> <p>Rev. شاه ابن اکبر پاد نکیر نورالدین خا شاه ۱</p> <p>PL. XII. CUNNINGHAM. R '85, Wt. 212</p>
403	„	„	„	<p>Obv. الله لا اله الا محمد رسول الله ۱۰۱۴ ضرب اکره</p> <p>Rev. غازي جهانگیر پادشاه محمد نور الدین سنه</p> <p>PL. XII. CUNNINGHAM. R '85, Wt. 210</p>

No.	Mint.	Year; Month	Regnal year.	
404	Akbar-nagar	1014	—	As 402 : but ضرب اکبرنکر ۱۰۱۴, and no regnal year. PL. XII. PANJ. ARCH. SURV. R '9, Wt. 212
405	Kábul	"	1	As 403 : but ضرب کابل ۱۰۱۴ PL. XII. CUNNINGHAM. R '7, Wt. 105
406	"	1015	"	As 405 : but ۱۰۱۵ " R '75, Wt. 106
407	"	1015 Amar-dád	1	As 403 : but ضرب کابل ۱۰۱۴ and نور الدین ۱۰۱۵ سنه ۱ امرداد CUNNINGHAM. R '75, Wt. 105
408	Agrah	1015	1	As 403 : but ۱۰۱۹ (still سنه ۱) CUNNINGHAM. R '8, Wt. 211
409	"	"	2	As 402 : but ۱۰۱۹ and ۲ GRANT. R '85, Wt. 211
410	Akbar-nagar	"	1	As 402 : but ضرب اکبرنکر ۱۰۱۵, regnal year, شاه GRANT. R '85, Wt. 212
411	Ahmad-ábád	"	2	As 403 : but احمدآباد ۱۰۱۵; and ۲ on rev. ضرب PL. XII. GRANT. R '8, Wt. 212
412	Akbar-nagar	"	—	As 402 : but ضرب اکبرنکر ۱۰۱۵, no regnal year. CUNNINGHAM. R '85, Wt. 212

No.	Mint.	Year: Month.	Regnal year.	
AR 413	Patnah	1015 Isfan- dár- miz	2	As 403: but ^{۱۰۱۵} ضرب پتنه and ۲ PL. XII. CUNNINGHAM. R '85, Wt. 212
414	Lahore	1015	1	Obv. <u>برنگ مهر و ماه</u> <u>زرا ساخت نورا</u> ضرب لاهور ۱۰۱۸ رو Rev. as 402: but شاه سنه ۱ beneath PL. XII. GRANT. R '05, Wt. 208
415 sq.	"	"	2	Obv. <u>برنگ مهر و ماه</u> <u>ساخت نورا</u> ۱۰۱۸ لاهور رو زر را ضرب Rev. as 402: but اکبر ۲ over PL. XII. GRANT. R '9, Wt. 208
416 sq.	"	"	2	As 403: but on obv. ضرب ۱۰۱۸ لاهور ۲ on rev. سنه next to غازی at top. THOMAS. R '85, Wt. 210
417	Ahmad- ábád	1016	2	As 403: but سنه ۱۰۱۶, and احمدآباد ۲ CUNNINGHAM. R '8, Wt. 210
418, 419	Akbar- nagar	"	—	As 402: but ^{۱۰۱۶} ضرب اکبرنگر, no regnal year. GRANT. R '85, Wt. 212 " R '85, Wt. 211

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 420 sq.	Lahore	1016	2	As 403 : but ^{۱۰۱۶} ضرب لاهور ; and in top line of rev. ^۲ سنه <i>PANJ. ARCH. SURV. R '9, Wt. 211</i>
421, 422 sq.	"	"	3	As 415 : but ^{۱۰۱۶} on obv., and ^۳ over اکبر on rev. <i>GRANT. R '85, Wt. 205</i> <i>R '85, Wt. 209</i>
423	Agrah	1017	4	Obv. <u>پناه گیتی</u> اکبر خسرو شهر سکه زد در ۱۰۱۷ Rev. as 402, but differently divided ; regnal year, ^۴ <i>CUNNINGHAM. R 1'0, Wt. 216</i>
424	Lahore	"	5	Obv. دور تا فلک بود در باد روان بدهر 8 Rev. نکیر <u>ج</u> بنام شاه ۱۰۱۷ سکه لاهور <i>PL. XII. GRANT. R 1'0, Wt. 216</i>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 425	Ahmad- ábád	1018	5	<p>Obv. اله</p> <p>_____</p> <p>از عنایا اباد</p> <p>[ا] حمد</p> <p>سکه زد در</p> <p>۱۰۱۸</p> <p>Rev. as 402 : differently divided, regnal year ۵</p> <p>PL. XII. CUNNINGHAM. R '0, Wt. 221</p>
426, 427	Agrah	„	„	<p>As 423 : but ۱۰۱۸ and ۹</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. R 1-1, Wt. 215</p> <p>PANJ. ARCH. SURV. R 1'05, Wt. 220</p>
428	Patnah	„	„	<p>As 403 : but on obv. ۱۰۱۸ پتنه and on rev. ^۹ سنه</p> <p>I.O.C. R '85, Wt. 211</p>
429	Lahore	„	4	<p>As 424 : but ۱۰۱۸ on rev. ; regnal year ۴ on obv.</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. R 1'0, Wt. 210</p>
430, 431	„	„	5	<p>„ „ regnal year ۵ on obv.</p> <p>GRANT. R '95, Wt. 217</p> <p>PANJ. ARCH. SURV. R '05, Wt. 220</p>

No.	Mint.	Year: Month.	Regnal year.	
R 432 sq.	Agrah	1019 Isfan- dār- miz	5	<p>Obv., within highly ornamented borders.</p> <p>زد بر زر در اکره را این سکه در اسفندارمز ۹</p> <p>Rev., within borders as obv.,</p> <p>شاه نکیر ابن اکبر ج زمان شاه شهنشاه ۱۰۱۹</p> <p>PL. XII. THOMAS. R '9, Wt. 220</p>
433	Kash- mír	1019	—	<p>As 402: but ۱۰۱۹ ضرب کشمیر</p> <p>PL. XII. GRANT. R '85, Wt. 210</p>
434	Lahore	„	5	<p>As 424: but ۱۰۱۹ and ۹</p> <p>GRANT. R '9, Wt. 220</p>
435, 436 sq.	„	„	„	<p>As 432: but لاہور and after شهنشاه ۹</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. R '8, Wt. 210 PANJ. ARCH. SERV. R '85, Wt. 220</p>

No.	Mint.	Year: Month	Regnal Year.	
AR 437, 438	Lahore	1019 Bah- man	5	<p>Obv. زر لاهور ش چون مه انور 8 در ماه بهمن</p> <p>Rev. ابن اکبر شاه نکیر نور الدین جہا ش بدور ۱۰۱۹</p> <p>Border of wreath on each side.</p> <p>EDEN. R 1.05, Wt. 218 PL. XII. PANJ. ARCH. SURV. R 1.05, Wt. 220</p>
438a	—	1019	„	<p>As 403 : but mint obliterated, year .. ۱۹ regnal year</p> <p>8 سنہ</p> <p>PANJ. ARCH. SURV. R '8, Wt. 208</p>
439 sq.	Agrah	1020 Aban	6	<p>Obv., within cruciform borders,</p> <p>۶ ابان اله اکبرہ ماه ب ضر ۱۰۲۰</p> <p>Rev., within circle, اکبر شاه نکیر شاه جہا نور الدین</p> <p>PL. XII. THOMAS. R '85, Wt. 175</p>

No.	Mint.	Year: Month.	Regnal year	
440	Kandahár	1020	6	<p>As 403 : but ... ^{١٠٢٠} ضرب قند ; and on rev. ٦ over نور</p> <p>PL. XIII. GRANT. R '85, Wt. 211</p>
441 sq.	Agrah	1021 Isfandár-miz	„	<p>Obv., within wavy border,</p> <p>مز ماه سفندار اله ١٠٢١</p> <p>ب سنه ٦ ضرب اكره</p> <p>Rev. as 439, within octagon.</p> <p>PL. XIII. EDEN. '9, Wt. 173</p>
442 sq.	„	1021 Ardibhist	7	<p>Obv., within wavy border,</p> <p>٧ بهست ماه اردی اله ضرب اكره ١٠٢١ سنه</p> <p>Rev. as 439.</p> <p>PL. XIII. THOMAS. R '8, Wt. 176</p>
443	Patnah	1021 Shah-riwar	„	<p>Obv.</p> <p>ماه شهریور اله ٧ پتنه ١٠٢١ ضرب</p> <p>Rev. as 439 : differently divided.</p> <p>R '8, Wt. 175</p>
444	Dehlí	1021 Mihir	„	<p>Obv.</p> <p>ماه مهر اله ٧ ١٠٢١ ضرب دهلی سنه</p> <p>Rev. as 439.</p> <p>PL. XIII. GORDON. R '75, Wt. 174</p>

No.	Mint.	Year: Month	Regnal year.	
R 445, 446	Kanda- hár	1021	7	As 414: but ١٠٢١ قندهار and ٧ over نور PL. XIII. PANJ. ARCH. SUEV. R '8, Wt. 209 " " R '85, Wt. 209
447	Lahore	[,,] Far- war- dín	"	Obv. ماه فروردین الهی لاهور ٧ ضرب Rev. as 439. PL. XIII. R '9, Wt. 175
448	"	1021 Amar- dád	"	As 447: but month امرداد EDEN. R '9, Wt. 174
449	"	1021 Isfan- dár- miz	"	As 447: but month اسفندارمز PLAYFAIR. R '85, Wt. 175
450	Kanda- hár	1022	8	As 402: but ١٠٢٢ قندهار [ب] ضرب; and ٨ over نور GRANT. R '85, Wt. 210
451	"	1023 Ardi- bihist	"	Obv., within circle, بهست ماه اردی الهی ضرب قندهار ٨ ١٠٢٣ Rev. as 439. PL. XIII. THOMAS. R '9, Wt. 175

No.	Mint.	Year: Month.	Regnal year.	
R 452	Lahore	— Dai	8	<p>Obv. <u>ماه دی الہی</u> ضرب لاہور ۸</p> <p>Rev. as 439.</p> <p>GRANT. R '85, Wt. 175</p>
453	Agrah	1023 Khūr- dād	9	<p>Obv. <u>ماه خورداد الہی</u> ضرب اکبرہ ۹ سنہ ۱۰۲۳</p> <p>Rev. as 439.</p> <p>THOMAS. R '9, Wt. 177</p>
454	Kanda- hār	1023 Tir	„	<p>As 451: but month تیر and regnal year ۹</p> <p>EDEN. R '85, Wt. 178</p>
455	Lahore	— Ardi bihist	„	<p>Obv. <u>ماه اردی الہی</u> ضرب لاہور ۹</p> <p>Rev. as 439.</p> <p>PL. XIII. GRANT. R '85, Wt. 178</p>
56	„	— Tir	„	<p>As 455: but month تیر</p> <p>GRANT. R '85, Wt. 178</p>
„	„	— Dai	10	<p>As 455: but month دی; regnal year ۱۰</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. R '75, Wt. 175</p>

No.	Mint.	Year: Month.	Regnal year.	
R 458, 459 sq.	Agrah	1025 Shah- riwar	11	<p>Obv., within square border,</p> <p>ماه شهرپور الهی</p> <p>ضرب اکبر</p> <p>سنه</p> <p>۱۰۲۵</p> <p>Rev. as 439, border as obv.</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. R 75, Wt. 174 I.O.C. R 75, Wt. 176</p>
460	Ajmír	1025	„	<p>Obv.</p> <p>جهان</p> <p>اجمیر</p> <p>فیروزدر</p> <p>کشتا</p> <p>۱۰۲۵ سکه زر</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p>اکبر</p> <p>شاه</p> <p>نکیر شاه</p> <p>جهان</p> <p>زنور نام سنه</p> <p>PL. XIII. THEOBALD. R 9, Wt. 177</p>
461	Ahmad- ábád	1025 Abán	—	<p>Obv.</p> <p>م[اه ابان الهی</p> <p>مزین باد</p> <p>ا[حمد اباد</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p>ش . . .</p> <p>نور الدین</p> <p>جهان</p> <p>ن[کیر ۱۰۲۵</p> <p>PL. XIII. GRANT. R 8, Wt. 175</p>

No.	Mint.	Year. Month	Regnal year.	
R 462	Kash- mír	1025	—	<p>Obv. [بر] نك شاخت انور <u>دوی زر را ن</u> ضرب کشمیر ۱۰۲۵</p> <p>Rev. as 402.</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. R '85, Wt. 205</p>
463	Lahore	„	11	<p>Obv. همیشه ن باد ابرو ۱۰۲۵ سکه لاهور</p> <p>Rev. زنام شاه جهانگیر شاه اکبر نور سنه Pr. XIII. CUNNINGHAM. R '85, Wt. 174</p>
464 sq.	Agrah	1026 Dai	11	<p>Obv. ماه دی اله ضرب اکره سنه ۱۰۲۱</p> <p>Rev. as 439.</p> <p>THOMAS. R '75, Wt. 175</p>
465 sq.	„	1026 Tir	12	<p>As 464 : but regnal year ۱۲, month تیر</p> <p>EDEN. R '75, Wt. 175</p>
466	Ahmad- ábád	1026 Azur	—	<p>As 461 : but month اذر and year ۱۰۲۱</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM R '8, Wt. 177</p>

No.	Mint.	Year: Month.	Regnal year.	
R 467	Patnah	1026 Shah- riwar	12	<p>Obv. <u>ماه شهريور اله</u> ۱۲ پتنه ۱۰۲۶ ضرب</p> <p>Rev. شاه اکبر شاه نکیر نور الدين جها</p> <p>PL. XIII. R. '7, Wt. 175</p>
468	Tattah	1026 Khur- dād	„	<p>Obv. <u>ماه خورداد اله</u> ضرب تنه ۱۰۲۶</p> <p>PL. XIII. PANJ. ARCH. SURV. R. '3, Wt. 176</p>
469	Lahore	1026	„	<p>As 468 : but ۱ - ۲۶ and ۱۲</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. R. '85, Wt. 175</p>
470, 471	Kan- dahār	„	„	<p>Obv. ۱۰۲۶ سنه قندهار شد دلخواه</p> <p>Rev. شاه اکبر ۱۲ شاه سنه نکیر از جها</p> <p>THOMAS. R. '8, Wt. 174 GOVT. OF INDIA. R. '85, Wt. 175</p>

No.	Mint.	Year: Month.	Regnal year.	
R 472	Kanda- hár	1027	13	As 470: but ۱۰۲۷ and ۱۳ PL. XIII. PEINSEP. R. 8, Wt. 174
473	Kábul	„ Shah- riwar	„?	Obv. ماه شهرور الهی ۱۲ (or ۱۳) کابل Rev. پادشاه اکبر تکیر ابن ۱۰۲۷ ج نو[ر الدین شاه PL. XIII. CUNNINGHAM, R. 85, Wt. 176
474 sq.	Agrah	1027 Abán	13	Obv. ماه ابان الهی ضرب اکبره ۱۳ سنه ۱۰۲۷ Rev. as 439. CUNNINGHAM, R. 75, Wt. 174
475	Ahmad- ábád	1027	„	Obv. اله تب از عنایا احمدآباد در زد سکه ۱۰۲۷ ۱۳ Rev. as 402: but سنه

No.	Mint.	Year: Month.	Regnal year.	
R 476	Patnah	1027 Abán	13	Obv. <u>ماه ايان اله</u> ضرب ١٠٢٧ پتنه Rev. as 439. CUNNINGHAM. R '8, Wt. 17
477	Lahore	1027	„	As 463: but [١٠.] ٢٧ and ١٣ GORDON. R '85, Wt. 175
478	Ahmad- ábád	1028	—	As 475: but ١٠. ٢٨ and regnal year nearly obliterated [١٣] GIBBS. R '85, Wt. 175
479	Patnah	1028 Khúr- dád	14	Obv. <u>ماه خورداد اله</u> ١٣ پتنه ١٠. ٢٨ ضرب Rev. as 439. PRINSEP. R '05, Wt. 175
480	„	1028 Amar- dád	„	Same as 479: but month امرداد R '05, Wt. 175
481, 482	Kanda- hár	1028	„	As 470: but ١٠. ٢٨ and ١٣ GRANT. R '85, Wt. 174 R '8, Wt. 172
483	Ahmad- ábád	1029	„	As 475: but ١٠. ٢٩ and ١٣ R '85, Wt. 176

No.	Mint.	Year: Month.	Regnal year.	
R 484	Ahmad- ábád	1029	15	As 475: but ۱۰۲۹ and ۱۸ <i>CUNNINGHAM. R '8, Wt. 174</i>
485	Patnah	1029 Shah riwar	"	Obv. <u>ماه شهر یور السع</u> ۱۸ پتنه ۱۰۲۹ ضرب Rev. as 439. <i>R '7, Wt. 175</i>
486	Kanda- hár	1029	14	As 470: but ۱۰۲۹ and ۱۴ سنه <i>I.O.C. R '75, Wt. 171</i>
487	"	"	15	" " ۱۵ سنه <i>GRANT. R '8, Wt. 178</i>
488	Lahore	"	"	Obv. لاهور سكه بر روی میمنت باد ۱۰۲۹ Rev. نور اكبر جهانگیر شاه شاه زنام ۱۵ سنه

No.	Mint.	Year: Month	Regnal year.	
R 489	Patnah	1030 Shah- riwar	16	Obv. <u>ماه شهر يور اله</u> ۱۶ پتنه ۱۰۳۰ ضرب Rev. as 489. R '75, Wt. 175
490	Kanda- hár	1030	15	As 470 : but | ۱۵ . ۳ . and سنه R '75, Wt. 176
491	Lahore	,,	16	Obv. <u>سکه لاہور</u> باد ابررو مہنت ۱۶ سنه Rev. <u>شاہ اکبر نور</u> <u>نکیر</u> زنام شاہ جہا ۱۰۳۰ PL. XIV. GRANT. R '85, Wt. 174
492, 493	Ahmad- ábád	1031	16	As 475 : but | ۱۶ . ۳ . and سنه GRANT. R '85, Wt. 176 R '85, Wt. 176
494	Lahore	,,	,,	As 491 : but | ۱۶ . ۳ . and سنه CUNNINGHAM. R '85, Wt. 176
495	,,	,,	17	As 491 : but | ۱۷ . ۳ . and سنه THOMAS. R '85, Wt. 176

No.	Mint.	Year: Month	Regnal year.	
R 496	Lahore	1032	17	<p style="text-align: center;">۱۷</p> <p>As 491 : but سنه and ۱۰۳۲</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>GRANT. R '85, Wt. 176</i></p>
497	Patnah	1033 Isfan- dār- miz	18	<p>Obv. <u>ماه اسفندارمز الهی</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">۱۸ پیتنه ۱۰۳۳</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ضرب</p> <p>Rev. as 489.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>PRINSEP. R '75, Wt. 172</i></p>
498	Súrat	1033	„	<p>Obv. <u>ما[ه] ۸۱ ر</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">سورت</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ضرب</p> <p>Rev. <u>ن[ور] الدین</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">جـ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">نکیر پادشا[ه]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">۱۰۳۳</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>PL. XIV. GRANT. R '8, Wt. 176</i></p>
499	Lahore	1033	„	<p style="text-align: center;">۱۸</p> <p>As 491 : but سنه and ۱۰۳۳</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>CUNNINGHAM. R '8, Wt. 176</i></p>
500	„	1034	19	<p style="text-align: center;">۱۹</p> <p>As 491 : but سنه and ۱۰۳۴</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>CUNNINGHAM. R '8, Wt. 176</i></p>

No.	Mint.	Year: Month	Regnal year	
R 501	Jahán- gír- nagar	— Shah- riwar	19	<p>Obv. <u>ماه شهرپور اله</u> ...انکیرنکر ۱۹ ضرب</p> <p>Rev. اکبر شاه نکیر شاه جہا نور الدین PL. XIV. PRINSEP. R. 7, Wt. 175</p>
502	Agrah	1035	21	<p>Obv. <u>زر زیورج</u> در اکوہ رو یافت ۱۰۳۵</p> <p>Rev. شاه نکیر شاه اکبر جہا از ۲۱ PRINSEP. R. 85, Wt. 174</p>
503	Ahmad- ábád	— Abán	„	<p>Obv. <u>ماه [ایان السہ]</u> [حمد آباد ۲۱] ...</p> <p>Rev. as 501. MARSDEN. R. 75, Wt. 173</p>
504	Lahore	1035	21	<p>۲۱ As 491: but سنہ and ۱۰۳۵ CUNNINGHAM. R. 85, Wt. 175</p>
505	„	1036	„	<p>۲۱ As 491: but سنہ and ۱۰۳۶ PANJ. ARCH. SURV. R. 85, Wt. 173</p>

No.	Mint.	Year: Month	Regnal year.	
506	Lahore	1036	22	<p>٢٢ As 491: but سنه and ١٠٣٦</p> <p>EDEN. R '9, Wt. 175</p>
507	Patnah	1036 Far- war- din	„	<p>Obv. <u>ماه فروردین اله</u> ١٠٣٦ ٢٢ پتنه ضرب</p> <p>Rev. as 439: no borders; differently arranged.</p> <p>R '75, Wt. 175</p>
508	Lahore	1037	„	<p>٢٢ As 491: but سنه and ١٠٣٧</p> <p>GRANT. R '85, Wt. 175</p>
509	Akbar-nagar	— Far- war- din	—	<p>As 476: but (<i>sic</i>) اکبرنکر and فروردی; instead of year, a dagger.</p> <p>EDEN. R '75, Wt. 176</p>
510	Jahán-gírna-gar	— Míhr	20?	<p>Obv. <u>ماه مهر اله</u> (?) ٢٠ جهانگیر سنه ضرب</p> <p>Rev. as 439.</p> <p>PL. XIV. I.O.C. R '65, Wt. 170</p>
511	Kanda-hár	10xx Far- war- din	—	<p>Obv. <u>ماه فروردی (sic) اله</u> ضرب قندهار سنه ١٠٠ (?)</p> <p>Rev. as 439.</p> <p>EDEN. R '85, Wt. 174</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
Æ 512	Agrah	1021	7	<p style="text-align: center;">C O P P E R.</p> <p>Obv. اکره ب ضر سنه</p> <p>Rev. روان ۱۰۲۱ سنه</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. XIV. PLATFAIR. Æ 1'0</p> <p style="text-align: center;">~~~~~</p> <p style="text-align: center;">III.—WITH NAME OF NŪR-JAHĀN.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">G O L D.</p> <p>Obv. جهانگیر زحکم شاه صد زیو یافت ضرب سورت</p> <p>Rev. شاه جهان نور ز[نام بیکم زر ۱۰۳۶ * [سنه]</p>
Æ 513	Súrat	1036	—	<p>Obv. جهانگیر زحکم شاه صد زیو یافت ضرب سورت</p> <p>Rev. شاه جهان نور ز[نام بیکم زر ۱۰۳۶ * [سنه]</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
				SILVER.
R 514	Súrat	1033	19	As 513: but ۱۰۳۳ ۱۹ سنه CUNNINGHAM. R '75, Wt. 173
515	Ahmad- ábád	1034	—	As 513: but on obv. [د] ضرب احمد ابا, and year on rev. ۱۰۳۴ PL. XIV. THOMAS. R 75, Wt. 174
516, 517	Lahore	,,	20	Obv. شاه جهانگیر بحکم یافت صد زیور سنه جلوس Rev زنم شاه ۱۰۳۴ نور جهان پاد بیکم زر ضرب لاهور PL. XIV. CUNNINGHAM. R '8, Wt. 175 PRINSEP. R '8, Wt. 174

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
R 518	Lahore	1034	—	Obv. as 516. Rev. زنار نو[ر] جهان پادشاه زر بيگم ۱۰۳۴ ضرب لاهور PL. XIV. MARSDEN. R. '85, Wt. 176
519 $\frac{1}{2}$	Súrat	„	2[0]	As 513: but ۱۰۳۴ سنه ۲ PL. XIV. CUNNINGHAM. R. '85, Wt. 95
520	„	1035	2[1]	As 513: but ۱۰۳۵ سنه ۲ GRANT. R. '8, Wt. 173
521	„	1036	—	As 513: but ۱۰۳۶ سنه GRANT. R. '8, Wt. 176
522	Ahmad- ábád	1037	2[2]	As 513: but ۱۰۳۷ سنه ; and ۱۰۳۷ ۲ CUNNINGHAM. R. '8, Wt. 174
523, 524	Agrah	„	22	Obv. ۲۲ بحکر شاه جها نکیر یافت صد زیور سنه ۱۰۳۷ Rev. زنار شاه نور جهان پاد بيگم زر ضرب اکره PL. XIV. CUNNINGHAM. R. '85, Wt. 172 EDEN. R. '8, Wt. 175

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
As 525	Patnah	1037	22	<p>As 523: but regnal year omitted on obv., and lowest lines of rev.,</p> <p>۲۲ ضرب پتنه</p> <p>PL. XIV. CUNNINGHAM. R. '75, Wt. 174</p>
526 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	—	„	<p>As 525.</p> <p>PL. XIV. R. '85, Wt. 89</p>

DĀWAR BAKHSH.

USURPER.

A.H. 1037 = A.D. 1627-8.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
<i>R</i> 527	Lahore	1037	1	<p>SILVER.</p> <p>Obv. الله لا اله الا محمد ١٠٣٧ رسول الله ضرب لاهور</p> <p>Rev. پادشاه بخش داور المظفر احد ابو سنه</p> <p>PL. XIV. GIBBS. <i>R</i> '85, Wt. 100</p>

V.—SHIHĀB-AD-DÍN SHĀH-JAHĀN.

A. H. 1037—1068 = A. D. 1628—1658.

No.	Mint.	Year: Month	Regnal year.	
528	Ahmad- ábád	1038 Ardi- bihust	2	<p style="text-align: center;">G O L D.</p> <p>Obv. لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله ضرب احمد اباد اله ^{سنه} اردی بهست ماه</p> <p>Rev. پادشاه غازی شاه جهان ۱۰۳۸ محمد شهاب الدین صاحب قران ثا</p> <p style="text-align: right;">I. O. C. A 9, Wt. 168</p>
529	"	1038 Khur- dād	"	<p>As 528: but month خورداد</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XV. A 9, Wt. 164</p>

No.	Mint.	Year: Month	Regnal year.	
530	Dawlat- âbâd	—	2	<p>Obv. area, within ornamented diamond border,</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله ٢</p> <p>Margin, بصدق ابي بكر وعادل عمر بازرم عثمان وعلم علي</p> <p>Rev. area, within eightfoil;</p> <p>پادشاه غازی</p> <p>Margin, شهاب الدين | محمد صاحب | قران ثانی | ضرب | دولت | آباد</p> <p>PL. XV. DA CUNHA. A^v p, Wt. 167</p>
531	Lahore	1039 Abân	,,	<p>Obv.</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله ٢ ضرب لاهور اله ابان ماه</p> <p>Rev. as 528: but ١٠٣٩</p> <p>MARSDEN. A^v 85, Wt. 169</p>
532	Ahmad- âbâd	1040 Far- war- dîn	4	<p>As 528: but ١٠٣٩^٢ and month قورود (sic) on obv.; and on rev. ١٠٣٦.</p> <p>I.O.U. A^v 85, Wt. 169</p>

No.	Mint.	Year: Month	Regnal year.	
A ⁷ 533	Súrat	— Far- war- dín	4	<p>As 528: but no Hijrah year; and lowest lines of obv.,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <u>ضرب</u> <u>سنه سورت اله</u> <u>ماه فرورد</u> (sic) </p> <p style="text-align: right;">I.O.C. A⁷ '85, Wt. 169</p>
534	Akbar- ábád	1042	—	<p>Obv. Area, within lozenge border, as 530, but no regnal year.</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <u>شهاب الدين</u> <u>محمد صاحبقران</u> ثا شاه جهان پادشاه غاز <u>ضرب</u> <u>اكبرآباد ۱۰۴۲</u> </p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XV. A⁷ '95, Wt. 167</p>
535	„	—	5	<p>Obv. as 534.</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <u>صاحب قران</u> ثا <u>محمد</u> شاه پادشاه غاز <u>شهاب الدين جهان</u> <u>ضرب اكبرآباد سنه</u> </p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
<i>N</i> 536	Lahore	1042	5	<p>Obv. as 530 : but area enclosed in circular border ; no regnal year ; and ۱۰۴۲ in margin.</p> <p>Rev. <u>پادشاه غازی</u> الدین محمد شاه جهان <u>صاحب قران ثانی شا</u> ضرب سنه ^۵ لاهور</p> <p>PL. XV. <i>PRINSEP</i>. <i>N</i> '85, Wt. 169</p>
537, 538	Akbar- ābād	1043	6	<p>As 534 : but ۱۰۴۳, and regnal year ۶ on rev.</p> <p><i>GRANT</i>. <i>N</i> '9, Wt. 164 <i>MARSDEN</i>. <i>N</i> '95, Wt. 107</p>
539	"	"	"	<p>Obv. as 534.</p> <p>Rev. Area, within diamond border, <u>پادشاه غازی</u> شاه جهان شهاب الدین | محمد صاحب | قران ثانی ۱۰۴۳ ضرب اکبرآباد</p> <p><i>GRANT</i> <i>N</i> '95, Wt. 169</p>
540	Burhān- pūr	"	"	<p>As 539 : but square borders ; ۱۰۴۳ in obv. area, and mint برهانپور</p> <p>(Formerly ringed.) <i>PRINSEP</i>. <i>N</i> '9</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year	
<i>N</i> 541	Akbar- ábád	1043	—	<p>Obv. Area, within oval eightfoil border,</p> <p>لله لا اله الا محمد رسول الله</p> <p>Margin as 530.</p> <p>Rev. Area, within oval eightfoil border,</p> <p>پاد شاه غازي جهان شاه</p> <p>Margin as 539.</p> <p>PL. XV. <i>PRINSEP</i>. <i>N</i> '85, Wt. 16</p>
542. sq.	—	—	6	<p>Obv. Area, within square,</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله</p> <p>Margin obliterated.</p> <p>Rev. Area, within square,</p> <p>پادشاه غازي شاه جهان</p> <p>Margin obliterated.</p> <p>DA CUNHA. <i>N</i> '8, Wt. 168</p>
543	—	1044	—	<p>As 539: square borders, nearly obliterated; year [١٠٤٣] in obv. area; mint obliterated.</p> <p><i>N</i> '8, Wt. 163</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
544	Ahmad- ábád	1045	8	As 539: square borders, | . ۴ ۸ in obv. area ; regnal year ۸ in rev. area, احمد آباد, in rev. margin. PL. XV. GUTHRIE. A' '95, Wt. 169
545	Akbar- ábád	"	"	" | . ۴ ۸ and ۸ in rev. area. BURGESS. A' '9, Wt. 168
546	"	1046	9	" square borders, | . ۴ ۶ in obv. area, ۹ in rev. area. I.O.C. A' '85, Wt. 168
547	"	1047	11	" | . ۴ ۷ and | | in rev. area. BURGESS. A' '95, Wt. 168
548	"	1048	"	" | . ۴ ۸ and | | in rev. area. (Formerly ringed.) HAY. A' "
549	—	1049	12	" square borders, | ۲ in obv. margin, ۴ ۹ and obscure mint (سجاء) in rev. margin. PL. XV. GOVT. OF INDIA. A' '8, Wt.
550	Akbar- ábád	1050	13	" . ۸ . and | ۳ in rev. area. HAY. A' '85, Wt

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
551	Akbar- ábád	1050	14	As 539: | . 8 . and | ٢ in rev. area. PL. XV. <i>STUBBS</i> . A '9, Wt. 188
552	Dawlat- ábád	,,	—	,, | . 8 . beneath rev. area; and دولت آباد in margin. DA CUNHA. A '8, Wt. 111
553	,,	1051	14	,, | . 8 | beneath rev. area; | ٢ and [د] و [ا] [ب] اد in rev. margin. A '8, Wt. 188
554	Akbar- ábád	,,	15	,, | . 8 | and | ٥ in rev. area. LADY FRERE. A '85, Wt. 108
555	Burhán- púr	,,	—	,, square borders; | . 8 | in obv. area; margins obscure. I.O.C. A '85, Wt. 184
556	Akbar- ábád	1052	16	,, | . 8 ٢ and | ٦ in rev. area. LADY FRERE. A '85, Wt. 108
557	,,	1053	,,	,, | . 8 ٣ and | ٦ in rev. area. A '8, Wt. 180
558	,,	1056	19	,, square borders; | . ٥ ٦ in obv. area, | ٩ in rev. area. PRINSEP. A '8, Wt. 188
559	,,	1057	21	,, | . 8 ٧ and ٢ |, both in rev. area. (Barbarous.) MARSDEN. A '9, Wt. 167

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
560	Akbar- sq. ábád	1057	21	As 559. (Barbarous.) <i>MARSDEN</i> . <i>N</i> '85, Wt. 163
561	„	[1059]	23	As 539: no Hijrah year, but ۲۳ in rev. area. <i>YEAMES</i> . <i>N</i> '85, Wt. 165
562	Burhán- púr	1060	„	„ square borders ; | . ۶ . in obv. area, برهانپور ۲۳ in rev. margin. <i>MARSDEN</i> . <i>N</i> '85, Wt. 169
563	„	1061	25	„ square borders ; | . ۶ | in obv. area, برهانپور ۲۵ in rev. margin. <i>PL. XV.</i> <i>N</i> '85, Wt. 169
564	Akbar- ábád	„	„	„ | . ۶ | and ۲۵ in rev. area. <i>N</i> '85, Wt. 169
565	„	1062	26	„ | . ۶ ۲ in obv. area, ۲۶ in rev. area. <i>PROF. WILSON</i> . <i>N</i> '75, Wt. 163
566	Dawlat- ábád	1063	27	„ | ۶ ۳ (<i>sic</i>) and ۲۷ in obv. area, ۲۶ ضرب دولت اباد in rev. margin. <i>PL. XV.</i> <i>LADY FRERE</i> . <i>N</i> '8, Wt. 169
567	Akbar- ábád	1064	28	„ | . ۶ ۴ in obv. area and ۲۸ in rev. area. <i>N</i> '75, Wt. 168

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
568	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1066	30	<p>Obv. as 539 : within circle, in margin | . ۶۶ |</p> <p>Rev. Area, as 539 : within circle, regnal year ۳ .</p> <p>Margin, سكه شاه جهان اباد رايج در جهان جاودان بادا بنام ثانی صاحب قران</p> <p>PL. XV. <i>MARSDEN</i>. <i>N</i> 115, Wt. 168</p>
569	Dawlat-ábád	1067	„	<p>As 539 : but in obv. area,</p> <p>| . ۶۷ and ۳ .</p> <p>mint in rev. margin,</p> <p>ضرب دولت اباد</p> <p>(Barbarous.) <i>MARSDEN</i>. <i>N</i> '85, Wt. 167</p>
570	Multán	1068	31	<p>„ square borders ;</p> <p>| . ۶۸ in obv. area,</p> <p>۳۱ in rev. area ; ملتان in margin.</p> <p><i>I.O.C.</i> <i>N</i> '75, Wt. 168</p>
571	Dawlat-ábád	„	„	<p>„ eightfoil borders ;</p> <p>| . ۶۸ in obv. margin,</p> <p>۳۱ in rev. area ;</p> <p>دولت اباد in rev. margin.</p> <p><i>MARSDEN</i>. <i>N</i> '85, Wt. 167</p>
572	Akbar-ábád	„	32	<p>Obv. as 541 : eightfoil borders ;</p> <p>| . ۶۸ in margin.</p> <p>Rev. as 539 : but regnal year ۳۲ in area ; margin differently divided, and mint اکبر اباد</p> <p><i>PRINSEP</i>. <i>N</i> '9, Wt. 180</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
^A 573	Dawlat- ábád	1068	32	Obv. as 541 : eightfoil borders ; ۱۰۶۸ in margin. Rev. as 539 : ۳۲ in area ; دولت اباد [ب] ضرب in margin. <i>A</i> ۸, Wt. 168
574	Multán	„	„	As 539 : square borders ; ۱۰۶۸ in obv. area ; ۳۲ in rev. area ; ضرب ملتان in margin. <i>THEOBALD.</i> <i>A</i> 75, Wt. 168
575	Burhán- púr	„	۳[2]	„ square borders ; ۱۰۶۸ in obv. area ; ۳x in rev. area ; هانپور [بر] in margin. <i>PRINSEP.</i> <i>A</i> 75, Wt. 169
576, 577 sq.	—	—	—	„ square borders with ornamented quatrefoil corners, mint and date obliterated. (Barbarous.) <i>LADY FRERE.</i> <i>A</i> ۸, Wt. 169 Pl. XV. (Barbarous.) <i>PANJ. ARCH. SURV.</i> <i>A</i> ۳, Wt. 169

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
R 578	Lahore	1037	1	<p>SILVER.</p> <p><i>With name Kharram.</i></p> <p>Obv. لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله ضرب لاهور سنة جلوس ١٠٣٧</p> <p>Rev. بادشاه غازي الدين محمد شاه جهان خرم ص ابو المظفر نسا</p> <p>PL. XVI. CUNNINGHAM. R. '85, Wt. 172</p>
579	Agrah	"	"	<p>Obv. لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله ١٠٣٧ ضرب دار الخلافة اكبره</p> <p>Rev. احد سنة غازي شاه جهان پادشاه محمد شهاب الدين صاحب قران ثا</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
580	Burhán-púr	[10]37	1	<p>Obv. as 579 : but lower lines,</p> <p>ب ضر برهانپور ع ۳۷ هجر</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p>پادشاه غاز احد شاه جهان سنه محمد شهاب الدین نے صاحب قران ثا</p> <p>PL. XVI. PANJ. ARCH. SURV. R '9, Wt. 174</p>
581	Agrah	1038	„	<p>Obv. as 579 : but ۱۰۳۸</p> <p>Rev. as 580.</p> <p>PL. XVI. GRANT. R '85, Wt. 172</p>
582 $\frac{1}{4}$	„	„	2	<p>Obv.</p> <p>اکره [ا]لخلافه دار ض[رب ۱۰۳۸ سنه</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p>پادشاه غاز شاه جهان رت نشا سنه</p> <p>PL. XVI. (Nisár.) PLAYFAIR. R '7, Wt. 44</p>

No.	Mint.	Year: Month	Regnal Year	
AR 583	Akbar- ábád	1038 Tir	2	<p>Obv. لا اله الا الله</p> <p>محمد</p> <p>رسول الله</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>سنه دار الخلافه اكبر اباد اله</p> <p>تير ماه</p> <p>احد سنه ١٠٣٨]</p> <p>Rev. as 580 : but سنه (in place of سنه)</p> <p>PL. XVI. I.O.C. AR '85, Wt. 172</p>
584	Patnah	,,	,,	<p>Obv. beneath Kalimah (as 579),</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>پتنه اله سنه</p> <p>تير ماه</p> <p>احد سنه ١٠٣٨]</p> <p>Rev. as 580 : but سنه (in place of سنه)</p> <p>PL. XVI. THEOBALD. AR 1'0, Wt. 172</p>
585, 586	Súrat	1038	1	<p>Obv., beneath Kalimah (as 579),</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>سورت</p> <p>سنه ١٠٣٨ هجر</p> <p>احد سنه</p> <p>Rev. as 580 : سنه</p> <p>PL. XVI. PRINSEP. AR '9, Wt. 175 GRANT. AR '9, Wt. 174</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
587	Súrat	1032	—	As 585: but unit of date obliterated, and no regnal year. <i>CUNNINGHAM. R. '85, Wt. 175</i>
588	Akbar- ábád	1039	2	Obv. Area, within circle, <div style="text-align: center;"> لا اله الا الله محمد ١٠٣٩ رسول الله </div> Margin, بصدق ابى بكر وعدل عمر | بازرم عثمان وعلم على Rev. <div style="text-align: center;"> پادشاه غازی الدین محمد شاه جهان ————— صاحب قرآن ثانی شاہ ضرب اکبر آباد </div> <i>PL. XVI. EDEN. R. '8, Wt. 177</i>
589	Akbar- nagar	„	„	Obv., beneath Kalimah (as 583), <div style="text-align: center;"> ————— ضر اکبرنکر الہ سنہ ۱۰۳۹ Rev. as 580: but [] ۱۰۳۹ </div> <i>PL. XVI. EDEN. R. '75, Wt. 125</i>

No.	Mint.	Year: Month	Regnal year.	
R 590	Patnah	1039 Azar	2	<p>Obv., beneath Kalimah,</p> <p>ضرب ^۲ پتنہ الہ سنہ اذر ماہ</p> <p>Rev. as 580 : but | .۳۹</p> <p>BANKS. R 1'05, Wt. 175</p>
591	Lahore	1039 Aban	,,	<p>Obv., beneath Kalimah,</p> <p> ^۲ سنہ ضرب لاہور الہ ابان ماہ</p> <p>Rev. as 580 : but | .۳۹</p> <p>GRANT. R '85, Wt. 173</p>
592	Multán	1039	3	<p>As 588 : but | .۳۹ above محمد on obv., and سنہ above ملتان محمد on rev. ; mint</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. R '86, Wt. 177</p>
593	Akbar- ábád	1040	4	<p>,, but | .۴۰ in obv. margin, and ۴ above صاحب on rev.</p> <p>R '8, Wt. 176</p>
594	,,	,,	,,	<p>As 593 : but obv. within sixfoil, and ۴ above ضرب ب of</p> <p>I.O.C. R '85, Wt. 174</p>

No.	Mint.	Year: Month	Regnal year	
AR 595	Burhán- pur	1040	—	As 588: but obv. area in diamond border, divided برهانپور ۱۰۴۰; year ۱۰۴۰; mint AR 10, Wt. 177
596	Patnah	1040 Amar- dāḍ	3	Obv., beneath Kalimah, ضرب پتنہ الہ امرداد ماہ Rev. as 580: but ۱۰۴۰. CUNNINGHAM. AR 10, Wt. 172
597	„	1040 Bah- man	„	As preceding: but بہمن AR 10, Wt. 174
598	Súrat	1040	—	As 585: but ۱۰۴۰; no regnal year. BANKS. AR 9, Wt. 178
599	Lahore	„	3	As 588: but ۱۰۴۰. in obv. margin, and ۳ above صاحب on rev. CUNNINGHAM. AR 9, Wt. 175
600	Multán	„	„	As 592: but ۱۰۴۰. AR 85, Wt. 187
601	„	„	4	„ but ۱۰۴۰; and سنہ AR 85, Wt. 175
602	„	„	„	„ unit of date obliterated; سنہ THOMAS. AR 85, Wt. 177

No.	Mint.	Year: Month	Regnal year.	
R 603	Dehlí	1040 Daa	3	<p>Obv.</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله اله دى ماه هلع صرب د</p> <p>Rev. as 580: but | ١٠٤٠, and پاد in second line.</p> <p>PL. XVI. GOVT. OF INDIA. R '85, Wt. 178</p>
604	Akbar- ábád	1041	4	<p>As 588: but | ١٠٤١ in obv. margin, and ع over ضرب on rev. [صا] حبقران joined.</p> <p>GRANT. R '85, Wt. 174</p>
605	„	„	5	<p>Obv. as 588: but square border; | ١٠٤١ at foot of area.</p> <p>Rev. Area, within square,</p> <p>بادشاه⁸ غان شاه جهان</p> <p>Margin, | شهاب الدين | محمد صاحب | قران ثانى | ...اكبرابا[د</p> <p>PL. XVI. EDEN. R '85, Wt. 176</p>
606	Alláh- ábád	„ Azur	4	<p>Obv., beneath Kalimah,</p> <p>ضرب اله اباد اله ع اذر ماه</p> <p>Rev. as 580: but | ١٠٤١ |</p> <p>PL. XVI. CUNNINGHAM. R 1'0, Wt. 174</p>

No.	Mint.	Year : Month	Regnal year.	
Æ 607	Patnah	1041 Tir	4	Obv., beneath Kalimah, ضرب پتنہ الہم تیر ماہ Rev. as 580 : but | .۴ | <i>MARSDEN. Æ '85, Wt. 173</i>
608	„	1041 Azur	„	As 607 : but month اذر <i>PL. XVI. GRANT. Æ 1'0, Wt. 175</i>
609	„	1041 Dai	„	„ but month دی <i>PRINSEP. Æ '85, Wt. 176</i>
610	Dehlī	1041	4	Obv. as 588 : but | .۴ | in margin. Rev. پادشاہ غیاظ قران ثانی شاہ جہان — شہاب الدین محمد صا — ضرب دہلی <i>THEOBALD. Æ '8, Wt. 174</i>
611	Lahore	„	„	As 588 : but | .۴ | in obv. margin ; and ۴ over صاحب, and mint لاہور <i>MARSDEN. Æ '85, Wt. 176</i>
612	„	„	5	„ and 8 over ضرب <i>L.O.C. Æ '8, Wt. 173</i>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
613	Akbar- ábád	1042	5	<p>As 605 :</p> <p>۱۰۴۲ in obv. area ; ☐ end of first line of rev.</p> <p>THOMAS. R '85, Wt. 187</p>
614	Multán	„	„	<p>As 588 :</p> <p>۱۰۴۲ over محمد in obv. area ;</p> <p>⊙ ملتان over شاه on rev. ; mint ملتان</p> <p>GRANT. R '85, 174</p>
615	Akbar- ábád	„	6	<p>As 588 :</p> <p>۱۰۴۲ in obv. area ;</p> <p>۶ and اکبر آباد on rev.</p> <p>R '9, Wt. 174</p>
616	Burhán- púr	„	„	<p>As 605 :</p> <p>۱۰۴۲ in obv. area ;</p> <p>برهانپور ضرب and ۶ in rev. margin.</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. R '9, Wt. 177</p>
617	Patnah	„	„	<p>„</p> <p>۱۰۴۲ in obv. margin ;</p> <p>برهانپور ضرب and ۶, in rev. margin.</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. R '95, Wt. 175.</p>
618	Súrat	„	—	<p>As 585 :</p> <p>۱۰۴۲ ; no regnal year on rev.</p> <p>R '8, Wt. 176</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
Æ 619, 620 sq.	Multán	1042	6	<p>As 605:</p> <p>۱۰۴۲ in obv. area ;</p> <p>۶ above غازی on rev. ; and ضرب ملتان</p> <p style="text-align: right;">I.O.C. Æ '85, Wt. 175 EDEN. (sq.) Æ '8, Wt. 170</p>
621	Akbar- ábád	1043	„	<p>Obv. Area, within ornamented diamond border,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">الله لا اله الا محمد رسول الله ۱۰۴۳</p> <p>Margin, بصدق ابی بکر وعدل عمر بازرم عثمان وعلم علی</p> <p>Rev. شهاب الدین محمد صاحبقران ثانی شاه جهان پادشاه غازی ضرب اکبرآباد</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. XVI. CUNNINGHAM. Æ 1·0, Wt. 176</p>
622	„	„	„	<p>Obv. as 621.</p> <p>Rev. Area, within diamond border,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">پاد شاه جهان شاه ۶</p> <p>Margin, شهاب الدین محمد صاحب قران ثانی ضرب اکبرآباد</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. XVI. THEOBALD. Æ '9, Wt. 176</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 623	Alláh- ábád	[1043]	6	As 605: traces of date on obv.; ضرب الہاباد in rev. margin. PL. XVII. CUNNINGHAM. R 10, Wt. 175
624	Patnah	[,,]	,,	As 605: no date on obv.; ۶ in rev. area, and ضرب پتنہ in margin. PRINSEP. R '85, Wt. 169
625	Bhakar	1043	,,	Obv. as 605: but circular border; date in margin | ۱۰۴۳ Rev. <u>پادشاہ غازی</u> الدین محمد شاہ جہان شہاب صاحبقران ثانی ضرب بہکر PL. XVII. CUNNINGHAM. R '8, Wt. 177
626	Bhakar?	,,	,,	As 605: circular borders; | ۱۰۴۳ in obv. margin, and سنہ ۶ ضرب بکر in rev. margin. PL. XVII. HAY. R '85, Wt. 176
627	Súrat	[,,]	,,	,, ۶ in obv. area; ضرب سورت in rev. margin. R '85, Wt. 171
628	Multán	,,	,,	,, | ۱۰۴۳ in obv. area, ۶ in rev. area; mint ملتان PLAYFAIR. R '85, Wt. 173

No.	Mint.	Year : Month	Regnal year.	
AR 629	Akbar- nagar	1043 Far- war- din	7	<p>Obv., beneath Kalimah,</p> <p>_____</p> <p>ضر اکبرنکر ۷ الهی</p> <p>م[ا]ه فروردی (sic)</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p>مد[] شاه جهان [مد]</p> <p>۱۰۴۳</p> <p>شهاب الدین</p> <p>نِ</p> <p>صاحب قران</p> <p>PL. XVII. CUNNINGHAM. R '85, Wt. 176</p>
630	Súrat	„	„	<p>As 605 :</p> <p>✓ in obv. area,</p> <p>۱۰۴۳ in margin; سورت in rev. margin.</p> <p>R '85, Wt. 177</p>
631	Ahmad- ábád	1044	„	<p>„ ۱۰۴۴ in obv. area ;</p> <p>✓ in rev. area ;</p> <p>احمدآباد mint,</p> <p>PRINSEP. R '9, Wt. 174</p>
632	Lahore	„	„	<p>Obv.</p> <p>۱۰۴۴ سنه</p> <p>لاهور</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p>پادشاه غاز</p> <p>ن[] شاه جهان</p> <p>سنه ۷</p> <p>PL. XVII. (Nisár). PANJ. ARCH. SURV. R '6, Wt. 43</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
R 633	Akbar- ábád	1044	8	As 605: | .۴۴ in obv. area; ^ in rev. area, mint ا.ل.ك MARDEN. R 85, Wt. 177
634	Bhakar	1045	„	„ | .۴۵ in obv. margin; ^ سنه in rev. margin; ضرب بهکر PL. XVII. CUNNINGHAM. R 85, Wt. 176
635	Patnah	[10]45	„	„ ۴۵ in obv. area; ۴ over علی; ^ in rev. area; ضرب [ب] پتنه GIBBS. R 9, Wt. 170
636	Súrat	1045	„	„ ^ in obv. area; | .۴9 in obv. margin; ضرب [ب] سورت R 9, Wt. 177
637	Multán	„	9	„ | .۴۵ in obv. area; 9 in rev. area; ضرب [ب] ملتان PLAYFAIR. R 95, Wt. 178
638, 39	Súrat	1046	„	„ 9 in obv. area; | .۴۶ in obv. margin; ضرب [ب] سورت GOVT. OF INDIA. R 85, Wt. 178 GRANT. R 9, Wt. 175

No.	Mint.	Year : Month.	Regnal year.	
640	Lahore	1046	9	As 605 : ۱۰۴۶ in obv. margin ; سنه صرب لاہور in rev. margin. GRANT. R '9, Wt. 174
641	Jahán- gírna- gar	[104]8	„	„ [۱۰]۴۶ in obv. area ; ۹ in rev. area ; جہا نکر mint MARSDEN. R '9, Wt. 177
642	Akbar- ábád	1047	10	„ ۱۰۴۷ in obv. area ; ۱۰ in rev. area ; صرب اکبر آباد EDEN. R '9, Wt. 175
643	Tattah	„ Khur- dád	„	Obv. لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله ب ضر .۱۰ تنه اله خورداد ماه Rev. پادشاه غازی شاه جهان محمد شہاب الدین ۱۰۴۷ في PL. XVII. GRANT. R '85, Wt. 177
644	„	„ Tír	„	Same as 643 : but month تیر ماه CUNNINGHAM. R '85, Wt. 177

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 645	Lahore	1047	11	As 605: [۱۰.] in obv. margin; سنه ضرب لاہور in rev. margin. <i>I.O.C. AR '85, Wt. 176</i>
646	Jahán- gírna- gar	1048	12	„ | ۰۴۸ in obv. area; | ۲ in rev. area; جهانگیرنکر [ب] ضرب in rev. margin. <i>CURETON. AR '9, Wt. 176</i>
647	Kanda- hár	„	„	„ but قندهار [ب] ضرب <i>THEOBALD. AR '85, Wt. 176</i>
648	Multán	„	11	„ | ۰۴۸ in obv. area; | | in rev. area; ضرب ملتان in rev. margin. <i>THEOBALD. AR '85, Wt. 175</i>
649	—	„	—	„ | ۰۴۸ in obv. margin; mint and regnal year obliterated. <i>AR '8, Wt. 168</i>
650	Súrat	1049	12	„ | ۰۴۹ in obv. margin; | ۲ and سورت ... in rev. margin. <i>AR '85, Wt. 177</i>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
R 651 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lahore	1049	13	<p>Obv. لاہـور ضرب دار السلطنہ ۱۰۴۹ سنہ</p> <p>Rev. پادشاہ غازي شاہ جهان رۃ نشا</p> <p>PL. XVII. (Nisâr). CUNNINGHAM. R '65, Wt. 44</p>
652	Sûrat	1051	—	<p>As 605:</p> <p>| ۰ ۸ | in obv. margin ; سورت in rev. margin. ضرب</p> <p>GRANT. R '85, Wt. 163</p>
A 653 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	17	<p>„ | √ in rev. area ; margins nearly obliterated.</p> <p>GRANT. R '65, Wt. 88</p>
654	—	1054	—	<p>„ | ۸ ۳ (sic) in obv. area ; mint and regnal year obliterated.</p> <p>R '85, Wt. 177</p>
655	Akbar- nagar	1055	18	<p>„ | ۰ ۵ ۵ in obv. area ; | ۸ in rev. area ; اک[بر]نکر... in rev. margin.</p> <p>GRANT. R '8, Wt. 176</p>
656	Akbar- âbâd	1056	19	<p>„ | ۰ ۸ ۶ in obv. margin ; کیراباد in rev. margin.</p> <p>R '9, Wt. 174</p>

No.	Mint.	Year: Month	Regnal year.	
AR 657	Dawlat- ábád	1056	19	As 605: | . 8 6 and | 9 in obv. area; دولت اباد ضرب in rev. margin. AR '85, Wt. 178
658	Kanda- hár	—	„	„ | 9 in rev. area; قندهار... in rev. margin. AR 85, Wt. 174
659	Súrat	1057	20	„ but ornamented diamond borders; | . 5 7 in obv. margin, 2 . at foot of rev. area; سورت in rev. margin. ضرب [ب] Pl. XVII. EDEN, AR '9, Wt. 175
660	„	„	21	As 659: but | . 5 7 and 2 | BURNES. AR '85, Wt. 177
661 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	„	As 605: 2 | in rev. area; margins partly obliterated. GRANT. AR '7, Wt. 88
662	Súrat	1058	—	„ | . 5 8 in obv. margin; سورت in rev. margin. ضرب GRANT, AR '85, Wt. 174
663	Tattah „ Shah riwar	„	22	As 643: but 2 2 and month [ريو[ر]] on obv. and | . 5 8 on rev. AR '75, Wt. 177

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 664	Patnah	—	22	As 605 : ۲۲ in rev. area ; ۲۲ ضرب پتنه in rev. margin. <i>PRINSEP. AR 8, Wt. 175</i>
665	Akbar- ábád	1059	23	„ ۱۰۵۹ in obv. margin ; ۲۳ ۲۳ ضرب اکبرآباد in rev. margin. <i>GEINT. AR 83, Wt. 171</i>
666	Junah- garh	„	—	„ [۱]۰۵۹ in obv. margin ; .. ضرب جونده in rev. margin. <i>PL. XVII. THOMAS. AR 95, Wt. 177</i>
667	„	1060	—	As preceding : but ۱۰۶ in obv. margin. <i>EDEN. AR 10, Wt. 175</i>
668	Dawlat- ábád ?	„	23	As 605 : ۱۰]۶۰ in obv. area ; ۲۳ in rev. area ; (؟) لٹ آباد in rev. margin. <i>AR 85, Wt. 174</i>
669 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sháhja- hánábád	„	24	Obv. <u>دار الخلافه</u> <u>ضرب</u> ۱۰۶۰ <u>شاه جهان ابا [د] هجری سنه</u> ۲۴ <u>سنه جلوس</u> Rev. <u>شاه جهان</u> <u>شاه جهان</u> <u>نثار صاحبقران</u> <i>PL. XVII. (Nisár. Thin.) AR 115, Wt. 88</i>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
Æ 670	Patnah	—	25	As 605 : ۲۵ in rev. area ; پتنه ضرب in rev. margin. Æ 8, Wt. 175
671 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kash- mīr	1061	„	Obv. کشمیر ضرب ۱۰۶۱ سنه Rev. ۲۵ ثانی قران حب نثار صا Pl. XVII. (Nisār.) Æ 7, Wt. 44
672	—	—	„	As 605 : mint obliterated, ۲8 in rev. area. MARDEN. Æ 8, Wt. 177
673	Súrat	1064	28	„ ۱۰۶۴ in obv. margin ; ۲۸ in rev. area ; سورت in rev. margin. MARDEN. Æ 8, Wt. 178
674	Multán	1066	29	„ ۱۰۶۶ in obv. area ; ۲۹ in rev. area ; ملتان [ب] ضرب in rev. margin. I.O.C. Æ 8, Wt. 172
675	Súrat	—	30	„ ۳۰ in rev. area ; سورت [وب] ضرب in rev. margin. I.O.C. Æ 9, Wt. 178

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal Year.	
AR 676, 677	Dawlat- ábád	1067	31	As 605: ۱۰۶۷ and ۳۱ in obv. area; دولت اباد ضرب در rev. margin. PL. XVII. GRANT. AR '0, Wt. 176 PANJ. ARCH. SURV. AR '9, Wt. 178
678 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sháhja- hánábád	„	„	Obv. جهان اباد شاه دار الخلافه ضرب ۱۰۶۷ Rev. ثانی قران ح نثار صا ۳۱ PL. XVII. (Nisár.) AR '75, Wt. 44
679	Súrat	„	„	As 605: circular borders; ۱۰۶۷ in obv. margin; ۳۱ in rev. area; سورت ضرب در rev. margin. GRANT. AR '95, Wt. 175
680	„	1068	„	As 679: but ۱۶۸ (<i>sic</i>). GRANT. AR '0, Wt. 176
681	Sháhja- hánábád	„	32	As 605: eightfoil borders; ۱۰۶۸ in obv. margin; شهاب الدین محمد صاحبقران ثانی ضرب در شاه جهان اباد الخلافه in rev. margin. PL. XVII. MARSDEN. AR 1-0, Wt. 176

No.	Mint.	Year.	Reign year.	
As 682	Ahmad- ábád	—	32	As 605 : ضرب احمدآباد ۳۲ in rev. margin. <i>GIBBS. R. '8, Wt. 178</i>
683, 684	Dawlat- ábád	1068	„	„ eightfoil borders ; ۱۰۶۸ in obv. margin ; ۳۲ in rev. area ; ضرب دولتآباد in rev. margin. <i>GRANT. R. '9, Wt. 178</i> <i>THEOBALD. R. '9, Wt. 177</i>
685	Súrat	(1059)	„	„ ۱۰۵۹ in obv. margin (an old die); ۳۲ in rev. area ; سورت in rev. margin. <i>GRANT. R. '9, Wt. 178</i>
686	„	—	„	As 685 : but no Hijrah year legible. <i>PRINSEP. R. '9, Wt. 176</i>
687	—	1069	„	As 605 : ۱۰۶۹ in obv. margin ; ۳۲ in rev. margin ; mint obliterated. <i>R. '9, Wt. 178</i>
688	Kábul	—	—	„ [رب] كابل in rev. margin ; year obliterated. <i>CUNNINGHAM. R. '85, Wt. 175</i>
ANONYMOUS LARGESSE (NISÁR).				
G O L D .				
As 689	Sháhja- hánábád	1069	—	Obv. ثانه قران ت حب نثار صا Rev. جهان آباد شاه دار الخلافه ضرب ۱۰۶۹ <i>PL. XVII. A. '05, Wt. 43</i>

SHÁH SHUJÁ'.

IN BENGAL, ETC.

A.H. 1068-1070 = A.D. 1658-1660.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 690	Akbar- ábád	1068	—	<p>SILVER.</p> <p>Obv. Area, within square,</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله ١٠٦٨</p> <p>Margin عمر | بازرمر عثمان | .....</p> <p>Rev. Area, within square,</p> <p>پادشاه غاز شجاع محمدی</p> <p>Margin, ..... | قران ثانى | ..... [١] كبر [١] باد</p> <p>PL. XVIII. CUNNINGHAM. R '85, Wt. 177</p>
691	Jalún- ábád?	„	1	<p>Obv. as 690 : but ١٠٦٨ above رسول</p> <p>Rev. Area, within square,</p> <p>محمد شجاع شاه پادشاه غاز</p> <p>Margin, ..... | صر الدين | جلون اباد (?)</p> <p>PL. XVIII. PRINSEP. R '85, Wt. 177</p>

MURÁD BAKHSH. IN GUJARÁT.

A.H. 1068 = A.D. 1658.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
N 692	Ahmad- ábád	1068	1	<p style="text-align: center;">G O L D .</p> <p>Obv. Area, within square,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله</p> <p>Margin, | بصدق ابي بكر | وعدل عمر | بازرع عثمان | وعلم ١٠٦٨ على</p> <p>Rev. Area, within square,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">پادشاه غازي محمد مراد بخش</p> <p>Margin, | ابو المظفر | مروج الدين | ضرب احمد اباد | ...الله احد</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XVIII. CUNNINGHAM. N° 85, Wt. 170</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
693-695	Ahmad-ábád	1068	1	<p style="text-align: center;">S I L V E R.</p> <p>As 692 : but سنه احد in rev. margin.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">GRANT. R '85, Wt. 177 PL. XVIII. THOMAS. R '85, Wt. 178 CUNNINGHAM. R '85, Wt. 178</p>
696-698	Súrat	"	"	<p style="text-align: center;">but سورت ضرب</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. XVIII. CUNNINGHAM. R '9, Wt. 178 MARSDEN. R '9, Wt. 170 EDEN. R '85, Wt. 178</p>
699	"	—	"	<p>Obv. [لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله ضرب سورت]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">...</p> <p>Rev. مراد شا[ه غازي محمد سكندر ثاني ز صاحبقران جهاني يا فست ا[ر]ث احد سنه</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. XVIII. CUNNINGHAM. R '0, Wt. 174</p>
700	Cambay (Khan-báyat)	—	1	<p>As 692 : but no year in obv. margin ; in rev. margin, ضرب كهنايت | احد</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. XVIII. PANJ. ARCH. SURV. R '9, Wt. 178</p>

VI.—AURANGZÍB 'ÁLAMGÍR.

A.H. 1069—1118=A.D. 1659—1707.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year	
<i>A</i> 701	Tattah	[10]72	5	<p>G O L D .</p> <p>Obv. مانوس مہمنت سنہ جلوس _____</p> <p>ضر تہ</p> <p>Rev. اورنگ زیب عالمگیر شاہ زد چو مہر منیر سکہ در جہان ۷۲</p> <p>PL. XVIII. <i>A</i> '85, Wt. 170</p>
702	Aurang- ábád	1074	6	<p>Obv. اورنگ آباد _____</p> <p>مانوس ضر مہمنت سنہ جلوس</p> <p>Rev. as 701 : but ۱۰۷۴ over نك</p> <p>PL. XVIII. L.O.C. <i>A</i> '86, Wt. 180</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
<i>N</i> 703	Multán	1075	8	As 701: but ۸, ملتان; ۱۰۷۵ <i>I.O.C. N '85, Wt. 169</i>
704	„	1077	9	„ but ۹, ملتان; ۱۰۷۷ <i>PROF. WILSON. N '8, Wt. 169</i>
705	Aurang- ábád	1079	11	As 702: but ۱۱, اورنگ آباد; ۱۰۷۹ <i>I.O.C. N '83, Wt. 169</i>
706	Akbar- nagar	—	12	Obv. Area, within square, سنه ۱۲ ضرب اکبرنگر Margin, جلوس | میمنت | مانوس Rev. Area, within square, شاه غازی عالمگیر پاد Margin nearly obliterated. <i>PL. XVIII. M. IRSDEN. N '75, Wt. 169</i>
707	Súrat	[108] 3	16	Obv. سنه ۱۶ جلوس میمنت مانوس سورت ... Rev. as 701: but ۳ سکه <i>N '85, Wt. 171</i>
708	Golkon- dah	1086	20	„ but ۳۰. (for ۲۰), کلکندہ; ۱۰۸۶ <i>PL. XVIII. I.O.C. N '8, Wt. 170</i>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
<i>A</i> 709	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1091	24	Obv. دار الخلافه شاه جهان اباد ضرر جلوس ميمنت مانوس سنه ۲۴ Rev. as 701: but ۱۰۹۱ over نك PL. XVIII. I.O.C. <i>A</i> '85, Wt. 169
710	Ahmad-nagar	1097	29	As 701: but on obv. ۱۰۹۷ احمدنكر; and ۲۹ on rev. over نك LADY FRERE. <i>A</i> '85, Wt. 169
711	Bijápúr	1099	31	Obv. جلوس س ميمنت مانو سنه ۳۱ الظفر دا[ر بيجاپور Rev. as 701: but ۹۹ over ۴ of سكه PL. XVIII. MARSDEN. <i>A</i> '8, Wt. 171
712	Golkon-dah	—	„	As 701: but ۳۱ کلکنده, سنه (no Hijrah year). MARSDEN. <i>A</i> '8, Wt. 169
713	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1100	32	As 709: but ۳۲ and ۱۰۰ <i>A</i> '8, Wt. 168
714	„	1101	34	„ but ۳۴ and ۱۱۰۱ <i>A</i> '8, Wt. 168

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year	
<i>A</i> 715 $\frac{1}{4}$	Chíná- patan (Madras)	1103	35	<p>Obv.</p> <p>۳۵ ضرب چیناپتن</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p>(sic) ۱۱۰۳ عالمگیر شاہ نشار پاد</p> <p>PL. XVIII. (Nisár). <i>A</i> '5, Wt. 40</p>
716	Sháh- jahán- ábád	1106	38	<p>As 709: but ۳۸ and ۱۱۰۶</p> <p>MARSDEN. <i>A</i> '8, Wt. 109</p>
717	Bíjápúr	1107	40	<p>Obv.</p> <p>جل[اوس می[منت ما[نوس دار الظفر ضرب[بت بی[جاپور]</p> <p>Rev. as 709: but ۱۰ <</p> <p>LADY FRERE. <i>A</i> '85, Wt. 107</p>
718	—	1109	41	<p>As 701: but mint obliterated, ۱۴۱; and ۱۱۰۹ over نك</p> <p>PRINSEP. <i>A</i> '85, Wt. 108</p>
719	Khujis- tah- bunyād (Aurang- ábád)	„	42	<p>„ but ۱۴۱; خجسته بنیاد, ۱۱۰۹ over نك</p> <p>PL. XVIII. GOVT. OF INDIA. <i>A</i> '8, Wt. 109</p>
720	Burhán- púr	1111	43	<p>„ but ۱۴۳, ہانیپور, ۱۱۱۱ over نك</p> <p>MARSDEN. <i>A</i> '85, Wt. 170</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
<i>A</i> 721 $\frac{1}{4}$	[Chíná]- patan	1111	4[2]	<p>Obv.</p> <p>ضرب پتہن....</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p>عالمگیر شا[ہ] نثار پاد</p> <p>PL. XVIII. (Nisár.) <i>A</i> '45, Wt. 46</p>
722	Bíjápúr	1112	44	<p>As 717 : but ۴۳; and ۱۱۱۲</p> <p>DA CUNHA. <i>A</i> '2, Wt. 168</p>
723	Burhán- púr	1115	47	<p>As 701 : but ^{۴۷}برهانپور سنہ; and ۱۱۱۵ over نك</p> <p>BENG. AS. SOC. <i>A</i> '85, Wt. 169</p>
724	Etáwá	1118	50	<p>Obv.</p> <p>جلوس میمنت سنہ مانوس ب ضر اتاوا</p> <p>Rev. as 701 : but ۱۱۱۸ over نك</p> <p>I.O.C. <i>A</i> '85, Wt. 168</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
Æ 725	Akbar- ábád	—	1	<p>SILVER.</p> <p>Obv. [سنه] جلوس مانوس میهنت مستقر الخلافه سه احد ضربا [ک] [بر] اباد</p> <p>Rev. عالمگیر پا [دشاه غاز]</p> <p>.....</p> <p>PL. XIX. THOMAS. Æ 1·0, Wt. 175</p>
726	Calcutta <i>پندرہویں دور</i>	1069	1	<p>Obv. کاکتہ ضربا سنه احد جلوس میهنت مانوس</p> <p>Rev. شاه غاز پادر (sic) عالمگیر زی [۱۰۶۹] محمد اورنگ</p> <p>PL. XIX. PRINSEP. Æ ۰۹5, Wt. 176</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
Æ 727	Kábul	—	1	<p>Obv. سنه جلوس میمنت ما[نوس دار الملک ضرب کابل</p> <p>Rev. as 701: بدر instead of مهر ; no Hijrah year.</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. Æ '85, Wt. 174</p>
728	Patnah	1070	„	<p>Obv. پتنه ضرب مانوس میمنت جلوس احد سنه</p> <p>Rev. ابو الظفر محیی الدین محـ ۱۰۷۰ هـ ب[هادر [۱] ورنک زیب عالمگیر ل</p> <p>[پادشاه غاز]</p> <p>PL. XIX. CUNNINGHAM. Æ '95, Wt. 174</p>
729	Multán	1070 (sic)	3	<p>Obv. ملتان دار الامان ن ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس [سنه] ۳هـ</p> <p>Rev. as 701: but ۱۰۷۰ (sic).</p> <p>PL. XIX. CUNNINGHAM. Æ '95, Wt. 178</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
R 730	Aurang- ábád	1071	3	As 728: but اورنگ آباد ۳; and | . < | CUNNINGHAM. R '9, Wt. 176
731	Súrat	,,	,,	Obv. سنه جلوس میمنت مانوس ضربا سورت Rev. عالمگیر اورنگ زیب شاه زد چو بدر منیر ۱۰۷۱ در جهان BOMBAY AS. SOC. R '85, Wt. 175
732 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	,,	4	Obv. مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ۱۴ ب Rev. as 701: but | . ۷ |, and مهر for بدر PL. XIX. R '45, Wt. 22
733	Akbar- ábád	,,	4	Obv. Area, within square, اکبر آباد ضربا Margin, سنه | جلوس | میمنت | مانوس Rev. Area, within square, پادشاه غاز شاه عالمگیر Margin ابو الظفر | محبی الدین محمد | اورنگ زیب | بہادر سنه | . ۷ | PL. XIX. PLAYFAIR. R '85, Wt. 175

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
734	Júnah- [garh]	1071	—	<p>Obv. Area, within square,</p> <p>مانوس میمنت جلوس</p> <p>Margin, .... | ..... | جونه | ضرب</p> <p>Rev. Area, within square,</p> <p>عالم کیر زیب اورنسک شاه</p> <p>Margin, ..... | ۱۰۷۱ | چو بدر | منیر سنه | .....</p> <p>PL. XIX. GIBBS. \mathcal{R} '9, Wt. 179</p>
735	Súrat?	[10]72	—	<p>As 707 : year ۷۲, mint and regnal year obscure ; بدر for مهر</p> <p>PRINSEP. \mathcal{R} '85, Wt. 172</p>
736	Multán	1073	5	<p>„ but ^Bسنه ; ملتان ; بدر ; مهر for ملتان ; and ۱۰۷۳ above نك</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. \mathcal{R} '9, Wt. 177</p>
737	—	„	5	<p>Obv.</p> <p>منیر چو مهر ۱۰۷۳ زد در جهان سکه</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p>یب اورنسک ز شاه عالم کیر</p> <p>GOVT. OF INDIA. \mathcal{R} '8, Wt. 176</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 738, 739	Júnah- garh	1074	6	As 734 : but Obv. margin | ۶ سنه | جونہ گر. and ornaments. Rev. margin, | ^{۱۰۷۴} سنه | چو بدر منیر | در جهان | سکه زد GRANT. AR 9, Wt. 173 PL. XIX, „ AR 9, Wt. 175
740	Súrat	[1]073	—	As 731 : but [۱].۰۷۵ ; regnal year obliterated, سورت above ضرب GRANT. AR 9, Wt. 176
741	„	[1]078	8	As preceding, but [^] سنه, and [۱].۰۷۶ AR 9, Wt. 177
742	Multán	1076	„	As 701 : but ملتان [^] سنه ; ۱.۰۷۶ over نك for مهر GRANT. AR 9, Wt. 176
742a $\frac{1}{8}$	Akbar- nagar	107[8]	9	Obv. اکبرنگر ضرب سنه ۹ Rev. پاد شاہ عالمگیر ^{۱۰۷} PL. XIX. MARSDEN. AR 45, Wt. 2 ₂
743	Sháh- jahán- ábád	1076	„	Obv. فہ جہا آباد دار الخلا شاہ ن ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه Rev. as 701, but ۱.۰۷۶ over نك ; مهر for بدر PL. XIX. AR 9, Wt. 176

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 744	Súrat	1077	9	As 731: but ⁹ سنه, and |.۷۷; ضرب above سورت MARDEN. R '9, Wt. 177
745 $\frac{1}{4}$	Akbar- ábád	„	—	Obv. اکبرآباد ضرب ۱.۷۷ سنه Rev. پادشاه غاز عالمگیر شاه [ه] PL. XIX. MARDEN. R '5, Wt. 41
746	Súrat	[1]081	—	As 731: but |].۸|; regnal year partly obliterated; ضرب above سورت R '9, Wt. 178
747	„	[10]82	13	As preceding, but | ۲ (cut off) and ۸ ۲ R 85, Wt. 177
748	Golkon- dah	1076 (sic)* [1083]	14	Obv. مانوس میمنت ۱۴ سنه جلوس — ضر کلکنده Rev. as 731: but |.۷۶ at left of last line. PL. XIX. MARDEN. R '9, Wt. 175

* An old reverse die has been used for the Golkenda coins, nos. 748, 751, 755.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
R 749 $\frac{1}{4}$	Golkon- dah	—	15	As 748 : but ^{۱۵} سنه ; rev. partly obliterated. PL. XIX. MARSDEN. R '6, Wt. 44
750	Súrat	—	16	As 731 : but ^{۱۶} سنه ; Hijrah year obliterated ; سورت above ضرب PRINSEP. R '9, Wt. 176
750a	„	[10]84	—	As preceding : but ^{۱۱} سنه on obv., and ۸۱ on rev. GOVT. OF INDIA. R 85, Wt. 176
751	Golkon- dah	1076 (sic)	16	As 748 : but ^{۱۶} سنه , and ۱۰۷۶ on rev. CUNNINGHAM. R '85, Wt. 178
752	Júnah- [garh]	1085	—	As 734 : rev. differently arranged. Obv. margin, .... | .... | ... ^{ضرب} | ^{جونه} ... Rev margin, ۱۰۸۵ | ..... | ..... ^{سکه زد} | ^چ GRANT. R '85, Wt. 178
753	Aurang- ábád	1088	20	Obv. . اورنگ آباد ب مانوس ضرب میمنت سنه جلوس Rev. as 731 : but ۱۰۸۸ over نك THEOBALD. R '9, Wt. 172
754	Súrat	1089	21	As 731 : but ^{۲۱} سنه , and ۸۹ ; سورت above ضرب R 1'0, Wt. 178
755 $\frac{1}{8}$	Golkon- dah	1076 (sic)	„	As 748 : but ^{۲۱} سنه , and ۷۶ MARSDEN. R '45, Wt. 22

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 756	—	[10]89	22	<p>٢٢ As 748 : but سنه, and ٨٩; mint obliterated.</p> <p>GIBBS. AR '85, Wt. 178</p>
757	Júnahgarh	1090	—	<p>As 734 : but</p> <p>Obv. margin ..... | ..... | .. ضرب | جونهك ..</p> <p>١٠٩٠ Rev. margin, سنه منير | چو بدر | در جهان | زد | سكه</p> <p>AR 1'0, Wt. 173</p>
758	Súrat	„	22	<p>Obv.</p> <p>٢٢ سنه مانوس ميمنت جلوس ضرب سورت</p> <p>Rev. as 731 : but ١٠٩٠ over نك</p> <p>I.O.C. AR '85, Wt. 178</p>
759	„	„	23	<p>٢٣ As 758 : but سنه, and ١٠٩٠.</p> <p>BENG. AS. SOC. AR '85, Wt. 178</p>
760	Patnah?	„	„	<p>٢٣ „ but سنه, ضربت .. ؟</p> <p>BOMBAY AS. SOC. AR '85, Wt. 178</p>
761	Súrat	1091	„	<p>„ but ٢٣, and ١٠٩١</p> <p>PRINSEP. AR 1'0, Wt. 177</p>
762 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	24	<p>„ but ٢٤, and ١٠٩١</p> <p>PL. XIX. AR '8, Wt. 88</p>
763	Bíjápúr	„	„	<p>٢٤ „ but سنه, بیجاپور, and ١٩١ (sic)</p> <p>AR '85, Wt. 177</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
^R 764	—	1092	24	As 758: mint obliterated, ^{۲۴} سنه, and ۱۰۹۲ <i>I.O.C. R '85, Wt. 175</i>
765, 766	Súrat	1093	25	,, but ^{۲۵} سنه, and ۱۰۹۳ <i>BOMBAY AS. SOC. R '95, Wt. 176</i> <i>BANKS. R '9, Wt. 174</i>
767 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	109[3]	,,	,, but mint obliterated, ^{۲۵} سنه, and ۱۰۹ (unit of date obliterated.) <i>GIBBS. R '75, Wt. 88</i>
768	Súrat	1094	27	,, but ^{۲۷} سنه, and ۱۰۹۴ <i>MARSDEN. R '85, Wt. 177</i>
769	,,	1095	,,	,, but ^{۲۷} سنه, and ۱۰۹۵ <i>R '9, Wt. 178</i>
770	[Júnabgarh]	1096	28	Areas as 734: but ^{۲۸} سنه on obv. end, r., and ۱۰۹۶ on rev. over ^{۲۸} یب; differently arranged. Obv. margin nearly obliterated. Rev. margin, ..... | جهان | <i>GRANT. R '95, Wt. 177</i>
771	Súrat	,,	29	As 758: but ^{۲۹} سنه, and ۱۰۹۶ <i>R '95, Wt. 178</i>
772	'Alamgírpúr	,,	—	,, but ^{۲۹} الركيرپور, regnal year obliterated; on rev. ۱۰۹۶ <i>PL. XIX. R '9, Wt. 178</i>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
773	Súrat	1097	29	As 758 : but ^{۲۹} سنه, and ۱۰۹۷ R '85, Wt. 178
774	Burbán- púr	1098	30	„ but ^{۳[۰]} برهانپور سنه, and ۱۰۹۸ R '85, Wt. 178
775	Súrat	1098	„	„ but ^{۳۰} سنه, and ۱۰۹۸ MARSDEN. R '85, Wt. 178
776	La[hore]	„	„	Obv. دارالسلطنه ضروب جلوس میمنت مانوس ۳۰ سنه Rev. as 731 : but ۱۰۹۸ over نك PRINSEP. R '85, Wt. 178
777	Narnól	„	[31]	As 758 : but ^۳ نول, سنه, and ۱۰۹۸ PL. XIX. BENGAL AS. SOC. R '85, Wt. 177
778	Golkon- dah	„	[31]	„ but ^[۳] كاكنده سنه at left, and ۱۰۹۸ BENGAL AS. SOC. R '9, Wt. 177
779	Jahán- gírna- gar	1099	32	„ but ^{۳۲} جهانگیر نكر, سنه, and ۱۰۹۹ at left. R '85, Wt. 179
779a	Súrat	„	„	„ but ^{۳۲} سنه, and ۱۰۹۹ BENGAL AS. SOC. R '1, Wt. 177
780	„	1100	„	„ but ^{۳۲} سنه, and ۱۱۰۰ MARSDEN. R '85, Wt. 177

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
781	Zafar-púr	1100	32	As 758 : but ^{۳۲} سنه، ظفرپور، and ۱۱۰۰. PL. XIX. R '95, Wt. 178
782	Kábul	[1100]	„	Obv. ما[نوس من[منت جل[وس دار الملك ضرب ۳۲ کابل Rev. as 731 : no year. PL. XIX. R '9, Wt. 178
783	Etáwáh	1100	33	As 758 : but ^{۳۳} سنه، اتاوه، and ۱۱۰۰. PRINSEP. R 1'0, Wt. 175
783a	Gol-kondah	—	—	„ but ... ^ب ضرب کله. MARSDEN. R '45, Wt. 21
784	Súrat	1101	34	„ but ^{۳۴} سنه، and ۱۱۰۱. BOMBAY. AS. SOC. R 1'0, Wt. 177
785	Cambay	1102	„	„ but ^{۳۴} سنه، گنبايت، and ۱۱۰۲ over جهان BENGAL AS. SOC. R 9, Wt. 178
786	Nárnól	„	„	„ but ^{۳۴} سنه، نارنول، and ۱۱۰۲ THOMAS. R '95, Wt. 177
787	Etáwáh	„	35	„ but ^{۳۵} سنه، اتاوه، and ۱۱۰۲ EDEN. R 1'05, Wt. 175

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
R 788	Chiná- patan	—	35	<p>Obv. مانوس میهنت سنه ۳۵ جلوس — ضر چیناپتن</p> <p>Rev. as 731 : no Hijrah year.</p> <p>PL. XX. GIBBS. R 1'0, Wt. 180</p>
789	Akbár- ábád	1103	„	<p>Obv. اکبراباد ضرربا مستقر الخلافه میهنت جلوس مانوس ۳۵</p> <p>Rev. as 731 : but year ۱۱۰۳ after جهان</p> <p>PRINSEP. R 1'05, Wt. 175</p>
790	Súrat	„	„	<p>As 758 : but ۳۵ سنه, and ۱۱۰۳</p> <p>PRINSEP. R 1'0, Wt. 179</p>
791	Luck- now	—	„	<p>„ but ۳۵ سنه, لکھنو; no Hijrah year.</p> <p>PRINSEP. R 1'0, Wt. 178</p>
792, 792a	Etáwáh	1104	36	<p>„ but ۳۶ سنه, اتاوه, and ۱۱۰۴</p> <p>PLAYFAIR. R 1'05, Wt. 177 I.O.C. R 1'0, Wt. 171</p>
793	Luck- now	„	„	<p>„ but ۳۶ سنه, لکھنو, and ۱۱۰۴ after جهان</p> <p>(Zigzag border to reverse.)</p> <p>PLAYFAIR. R 1'0, Wt. 177</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
R 794	Súrat	1104	36	<p>٣٦ As 731 : but سنه, and ١١٠٤ over نك</p> <p>GOVT. OF INDIA. R 1'0, Wt. 179</p>
795	Bijápúr	1105	37	<p>„ but ٣٧, at left ; بیجاپور [دار الظفر] and ١١٠٥ over نك</p> <p>R '9, Wt. 177</p>
796, 796a	Súrat	„	„	<p>„ but ٣٧ and ١١٠٥ (Counterstruck with galloping horseman.)</p> <p>PL. XX. R 1'0, 178 BANKS. R 1'0, Wt. 179</p>
797	Etáwah	„	38	<p>٣٨ „ but سنه, اتاوه, and ١١٠٨</p> <p>MARSDEN. R 1'1, Wt. 174</p>
798	Ajmír	„	„	<p>Obv. دار الخير اجمير ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس ٣٨ [سنه]</p> <p>Rev. as 731 : but ١١٠٨ over نك</p> <p>PL. XX. R '9, Wt. 178</p>
799	Lahore	„	„	<p>Obv. لاهور دار السلطنه ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس ٣٨ سنه</p> <p>Rev. as 731 : but ١١٠٥ over نك</p> <p>THOMAS. R '85, Wt. 174</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
800	Etáwah	1106	38	As 731: but ^{٣٨} اٲاوه, سنه, and ١١٠٦ over نك <i>PLAYFAIR. R 105, Wt. 178</i>
801	Patnah	,,	,,	,, but ^{٣٨} پٲه, سنه, and ١١٠٦ <i>R 9, Wt. 172</i>
802	[Lahore]	,,	,,	As 799: but no mint name legible beyond ^{٣٨} دار السلطنه, and date سنه and ١١٠٦ <i>GOVT. OF INDIA. R 95, Wt. 174</i>
803	Etáwah	1107	39	As 758: but ^{٣٩} اٲاوه, سنه, and ١١٠٧ <i>MARSDEN. R 10, Wt. 175</i>
804	Barailí	,,	,,	,, but ^{٣٩} بریلی, سنه, and ١١٠٧ under نك <i>Pl. XX. R 95, Wt. 177</i>
805	Nasrat-ábád	—	32	Obv. مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ابا]د ضرب نصرت Rev. as 731: year obliterated. <i>Pl. XX. R 9, Wt. 178</i>
806	Bíjápúr	1107	40	As 758: but ^{٤٠} دار الظفر بیجاپور, over ب of ضرب; and ١١٠ < <i>R 9, Wt. 177</i>
807	Barailí	,,	40	,, but ^{٤٠} بریلی, سنه, and ١١٠٧ under نك <i>R 95, Wt. 177</i>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
808	Zafar- ábád	1107	40	As 758 : but ^{٢٠} ظفرآباد سنه, and ١١٠ < PL. XX. R '9, Wt. 178
809	Ahmad- nagar	1108	„	„ but ^{٢٠} احمدنكر سنه, and ١١٠٨ over منير PL. XX. R '95, Wt. 178
810	Súrat	„	„	„ but ^{٢٠} سنه, and ١١٠٨ GEORGE III. R. R '9, Wt. 178
811	Etáwáh	„	41	„ but ^{٢١} اتاوه سنه, and ١١٠٨ PL. XX. GRANT. R 1'1, Wt. 174
812	Khujis- tah- bunyád (Aurang- ábád)	„	„	„ but ^{٢١} خجسته بنياد سنه, and ١١٠٨ R '95, Wt. 178
813	Ajmír	„	„	As 798 : but ^{٢١} سنه, and ١١٠٨ CUNNINGHAM. R '95, Wt. 178
814	Lahore	„	„	As 799 : but ^{٢١} سنه (above م of ميهنت), and ١١٠٨ PL. XX. GRANT. R '95, Wt. 176
815	Chíná- patan	—	„	As 758 : but ^{٢١} چيناپتن سنه ; no Hijrah year R '9, Wt. 180
816	Cambay	1109	4x	„ but ^{٢١} ك[نير]لايت سنه, and ١١٠٩ in last line R '95, Wt. 178
817, 818	Akbar- ábád	„	42	As 789 : but ^{٢٢} سنه, and [١]١٠٩ EDEN. R '95, Wt. 177 GIBBS. R '95, Wt. 177

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
819	Júnah- ga[rh]	1109	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	As 758: but .. ^{١٢} سنة, ^{١٢} جونهك, and 1109 PL. XX. R '9, Wt. 177
820	Barailí	1111	43	„ but ^{١٣} بریلی, ^{١٣} سنة, and 1111 CUNNINGHAM. R '95, Wt. 176
821	Cambay	„	„	„ but ^{١٣} كنبايت, ^{١٣} سنة, and 1111 over جهان PL. XX. EDEN. R 10, Wt. 179
822	Másuli- patan	„	44	As 731: but ^{١٤} محبلی پتن, ^{١٤} سنة at left, and 1111 beneath نك PL. XX. R '95, Wt. 178
823	Akbar- ábád	[11]12	„	As 789: but ^{١٤} ١٢, and [11]12 PRINSEP. R '9, Wt. 177
824	Etáwá	1112	45	As 758: but ^{١٥} اتوا, ^{١٥} سنة, and 1112 I.O.C. R '9, Wt. 175
825	Burhán- púr	1113	„	„ but ^{١٥} برهانپور, ^{١٥} سنة, and 1113 R '9, Wt. 178
826	Barailí	„	„	„ but ^{١٥} بریلی, ^{١٥} سنة, and 1113 R '9, Wt. 177
	^jmír	1114	46	As 798: but ^{١٦} ١٤, and 1114 R '9, Wt. 178

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
828, 828a	Akbar-ábád	111[4]	46	As 789 : but ٢٦, and [ | | | ] <i>EDEN. R. '95, Wt. 175</i> <i>PRINSEP. R. '95, Wt. 176</i>
829	Etáwah	1114	47	As 758 : but ٢٧, سنه, and | | | <i>GOVT. OF INDIA. R. '95, Wt. 176</i>
830	Lahore	,,	,,	Obv. لاهور دار السلطنه سنه ٢٧ ميمنت جلوس مانوس Rev. as 799 : but | | | <i>PRINSEP. R. '9, Wt. 177</i>
831	Etáwah	1115	,,	As 758 : but ٢٧, سنه, and | | | <i>R. '9, Wt. 177</i>
832	Súrat	,,	,,	,, but ٢٧, سنه, and | | | <i>R. '95, Wt. 177</i>
833	Sháh-jahán-ábád	,,	48	Obv. [فه جها اباد] دار [ال] خلا شان ضرر جلوس ميمنت مانوس ٢٨ سنه Rev. as 731 : but year | | | over نك <i>PRINSEP. R. '8, Wt. 176</i>
834	Akbar-ábád	[11]18	,,	As 789 : but ٢٨, and ١٦ <i>EDEN. R. '9, Wt. 175</i>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
As 835	Etáwá	1116	49	As 758 : but ^{٤٩} سنه, and ۱۱۱۶ <i>As '9, Wt. 176</i>
836	Barailí	,,	,,	,, but ^{٤٩} سنه, ^{بریلی} but, and ۱۱۱۶ <i>THOMAS. As '95, Wt. 176</i>
837	Súrat	,,	,,	,, but ^{٤٩} سنه, and ۱۱۱۶ <i>MARSDEN. As 1'0, Wt. 173</i>
838	Akbar-ábád	1117	,,	As 789 : but ^{٤٩} سنه, and ۱۱۱۷ <i>PRINSEP. As '9, Wt. 176</i>
839	Súrat	,,	,,	As 758 : but ^{٤٩} سنه, and ۱۱۱۷ <i>As '9, Wt. 176</i>
840 $\frac{1}{2}$	,,	11xx	4x	,, but ٤ and ۱۱ (unit of regnal year, and unit and decade of Hijrah year, cut off). <i>I.O.C. As '75, Wt. 90</i>
841	Etáwá	1117	50	,, but ^{٥٠} سنه, ^{اتوا} and, and ۱۱۱۷ <i>As '9, Wt. 175</i>
842	,,	1118	,,	As preceding : but ۱۱۱۸ <i>As '9, Wt. 176</i>

No.	Mint.	Year	Regnal year.	
R 843	[Akbar- ábád]	—	51	As 789: but 81; اکبرآباد and Hijrah year obliterated. <i>CUNNINGHAM. R. '9, Wt. 176</i>
844	Sháh- jahán- ábád	1118	„	As 833: but mint entirely legible; and B |, and | | ^ <i>CUNNINGHAM. R. '9, Wt. 176</i>
845	„	1119	„	As preceding: but | | | 9 <i>PLAYFAIR. R. '85, Wt. 177</i>
846	Luck- now	—	„	As 758: but 51, لکھنؤ سنہ; no Hijrah year. <i>BENGAL AS. SOC. R. '95, Wt. 177</i>

A'ZAM SHÁH.

A.H. 1118-1119 = A.D. 1707.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
N 847	Khujis- tah- bunyád (Anrang- ábád)	1118	1	<p>G O L D .</p> <p>Obv. جلوس ا[شر ف سنه احد ضرر خجسته بنياد</p> <p>Rev. ممالك اعظم شاه ش[1118]ه ب[دولت و جاه پاد س[ك]ه زد د[ر ج[و]ان</p> <p>PL. XX. MARSDEN. N° 8, Wt. 169</p>
848	—	„	„	<p>Obv.</p> <p>ضرر جلوس ف احد اشر سنه</p> <p>Rev. as 847 ; lowest two lines obliterated.</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
<i>A</i> 849	Burhán- púr	1119	1	As 847 : but ہانیپور [ہر, and ۱۱۱۹. (Last line of reverse wanting.) Pl. XX. MARSDEN. <i>A</i> '9, Wt. 170
<i>R</i> 850	Ahnad- ábád	„	„	Obv. جلوس اشرف سنہ احد ضرب احمد آباد Rev. as 847, but ۱۱۱۹ Pl. XX. CUNNINGHAM. <i>R</i> '9, Wt. 176
851	Burhán- púr	„	„	As 850 : but ہرہانیپور Pl. XX. MARSDEN. <i>R</i> '9, Wt. 178

KĀM BAKHSH.

A.H. 1119—1120 = A.D. 1708.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
A ^r 852	Haidar- ābād	1120	2	<p style="text-align: center;">G O L D .</p> <p>Obv. مانـ[وس مـ[منت جل[وس حیدر ابا]د ضربـ د[ار الخلا]فه</p> <p>Rev. پاد کام بخش شـ[ه ۱۱۲۰ د[ر خورشید و ماه] دکن[زد</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XXI. GIBBS. A^r 9, Wt. 170</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
Æ 858	Bijápúr	1120	2	<p>SILVER.</p> <p>Obv. جلوس ســـــــــــــــــ میمنت مانو سنه ۲ الظفر دار بیجاپور بـــــــــــــــــ ضر</p> <p>Rev. شکام بخشاه سرخو ارشید و ماه کة ۱۱ دکن زد</p> <p>PL. XXI. CUNNINGHAM. Æ '95, Wt. 176</p> <p>~~~~~</p>

VII.—SHÁH-'ÁLAM BAHÁDUR.

A.H. 1119—1124=A.D. 1707—1712.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year	
AV 854	Pesh- áwar	1120	2	<p style="text-align: center;">G O L D.</p> <p>Obv. مانوس میمنت جلوس ضرب پشاور</p> <p>Rev. پادشاه غا[ز]ام 1120. عالم بهادر شاه سکه مبارک</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. XXI. DA CUNHA. AV '8, Wt. 189</p>
855	Khujis- tah- bunyád (Aurang ábád)	„	„	<p>Obv. مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب خج[سته] بنیاد</p> <p>Rev. as 854.</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
856	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1120	2	<p>Obv. جهان آباد شاه دار الخلافه ضرب سكه مبارك</p> <p>Rev. غازى شاه عالم پاد شاه سكه سنه ۱۱۲۰</p> <p>Pl. XXI. A' 8, Wt. 107</p>
857	Bur-hánpúr	"	"	<p>Obv. جلوس ميهنت ما[نوس دار السرو]ر سكه ضرب بر[هانپور]</p> <p>Rev. ۱۱[۲]۰ اعازم پادشاه به[ا]در شاه عالم سكه [مبارك]</p> <p>MARSDEN A' 8, Wt. 167</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
858	Lahore	1120	2	<p>Obv. لاهو[ر دار السلطنه ضرب سنه ۲ میمنت جلو[س مانوس</p> <p>Rev. غازی شا[ه شاه عالم پاد ۱۱۲۰ س[ک]ه</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Pl. XXI. I.O.C. A' 8, Wt. 170</p>
859	—	”	”	<p>Obv. .. ضرب سنه ۲ مانوس میمنت جلوس</p> <p>Rev. as 854.</p> <p>I.O.C. A' 9, Wt. 169</p>
860	Sholá- púr	1121	—	<p>As 854: but no year on rev., and lowest lines of obv.</p> <p>سنه [جلوس ۱۲۱]ا ض[رب] ش[لاپور]</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
861	Khujis- tah- bunyād (Aurang- ābād)	1121	4	<p>Obv. مانوس مہمنت سنہ جلوس ضرب عجستہ بنیاد</p> <p>Rev. as 854, but ۱۱۲۱</p> <p>PL. XXI. MARSDEN. A 85, Wt. 169</p>
862	Ujjain	1122	—	<p>As 854: but ۱۱۲۲ after مبارك on rev., and lowest lines of obv. ضرب دار الفتح اوجین</p> <p>PL. XXI. GIBBS. A 85, Wt. 168</p>
863	Akbar- ābād	1123	5	<p>Obv. جلوس مانوس مہمنت مستقر الہک سنہ ۵ ضرب اکبر آباد</p> <p>Rev. ۱۱۲۳ غازی پادشاہ بہ در شا عالم س سکہ مبار</p> <p>PL. XXI. A 125, Wt. 164</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
864	Khujis- tah- bunyād (Aurang- ābād)	1123	5	<p>As 855 : but ۱۱۲۳⁸, and سنه</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>PRINSEP. A⁷ '85, Wt. 189</i></p>
865	Sháh- jahán- ābād	—	—	<p>Obv. شاه جهان [آباد]</p> <p>ب</p> <p>ضر دار الخلافه</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>جلوس مانوس</p> <p>Rev. as 854 : but no year.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>MARSDEN. A⁷ '85, Wt. 169</i></p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
866	Ajmír	1119	1	<p>SILVER.</p> <p>Obv. اجمیر مستقر الخلافه ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس احد [سنه]</p> <p>Rev. غازی شاه عالم بهادر پاد شاه سکه ۱۱۱۹</p> <p>PL. XXI. THOMAS. R. 2, Wt. 178</p>
867	Sháh-jahán-ábád	„	„	<p>Obv. جهان اباد دار الخلافه شاه ضرب احد مبارك سنه</p> <p>Rev. غازی شاه شاه عالم پاد سکه سنه ۱۱۱۹</p> <p>PL. XXI. THOMAS. R. 3, Wt. 178</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.		
AR 868	'Azím- ábád (Patnah)	1120	2	Obv.	عظیم[م] آباد سنہ ۱۱۲۰ جلوس ضرب
				Rev.	عالم شاہ پادشاہ غازی سکہ ۱۱۲۰ PL. XXI. CUNNINGHAM. R 1'05, Wt. 174
869, 870	Akbar- ábád	"	"	Obv.	جلوس مانوس میمنت مستقر الملک سنہ ۱۱۲۰ ضرب سکہ اکبر آباد
				Rev.	۱۱۲۰ غازی پادشاہ پادشاہ عالم سکہ میار EDEN. R '0, Wt. 176 PL. XXI. EDEN. R '85; Wt. 177

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 871	Lahore	1120	2	<p>Obv. لاہ[ور] دار السلطنہ ضربا سنہ ۲ میمنت جلو[س مانوس</p> <p>Rev. غازی شا[ہ] شاہ عالم پادشہ ۱۱۲۰</p> <p>THEOBALD. AR '8, Wt. 176</p>
872	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1121	3	<p>As 856 : but سنہ ۳ and ۱۱۲۱</p> <p>I.O.C. AR '8, Wt. 176</p>
873	Burhán-púr	,,	4	<p>Obv. جلوس مانوس میمنت سنہ ۴ دار السرور ضربا برهانپور</p> <p>Rev. as 869 : but ۱۱۲۱</p> <p>PL. XXI. I.O.C. AR '8, Wt. 176</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 874	Sholá- púr	1122	4	<p>Obv. مانوس میمنت جلوس سنه ضربا شلاپور</p> <p>Rev. پادشاه غازم ۱۱۲۲ شاه عالم بهادر سکه مبار</p> <p>PL. XXI. CUNNINGHAM. A. '95, Wt. 175</p>
875	Súrat	1123	6	<p>Obv. مانو جلوس سنه میمنت ضربا سورت</p> <p>Rev. as 869 : but ۱۱۲۳</p> <p>PL. XXI. GRANT. A. '95, Wt. 174</p>
876 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1122	—	<p>Obv. مانو سنه جلوس سن میمنت ضربا</p> <p>Rev. as 869 : year partly obliterated ( | | )</p> <p>GOVT. OF INDIA. A. '75, Wt. 50</p>

VIII.—JAHĀNDĀR.

A.H. 1124 = A.D. 1712.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
A ⁷ 877	Khu- jistah- bunyād (Aurang- ābād)	1124	1	<p style="text-align: center;">G O L D .</p> <p>Obv. مانوس میمنت احد جلوس ضرب خجسته بنیاد</p> <p>Rev. پادشاه جهان شاه ۱۱۲۴ قران جهاندار حم زد سکه بر زر چو [ن مهر] ص [ا]</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
N 878	Khu- jistah- bunyád	1124	1	<p>Obv. as 877.</p> <p>Rev. جهاندار شاه</p> <hr/> <p>چون مهر و ماه ابو الفتح</p> <p>۱۱۲۴</p> <p>حسب ؟</p> <p>....</p> <p>PL. XXII. DA CUNHA. N '8, Wt. 170</p>
879	Súrat	[11]24	„	<p>Obv. as 877 : but mint سورت</p> <p>Rev. [اب] و [ال] فتح غازی جهاندار [ه]</p> <p>چون مهر و ماه ۱۱۲۴</p> <p>در افاق زد</p> <p>DA CUNHA. N '85, Wt. 170</p>
880	Sháh- jahán- ábád	1124	„	<p>Obv. جهان آباد</p> <p>دار الخلافه شاه</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>مانوس احد سنه</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>جلوس</p> <p>Rev. غازی جهاندار [ه]</p> <p>۱۱۲۴</p> <p>بر مهر و ماه ابو الفتح</p> <p>در افاق زد</p> <p>PL. XXII. MARSDEN. N '85 Wt. 160</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
<i>N</i> 881, 882, 883	[Akbar- ábád]	112[4]	1	<p>Obv.</p> <p>ج[ا]لوس مانوس م[ا]یمنت م[ا]ستقر الملک سنه احد ضو[ا]ب</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p>ابو الف[ا]تح غازی شاه مه[ا]ر و ماه جهاندار س[ا]که در افاق زد چون</p> <p>MARSDEN. <i>N</i> '75, Wt. 169 DA CUNHA. <i>N</i> '75, Wt. 169 PRINSEP. <i>N</i> '7, Wt. 168</p>
884	—	—	„	<p>Obv. as 877 : mint obliterated.</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p>غا[ز]ی شاه ماه جهاندار سنه (?) س[ا]که ... چ[ا]ون ...</p> <p>I.O.C. <i>N</i> '8, Wt. 170</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year		
885	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1124	1	Obv.	<p>SILVER.</p> <p>ا[حد مبارك سنه جهان اباد شاه ضر دار الخلافه</p>
				Rev.	<p>جهاندار شاه ۱۱۲۴ ا[بو الفتح غازي بر مهر و ماه سکه در[افاق زد PL. XXII. GRANT. R. '85, Wt. 177</p>
886	"	"	"	As 880.	THOMAS. R. '9, Wt. 173
887, 888	[Akbar-ábád]	"	"	As 881: mint obliterated; ۱۱۲۴ fully legible on 887.	<p>PL. XXII. EDEN. R. '9, Wt. 177 THOMAS. R. '85, Wt. 176</p>
889	Sháh-jahán-ábád	"	—	Obv.	<p>سنه جهان اباد شاه دار الخلافه ضرب</p>
				Rev.	<p>۱۱۲۴ پاد شاه غازي جهاندار شاه ن[ت]</p>
					PL. XXII. (Nisár.) THOMAS. R. '6, Wt. 45

IX.—FARRUKH-SIYAR.

A.H. 1124—1131 = A.D. 1713—1719.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
A 890	Murshid-ábád	[1124]	1	<p>G O L D .</p> <p>Obv. مانوس میمنت احد جلوس سنه ضربا ... ش. ل. ل.</p> <p>Rev. زاد از [ف] ضل حق بر سیم سکه و ز [ر] فروخ سیم Pl. XXII. DA CUNHA. N° 75, Wt. 170</p>
891	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1127	4	<p>Obv. [فه جهاباد دا] ر الخلا شاه ن ضربا جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه</p> <p>Rev. به [و] ویر فروخ [س] و پاد [ش] شاه حق بر سیم و زر از [ف] ضل سکه زد ۱۱۲۷</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
892	Lahore	1129	5	<p>Obv. لاهور دار السلطنه ضرب سنه 8 میمنت جلوس مانوس</p> <p>Rev. بحر و بر فرخ سیر پادشاه حق بر سیم و زر ۱۱۲۹ فضل سکه زد از</p> <p>PL. XXII. PRINSEP. A' 9, Wt. 189</p>
893	Baraili?	—	,,	<p>Obv. مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب بر باد</p> <p>Rev. حق بحر و بر فرخ [سیر شاه] [بر سیم و زر پاد سکه] زد از فضل</p> <p>PL. XXII. (Barbarous.) I.O.C. A' 10, Wt. 189</p>

No.	Mint.	Year	Regnal year.	
<i>N</i> 894	Burhán- púr	—	6	<p>Obv. جلوس مانوس میمنت سنه دار السور ضرب برهانپور</p> <p>Rev. as 892 : but no Hijrah year.</p> <p>PL. XXII. <i>GIBBS</i>. <i>N</i> '85, Wt. 169</p>
895	Patnah	1130	7	<p>Obv. مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ب ضرب پنه</p> <p>Rev. as 892 : but ۱۱۳۰.</p> <p><i>MARSDEN</i>. <i>N</i> '8, Wt. 169</p>
896	Sháh- jahán- ábád	„	„	<p>Obv. as 891 : but regnal year √</p> <p>Rev. حق فروخ سیر ش[۱۱۳۰] [۱] ز فضل پاد بحر و بر س[۱۱۳۰] [۲] د بر سیم و زر</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
^A 897	Multán	1130	7	<p>Obv. مانوس ميمنت سنه جلوس ضر ملتان</p> <p>Rev. as 892 : but || ۳.</p> <p>PL. XXII. HAY. A '8, Wt. 169</p>
898	Bijápúr	—	„	<p>Obv. جلوس ميمنت مانو [الظفر دار بيجاپور ضر</p> <p>Rev. as 892.</p> <p>PL. XXII. I.O.C. A '85, Wt. 169</p>
899	Lahore	[1]131	8	<p>As 892 : but [^]سنه on obv., and [|| ۳| on rev.</p> <p>I.O.C. A '8, Wt. 169</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.		
SMALL ISSUE.					
^N 900	—	1125	—	Obv.	دربری .. ضرب
				Rev.	۱۱۲۵ سیر محمد فرخ Pl. XXII. ^N 35, Wt. 22
900a	Karrah	—	3	Obv.	امتیاز ضرب ۳ کره سنه
				Rev.	[فرخ سیر شا پاد ۵ Pl. XXII. I.O.C. ^N 45, Wt. 53
901	Gatī	1128	5	Obv.	۵ کوئی ضرب
				Rev. as 900 : but	۱۱۲۸ Pl. XXII. ^N 35, Wt. 44
902	Gang- pūr	„	„	Obv.	۸ کنکپور ضرب
				Rev. as 900 : but year obliterated.	Pl. XXII. ^N 3, Wt. 22

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
893	Jahān-gīrnagar	1124	1	<p>SILVER.</p> <p>Obv. as 890 : but mint جہانگیرنکر</p> <p>Rev. پرور عظیم دین]ہ ابو[الفتح وظفر یاد س ۱۱۲۴ک]ہ ...</p> <p>PL. XXIII. MARSDEN. R. '9, Wt. 187</p>
904	Multān	1125	,,	<p>Obv. as 890 : but mint ملتان</p> <p>Rev. یاد شاه غازی ۱۱۲۵ سکہ فروخ سیر</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. R. '9, Wt. 175</p>
905	Akbar-ābād	—	2	<p>Obv. جلوس مانوس میمنت مستقر الملک سنہ ۲ ضرب [اکبرابا]د</p> <p>Rev. as 896 : but no Hijrah year.</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 906	Súrat	—	2	<p>Obv. مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضربا سورت</p> <p>Rev. بحرو بر فرخ [سیر] ه [ا] ز فضل حق پاد که زد بر سیم و زر BOMBAY AS. SOC. R. '95, Wt. 179</p>
907, 908	Katak	1125	,,	<p>Obv. as 906 : but mint كتك</p> <p>Rev. حق بحرو بر فرخ [سیر] ش [ا] زد از فضل پاد س ۱۱۲۵ که</p> <p>(On 908, حق transferred to end of first line.) Pl. XXIII. MARSDEN. R. '9, Wt. 187 MARSDEN. R. '9, Wt. 187</p>
909	Sháh-jahán-ábád	,,	,,	<p>As 891 : but سنه ۲, and no Hijrah year. THOMAS. R. '85, Wt. 177</p>
910	Lahore	1125	,,	<p>Obv. as 892 : but سنه ۲</p> <p>Rev. [ا] ز فضل حق ۱۱۲۵ پادشاه بحر و بر فرخ سیر س که ز [د] [بر] سیم و [زر]</p> <p>GOVT. OF INDIA. R. '9, Wt. 175 B B</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 911	Multán	—	2	<p>Obv. مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضربا م[لتان]</p> <p>Rev. از فضل[حق] شاه یاد بحر و بر فرخ سیر س[که] زد بر سیم[و زر]</p> <p>AR '9, Wt. 178</p>
912	Akbar- ábád	—	3	<p>As 905 : but سنه ۳</p> <p>GIBBS. AR '9, Wt. 178</p>
913	'Azím- ábád (Patnah)	[11]28	„	<p>Obv. مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس عظیم ضربا اباد</p> <p>Rev. زد از فضل حق بر سیم[و زر] شاه بحر و بر فرخ سیر س[که] یاد ۲۶</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. AR '96, Wt. 176</p>
914	Katak	1126	„	<p>Obv. as 913 : but ضربا کتک</p> <p>Rev. as 892, varied ; ۱۱۲۶ below فضل</p> <p>MARSDEN. AR '9, Wt. 187</p>

No.	Mint.	Year	Regnal year.	
R 915, 916	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1127	4	As 891 : but Hijrah year 1127 (obliterated on 915). <i>EDEN. R '9, Wt. 174</i> <i>PLAYFAIR. R '85, Wt. 173</i>
917	Súrat	[11]27	„	As 906 : but ^٤ سنة ; mint obliterated except ت and the vowel ' ; and 27 legible at left of rev. <i>R '9, Wt. 177</i>
918	Etáwá	1128	5	Obv. مانوس مہنت سنہ جلوس ضربا اتاوا Rev. as 892 : but year 1128 <i>PL. XXIII. THOMAS. R 195, Wt. 178</i>
919	Akbar-ábád	1128	„	As 905 : but 8 سنہ, and 1128 above rev. <i>PRINSEP. R '9, Wt. 177</i>
920	Chíná-patan	„	„	Obv. مان[و]س مہ[ن]ت سنہ جلوس ضربا چیناپتن Rev. as 906 : with year 1128 <i>PL. XXIII. I.O.C. R '9, Wt. 179</i>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 921	Súrat	—	5	As 906 : but ⁸ سنه <i>MARSDEN. R. '8, Wt. 178</i>
922	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1128	„	As 891 : but ⁸ سنه, and || ٢٨ over فضل, and از in last line of rev. <i>GOVT. OF INDIA. R. 1'1, Wt. 178</i>
923	„	„	„	As 922 : but [از] before فضل and || ٢٨ at end of rev. <i>R. '85, Wt. 177</i>
924	Akbar-ábád	[11]28	„	Obv. as 905 : but مستقر الخلافة, 8 سنه Rev. as 892. <i>PL. XXIII. MARSDEN. R. '85, Wt. 178</i>
925	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1129	„	As 891 : but ⁸ سنه, and || ٢٩ over فضل ; از in last line. <i>PL. XXIII. THOMAS. R. 1'0, Wt. 177</i>
926	„	„	6	As 925 : but ^٦ سنه <i>GRANT. R. 1'05, Wt. 175</i>
927	Gwálíor	1129	„	Obv. مانوس میمنت سنه ٦ جلوس ضربا کوالیار Rev. as 892. <i>PL. XXIII. I.O.C. R. '85, Wt. 175</i>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
R 928, 929	Lahore	1129	6	As 892: but ٦ سنه <p>PL. XXIII. THOMAS. R 1'1, Wt. 172 BENGAL AS. SOC. R '9, Wt. 178</p>
930, 931	Mur- shid- ábád	—	„	Obv. مانوس میهنت سنه جلوس ضربا مرشد آباد Rev. زد از فضل حق برسی[م] و زر پاد[ش]—[اه] ب[ح]ر و بر فرخ سیر سکه[ه] GOVT. OF INDIA. R '85, Wt. 150 PL. XXIII. MARSDEN. R '8, Wt. 179
932	Akbar- ábád	[11]30	7	Obv. as 905: but مستقر الخلافه سنه ٧ Rev. as 892: [۱۱]۳۰. THEOBALD. R '95, Wt. 177
933	Arkát	„	„	Obv. مانوس می[ه]نت سنه جلوس ضربا ارکات Rev. حق فرخ [سیر] ش[۱۱]۳۰—[اه] و زر پاد بحر و بر سکه[ه] زد از فضل بر[سیر]

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
Æ 934	Súrat	—	7	<p>As 906: but ^Lسنه. No Hijrah year.</p> <p>BOMBAY AS. SOC. Æ 1'0, Wt. 179</p>
935	Multán	1130	„	<p>Obv. as 904: but ^Lسنه</p> <p>Rev. as 892: but ۱۱۳۰.</p> <p>PL. XXIII. CUNNINGHAM. Æ '95, Wt. 177</p>
936	A'zam-nagar	—	—	<p>Obv.</p> <p>مانوس م[یمنت سنه اعظم نكر ج[لوس ب ضر</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p>بحر [و] بر فرخ [سیر ش[—]اه حق بر سیم و زر پا]د فضل سكه زد از</p> <p>PL. XXIII. GIBBS. Æ '9, Wt. 177</p> <p>~~~~~</p>

X.—RAFĪ-AD-DARAJĀT.

A.H. 1131 = A.D. 1719.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
A ⁷ 937	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1131	1	<p style="text-align: center;">GOLD.</p> <p>Obv. فه جها ابا د دار الخلا شان ضرب ج[لوس میمنت مانوس احد سنه</p> <p>Rev. رفیع الدرجا ۱۱۳۱ ب[رکا شاهنشہ بحر و بر زاد با هزاران س[کده [بهند] PL. XXIII. I.O.C. A⁷ '85, Wt. 169</p>
937a	Mu'az-zam-ábád	„	„	<p>Obv. مانوس م[یمنت احد جلوس سنه ضرب م[عظم آباد</p> <p>Rev. As preceding, partly obliterated; ۱۱۳۱ under شاهنشہ</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. XXIII. GRANT. A⁷ '8, Wt. 168</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
R 938, 939	Akbar- ábád	1181	1	<p>SILVER.</p> <p>Obv. اکبرآباد مستقر الخلافه ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس احد سنه</p> <p>Rev. as 937.</p> <p>PL. XXIII. CUNNINGHAM. R 1'0, Wt. 172 EDEN. R '85, Wt. 173</p>
940, 941	Sháh- jahán- ábád	"	"	<p>As 937: but | ۱۳ | at left top of rev.</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. R '9, Wt. 175 PL. XXIII. GRANT. R '85, Wt. 173</p>
942	Kúrá	"	"	<p>Obv. مانوس ميمنت احد جلوس سنه ضرب كورا</p> <p>Rev. as 937.</p> <p>PL. XXIII. CUNNINGHAM. R '9, Wt. 175</p>

No.	Mint.	Year	Regnal year.	
R 943	Lahore	1131	1	<p>Obv. جلوس مانوس ميمنت احد دار السلطنة لاهور ضرب</p> <p>Rev. رفيع الدرجا شاهنشاه بحر و بر با [هزاران برکا] ۱۱۳۱ س [ه] زد [بهند]</p> <p>PL. XXIII. EDEN. R '95, Wt. 177</p>
944	Patnah?	„	„	<p>Obv. as 942: but ضرب ن</p> <p>Rev. as 937.</p> <p>THOMAS. R '95, Wt. 179</p>

XI.—RAFÍ'-AD-DAULAH SHÁH-JAHÁN II.

A.H. 1131 = A.D. 1719.

No.	Mint.	Year	Regnal year.	
945	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1131	1	<p style="text-align: center;">G O L D .</p> <p>Obv. [فه جها اباد] دا[والخلا شان ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس ساحدينه</p> <p>Rev. شاه جهان م پادشاه غازا ۱۱۳۱ سکه مبار</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. XXIV. GRANT. A 9, Wt. 167</p>
946	Khujis-tah-bunyád (Aurang-ábád)	„	—	<p>Obv. بدر م[يمنت جلوس مانوس ضرب خ[جسته بنيا د]</p> <p>Rev. ش[ه] [جهان م شاه غازكه ۱۱۳۱ مب[ارك سنه</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. XXIV. CUNNINGHAM. A 9, Wt. 169</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 947	Akbar-ábád	1131	1	<p>SILVER.</p> <p>Obv. اکبرآباد مستقر الخلافه ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس احد</p> <p>...</p> <p>Rev. as 945, but | ۱۳ | at top.</p> <p>PL. XXIV. AR '95, Wt. 176</p>
948	Baraili	"	"	<p>Obv. مانوس میمنت احد جلوس سنه ضرب بریلی</p> <p>Rev. as 945, but | ۱۳ | over مبارك</p> <p>PL. XXIV. GRANT. AR 1'0, Wt. 175</p>
949	Súrat	—	"	<p>As 948: but mint ت . . . and no Hijrah year visible.</p> <p>I.O.C. AR '95, Wt. 177</p>
950	'Azím-ábád (Patnah)	1131	"	<p>Obv. عظیم آباد ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس احد سنه</p> <p>Rev. پادشاه غازی شاه جهان سکه مبارك ۱۱۳۱</p> <p>PL. XXIV. THEOBALD. AR '95, Wt. 178</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
R 951	Lahore	1131	1	<p>Obv. as 943.</p> <p>Rev. as 945: ||۳| over مبارك</p> <p>PL. XXIV. CUNNINGHAM. R. 3, Wt. 175</p>
952	Murshid- ābād	,,	,,	<p>Obv. as 948, but mint مرشدآباد</p> <p>Rev. <u>شاه جهان</u> ||۳| پادشاه غا[ز]</p> <p>PL. XXIV. GOVT. OF INDIA. R. 3, Wt. 180</p>

NIKU-SIYAR.

A.H. 1131 = A.D. 1719.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
<i>N</i> 953	Súrat	—	1	<p style="text-align: center;">G O L D .</p> <p>Obv. مانوس میمنت احد جلوس سنه ضرب سورت</p> <p>Rev. [ب] لطف اله محمد شاه [پا] د شاه زمان سکه زد [د] را جهان</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XXIV. I.O.C. <i>N</i> 95, Wt. 171</p> <p style="text-align: center;">~~~~~</p>

IBRĀHĪM.

A.H. 1132 = A.D. 1720.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
				G O L D .
<i>N</i> 954, 955	Sháh- jahán- ábád	1132	1	Obv. as 945.
				Rev. [پ] [ر] [س] [ه] محمد ابراهيم شاه شاهان ۱۱۳۲ [پ] [ف] [ض] [ل] سكه زد در جهان
				<i>CUNNINGHAM. N '8, Wt. 107</i> <i>PL. XXIV. GIBBS. N '75, Wt. 169</i>
				S I L V E R .
<i>R</i> 956, 957	„	„	„	As 954: but | | ۳۲ at right of rev.
				(Date effaced on 957.)
				<i>PL. XXIV. CUNNINGHAM. R '8, Wt. 175</i> <i>GIBBS. R '8, Wt. 172</i>

XII.—MUHAMMAD SHÁH.

A.H. 1131—1161=A.D. 1719—1748.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
<i>A</i> 958	Khujis- tah- bunyád (Aurang- ábád)	1131	1	<p style="text-align: center;">G O L D .</p> <p>Obv. مانوس میمنت احد جلوس سنه ضرب خجسته بنیاد</p> <p>Rev. ۱۱۳۱ محمد شاه پادشاه غاز سکه مبارک</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XXV. I.O.C. <i>A</i> '65, Wt. 169</p>
959	Sháh- jahán- ábád	1134	3	<p>Obv. فہ جہا اباد دار الخلا شاه ن ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه</p> <p>Rev. محمد شاه پادشاه غاز صاحب قران ثانی سکه مبارک</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XXV. (Formerly ringed.) <i>A</i> '10</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
960	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1138[7]	7	<p style="text-align: center;">v</p> <p>As 959 : but سنه, and || ٣ (unit cut off). MARDEN. A' '8, Wt. 168</p>
961	Etává	1139	9	<p style="text-align: center;">9</p> <p>As 958 : but سنه, اتاوا; and || ٣٩ A' 1-1, Wt. 168</p>
961a	—	1222	„	<p>As preceding : but mint and Hijrah date effaced. (Súrat fabric.) BINKS. A' '75, Wt. 169</p>
962, 963	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1122	11	<p style="text-align: center;">||</p> <p>As 959 : but سنه, and || A' '8, Wt. 168 I.O.C. A' '75, Wt. 168</p>
964	„	1142	14	<p style="text-align: center;">|| ٣</p> <p>As 959 : but سنه, and || ٣ (unit cut off). MARDEN. A' '75, Wt. 167</p>
965	„	114[5]	15	<p style="text-align: center;">|| ٥</p> <p>As 959 : but سنه, and || ٣ (unit cut off). A' '8, Wt. 168</p>
966	„	114[6]	16	<p style="text-align: center;">|| ٦</p> <p>As 959 : but سنه, and || ٣ (unit cut off). A' '8, Wt. 168</p>
967	Akbar-ábád	1147	17	<p>Obv.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">جلوس مانوس ميهنت مستقر الخلافه سنه ١٧ ضرب اكبراباد</p> <p>Rev. as 958 : but || ٣٧ PL. XXV. A' '85, Wt. 168</p>
967a	Súrat	1122		<p>As 958 : but regnal year cut off; mint [س]ورت; and || (decimal and unit cut off). BANK COLL. A' '85, Wt. 171</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
A ^v 968	Etáwá	1150	20	<p>As 958: but ^{٢٠}سنه, and ١١٥.</p> <p>PL. XXV. PRINSEP. A^v '9, Wt. 169</p>
969	Khuji- tah- bunyád	11[60]	„	<p>As 958: but ^{٢٠}سنه, and ١١ (unit and decade cut off).</p> <p>I.O.C. A^v '8, Wt. 169</p>
970, 971	Sháh- jahán- ábád	1152	22	<p>As 959: but ^{٢٢}سنه, and ١١٥٢ (١١٥x on 971)</p> <p>I.O.C. A^v '95, Wt. 169 MABSDEN. A^v '9, Wt. 169</p>
972	„	1153	23	<p>As 959: but ^{٢٣}سنه, and ١١٥٣</p> <p>A^v '85, Wt. 169</p>
973	Kash- mír	1154	24	<p>Obv., in centre, within triple circle,</p> <p>^{٢٤} سنه جلوس</p> <p>Around, in four ovals with ornamented borders, میمنت | مانوس | ضرب | کشمیر</p> <p>Rev., interlaced,</p> <p>٥٥ محمد شاه شاغاز مبارك پاد سنه ١١٥٤</p> <p>PL. XXV. CUNNINGHAM. A^v '85, Wt. 169</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
<i>A</i> 974	Lahore	1155	25	<p>Obv.</p> <p>لاهور دار السلطنه ضرب سنه ۲۵ ميمنت جلوس مانوس</p> <p>Rev. as 958 : but | | ۵۵</p> <p>PL. XXV. <i>A</i> '8, Wt. 168</p>
975	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1157	26	<p>As 959 : but ^{۲۶}سنه, and | | ۵۷</p> <p>MARSDEN. <i>A</i> 1'15, Wt. 166</p>
975a	Ahmad-nagar Far-ruk[h-ábád]	—	31	<p>Obv.</p> <p>مانوس ميمنت سنه ۳۱ جلوس ضرب احمدنكر فرخ</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p><u>الله محمد شاه] غازي</u> <u>لے زدرتاييد حامی</u> سکه ميلا</p> <p>PL. XXV. <i>A</i> '95, Wt. 107</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
<i>N</i> 976	Karrah	1161	—	<p>SMALL ISSUE.</p> <p>Obv. کره ضرب</p> <p>Rev. محمد شاه پا[دشاه ۱۱۶۱</p> <p>PL. XXV. I.O.C. <i>N</i> '4, Wt. 52</p>
977	„	—	—	<p>Obv. کر[ه ضرب امتياز</p> <p>Rev. محمد شاه ش[—پا پاد ه</p> <p>PL. XXV. I.O.C. <i>N</i> '5, Wt. 51</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 978	Akbar- ábád	1132	1	<p>SILVER.</p> <p>Obv. اکبرآباد مستقر الخلافه ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس احد سنه</p> <p>Rev. as 958 : but | | ۳۲</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. R. ۲, Wt. 178</p>
979	Súrat	113[2- 33]	2	<p>Obv. مانوس میمنت سنه ۲ جلوس ضرب سورت</p> <p>Rev. as 958 : but | | ۳ (unit cut off).</p> <p>BOMBAY AS. SOC. R. 105, Wt. 178</p>
980	Mur- shid- ábád	11[32- 33]	„	<p>Obv. مانوس میمنت سنه ۲ جلوس ضرب مرشدآباد</p> <p>Rev. as 958 : but | | (unit and decade cut off).</p> <p>BENGAL AS. SOC. R. '85, Wt. 180</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
R 981	Súrat	113[3-34]	3	As 979: but ^٣ سنه, and | ١٣ (unit cut off). BOMBAY AS. SOC. R 1'0, Wt. 178
982	„	„	4	As 979: but ^٤ سنه, and | ١٣ (unit cut off). R 1'0, Wt. 178
983	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1134	„	As 959: but ^٤ سنه, and | ١٣٤ (over صاحب). GOVT. OF INDIA. R '9, Wt. 174
984	„	1135	5	„ but ⁸ سنه, and | ١٣٥ (over صاحب) MARSDEN. R '85, Wt. 175
985	Akbar-nagar Oudh	„	„	Obv. اکبرنگر اود ضرب سنه جلوس میمنت مانوس Rev. as 958: but | ١٣٥

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
R 986	Akbar- ábád ?	1136- 37	6	Obv. مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضربا [ا]ك[بیراباد (؟)]
				Rev. as 958: unit and decade cut off. R '9, Wt. 175
987	Súrat	—	„	As 979: but سنه ٦; Hijrah year cut off. BOMBAY AS. SOC. R '95, Wt. 178
988	Lahore	—	„	As 974: but سنه ٦; Hijrah year cut off. R '85, Wt. 176
989	Tattah	1137	„	Obv. مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضربا ضربتہ (pointed.) Rev. as 958: but || ٣٧ over میا

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
990	'Azím- ábád*	11[36- 37]	6	<p>Obv.</p> <p>...میر...</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>جلوس میمنت مانوس</p> <p>سنه</p> <p>Rev. as 958 : but ||| (unit cut off).</p> <p>BENGAL AS. SOC. R '85, Wt. 178</p>
991	Sháb- jahán- ábád	1137	7	<p>As 959 : but سنه, and ||^v (over صاحب).</p> <p>I.O.C. R '85, Wt. 175</p>
992	'Azím- ábád	„	„	<p>Obv.</p> <p>عظا[میر اباد</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>جلوس میمنت مانوس</p> <p>سنه</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p>||^v محمد شاه</p> <p>پاد شاه غاز</p> <p>س[ه</p> <p>مبارك</p> <p>BENGAL AS. SOC. R '85, Wt. 180</p>
				<p>* The م thus dotted, compared with no. 992, identifies the mint.</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Legend year.	
R 993	Etáwá	1139	9	As 958: but ⁹ سنه, اتاوا; and ۱۱۳۹ R 10, Wt. 177
994	,,	1140	,,	As preceding, but ۱۱۴۰. PLAYFAIR. R 10, Wt. 173
995	[Lahore]	11[3-40]	,,	As 974: but ⁹ سنه, mint and Hijrah year partly obliterated. GOVT. OF INDIA. R 85, Wt. 175
996	Sháh-jahán-ábád	,,	,,	As 959: but ⁹ سنه, and ۱۱ (unit and decade cut off). R 85, Wt. 175
997	Akbar-ábád	11[40-41]	10	As 967: but ۱۰ سنه, and ۱۱ (unit and decade cut off). GOVT. OF INDIA. R 9, Wt. 175
998	Kúra	1141	11	Obv. مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب کورا Rev. as 958: but ۱۱۴۱

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
999	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1142	11	As 959: but || <i>diw</i> , and || ^{٢٢} (over صاحب) <i>GOVT. OF INDIA.</i> R '85, Wt. 176
1000	"	"	12	" but || <i>diw</i> , and || ^{٢٢} <i>GOVT. OF INDIA.</i> R '9, Wt. 175
1001	"	1143	13	" but || <i>diw</i> , and || ^{٢٣} <i>I.O.C.</i> R '85, Wt. 175
1002	Etáwá	11 ^[43-44]	"	As 958: but || <i>diw</i> , ^{١٢١٥} ; and || (unit and decade cut off). <i>GRANT.</i> R 10, Wt. 175
1003	Lahore	11 ^[44-45]	14	As 974: but || ^٢ <i>diw</i> , and || (unit and decade cut off). <i>I.O.C.</i> R '85, Wt. 175
1004	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1145	15	As 959: but || <i>diw</i> , and || ^{٢٥} (over صاحب) <i>DE BODE.</i> R '8, Wt. 174
1005	Súrat	11 ^[45-46]	"	As 979: but || <i>diw</i>; || (unit and decade cut off). <i>I.O.C.</i> R '95, Wt. 175

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
1006	Sháh-jahán-ábád	114[6-47]	16	<p>As 959 : but ^{١٦}سنة, and ١١٢٠ (unit cut off).</p> <p>MARSDEN. R '85, Wt. 174</p>
1007	Lahore	11[46-47]	„	<p>As 974 : but ^{١٦}سنة, and ١١ (unit and decade cut off).</p> <p>I.O.C. R '8, Wt. 175</p>
1008	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1147	17	<p>As 959 : but ^{١٧}سنة, and ١١٢٧</p> <p>I.O.C. R 9, Wt. 175</p>
1009	„	[,]	„	<p>As preceding ; but Hijrah year obliterated.</p> <p>R '85, Wt. 171</p>
1010	„	„	„	<p>As preceding ; but Hijrah year ١١٢٧ over صاحب</p> <p>BENGAL AS. SOC. R '85, Wt. 176</p>
1011	Ajáyúr ?	1148	1x	<p>Obv.</p> <p>مانوس میمنت سنة جلوس ضرب اجایور</p> <p>Rev. as 958 : but ١١٢٨</p> <p>PL. XXV. R '95, Wt. 179</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
1012	Sháh-jahán-ábád	11[48-49]	18	As 959 : but ¹⁸ سنة, Hijrah year partly cut off. GOVT. OF INDIA. R '85, Wt. 171
1013	Súrat	„	19	As 979 : but ¹⁹ سنة, and 11 (unit and decade cut off). GOVT. OF INDIA. R '95, Wt. 178
1014	Sháh-jahán-ábád	114[9]	„	As 959 : but ¹⁹ سنة, and 111 ⁹ (over صاحب). DE BODE. R '85, Wt. 176
1015	(Lahore)	11[49-50]	„	As 974 : but 19 سنة, mint and Hijrah year partly obliterated. I.O.C. R '8, Wt. 171
1016	Islám-ábád (Chittagong)	1150	„	Obv. اسلام اباد صرب ميمنت مانوس جلوس 19 سنة Rev. as 958 : but 115. PRINSEP. R '9, Wt. 174
1017	Benáres	„	20	Obv. محمد ابا ميمنت سنة 2 جلوس مانوس صرب بنارس Rev. as 958 : but 115. EDEN. R '9, Wt. 175

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 1018	Lahore	115[0]	20	As 974 : but ۲۰ سنه, mint partly obliterated, and unit of Hijrah year cut off. <i>THEOBALD. AR 73, Wt. 177</i>
1019	Sháh- ábád	1151	21	Obv. مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب شاه اباد فتوح ر Rev. as 958 : but | ۱۱۸ | <i>PL. XXV. AR 10, Wt. 174</i>
1020	Sháh- jahán- ábád	1152	22	As 959 : but ۲۲ سنه, and | ۱۱۸۲ | <i>THOMAS. AR 9, Wt. 175</i>
1021	,,	—	,,	As preceding, but Hijrah year cut off. <i>AR 85, Wt. 171</i>
1022	'Azím- ábád	1152	,,	Obv. عظیم اباد ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۲۲ سنه Rev. as 958 : but | ۱۱۸۲ |, and مبارک above سکه <i>MARSDEN. AR 11, Wt. 179</i>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regul. year.	
1023	ʔAzīm- ábád	1152	22	As preceding, mint partly obliterated. <i>I.O.C. R ʔ9, Wt. 177</i>
1024	Sháh- jahán- ábád	1153	23	As 959 : but ^{٢٣} سنة and || ٥٣ <i>THOMAS. R 1ʔ0, Wt. 175</i>
1025	„	„	„	As preceding, unit of Hijrah year cut off. <i>DE BODE. R ʔ85, Wt. 170</i>
1026	„	1154	24	As 959 : but ^{٢٤} سنة and || ٥٤ <i>GRANT. R ʔ9, Wt. 172</i>
1027	„	1155	25	„ but ^{٢٥} سنة, and || ٥٥ <i>GRANT. R ʔ95, Wt. 172</i>
1028	„	„	„	As preceding, but unit of Hijrah year effaced. <i>GRANT. R 1ʔ05, Wt. 160</i>
1029	Far- rukh- ábád	115[6]	„	Olv. مانوس مہنت سنة جلوس ٢٨ ضرب فرخ اباد Rev. as 959 : but || ٥٥ (over صاحب)

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
Æ 1030	Mur- shid- ábád	115[5]	25	<p>Obv. مانوس میهنت ۲۵ سنه جلوس ضرب مرشد آباد</p> <p>Rev. as 958 : but ۱۱۵ (unit cut off). GOVT. OF INDIA. Æ '85, Wt. 179</p>
1031	Etáwá	1156	26	<p>Obv. as 958 : but ۲۶ سنه ; and ۱۱۵۶ THEOBALD. Æ 10, Wt. 175</p>
1032	Siwái- Jaipúr	„	„	<p>Obv. مانوس میهنت ۲۶ سنه جلوس ضرب سواى جنى پور</p> <p>Rev. as 958 : but ۱۱۵۶ PL. XXV. I.O.C. Æ '9, Wt. 175</p>
1033 1034	Sháh- jahán- ábád	1157	„	<p>As 959 : but ۲۶ سنه and ۱۱۵۷ THOMAS. Æ 1'05, Wt. 176 PRINSEP. Æ '9, Wt. 172</p>
1035	Barailí	115[7]	„	<p>Obv. مانوس [م]یهنت ۲۷ سنه يلغ ضرب بر</p> <p>Rev. as 958 : but ۱۱۵ (unit cut off.) PL. XXV. Æ '85, Wt. 174</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
1036	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1158	28	<p>As 959 : but ^{٢٨}سنة and 11 (unit and decade cut off.)</p> <p>Æ ·9, Wt. 175</p>
1037	Akbar-ábád	1158	29	<p>Obv.</p> <p>جلوس مانوس میهنت مستقر الخلافة سنة ٢٩ ضرب اکبرآباد</p> <p>Rev. as 958 : but 118٨</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. Æ 1·05, Wt. 169</p>
1038	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1159	„	<p>As 959 : but ^{٢٩}سنة, and 1159</p> <p>BENG. AS. SOC. Æ ·9, Wt. 176</p>

XIII.—AHMAD SHÁH.

A.H. 1161—1167=A.D. 1748—1754.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
A 1039	Sháh- jahán- ábád	[11]61	1	<p style="text-align: center;">G O L D.</p> <p>Obv. [فه جها اباد] دا[ر] [الا] خلا شان ضرر جلوس ميمنت مانوس احد ســـــــــــــــــنه</p> <p>Rev. احمد شاه بهادر ـــ پادشاه غاز ٦١ س</p> <p style="text-align: center;">س[ك] [4] ميار</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. XXVI. CUNNINGHAM. A 78, Wt. 168</p>
				<p>Obv. مح[مد] [ا]باد ميـــــــــــــــــنت جلو سته س مانوس ضرر بنارس</p> <p>Rev. as 1039, partly obliterated ; year 1162</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. XXVI. YELMES. A 75, Wt. 168</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
<i>N</i> 1041 1042	Sháh-jahán-ábád	[11]66	6	<p>As 1039 : but ^٦<i>diw</i>, and ٦٦</p> <p><i>MARSDEN. N</i> '85, Wt. 168 <i>N</i> '75, Wt. 167</p>
1043	,,	[11]67	7	<p>As 1039 : but ^٧<i>diw</i>, and ٦٧</p> <p><i>PROF. WILSON. N</i> '95, Wt. 168</p>
1044	—	—	—	<p>Obv. [×]حیدر شاہ</p> <p>Reverse plain.</p> <p><i>PL. XXVI. N</i> '25, Wt. 3</p>

No.	Mint.	Year	Regnal year.	
AR 1045	'Azím-ábád	1161	1	<p>SILVER.</p> <p>Obv. مانوس میمنت احد جلوس سنه عظیم آباد ضرب</p> <p>Rev. احمد شاه بهادر پادشاه غازی ۱۱۶۱ سکه مبارک</p> <p>PL. XXVI. EDEN. AR '95, Wt. 178</p>
1046	Sháh-jahán-ábád	"	"	<p>As 1039.</p> <p>PRINSEP. AR '9, Wt. 175</p>
1047	Far-rukḥ-ábád	"	"	<p>Obv. as 1045 : but ضرب فروخ آباد</p> <p>Rev. as 1039.</p> <p>PL. XXVI. CUNNINGHAM. AR '95, Wt. 171</p>
1048	Akbar-ábád	—	2	<p>Obv. جلوس مانوس میمنت مستقر الخلافة سنه ۲ ضرب اکبر آباد</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
1049	Sháh-jahán-ábád	[1]162	2	As 1039 : but ^٢ سنة and ١٦٢ <i>GRANT. R. '85, Wt. 174</i>
1050	"	[1]164	3	As 1039 : but ^٣ سنة and ١٦٣ <i>BENG. AS. SOC. R. '85, Wt. 176</i>
1051	"	"	4	As preceding : but ^٤ سنة <i>THOMAS. R. '85, Wt. 175</i>
1052	Benáres	"	"	As 1040, but ^٤ سنة, [محمد ابا]د distinct, and ١١٦٤ <i>EDEN. R. '85, Wt. 176</i>
1053 1054	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1165	5	As 1039, but ^٥ سنة and ١١٦٥ <i>BENG. AS. SOC. R. '85, Wt. 176</i> <i>THOMAS. R. '85, Wt. 175</i>
1055	Murshid-ábád	—	"	Obv. مانو[س] ميمينت سنة جلوس ضربا مر[شد ابا]د Rev. as 1039 : partly obliterated, no Hijrah year. <i>GOVT. OF INDIA. R. '85, Wt. 179</i>
1056	Sháh-jahán-ábád	—	6	As 1039 : but ^٦ سنة ; Hijrah year obliterated. <i>THOMAS. R. 9, Wt. 175</i>

No.	Mint.	Year	Regnal year.	
Æ 1057	Murád- ábád	1167	6	<p>Obv.</p> <p>مانوس میں جلوس سنہ ضرربا مرادآباد</p> <p>Rev. as 1039: but ۱۱۶۷</p> <p>PL. XXVI. CUNNINGHAM. Æ .95, Wt. 17½</p>
1058	Mur- shid- ábád	—	„	<p>As 1055: but ۶ سنہ</p> <p>Æ 1.0, Wt. 179</p> <p>~~~~~</p>

XIV.—'ĀLAMGÍR II.

A.H. 1167—1173=A.D. 1754—1759.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
1059	Sháh-jahán-ábád	—	1	<p style="text-align: center;">G O L D .</p> <p>Obv. [فه] [جها] [إباد] د[ا]ر[ا] خلا شاهان ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس احد سنة</p> <p>Rev. ۱۱ عالمگیر پاد شاه غاز س[ا]که ميار</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XXVI. MARSDEN. A⁷ 85, Wt. 150</p>
1060	„	1168	2	<p>Obv., within looped square,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">الله الرسول الله محمد ۱۱۶۸ لا اله الا</p> <p>In segments, outside, [الصدق ابو بكر (sic) | عدل عمر | حمد] [ع] عثمان | علم على</p> <p>Rev., within looped square,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">محمد عالمگیر عزیز الدین پادشاه غاز ميار سکه ابو العادل</p> <p>In segments, outside, جلوس میمنت | مان[و]س ضرب | د[ا]ر الخلافه | شاه جهان اباد سنه ۲</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XXVI. MARSDEN. A⁷ 8, Wt. 168</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
1061	Sháh-jahán-ábád	—	2	<p>Obv. <u>شہاں اباد</u> <u>دار الخلافہ سنہ ۲</u> <u>مانوس ضر</u> <u>[جلوس میمنت]</u></p> <p>Rev. <u>خلد اللہ ملکہ و سلطانہ</u> <u>مح</u> <u>عالم کبیر پادشاہ غازی</u> <u>ابو العادل عزیز الدین</u> <u>[سکہ مبارک]</u></p> <p>MARSDEN. <i>N</i> 75, Wt. 168</p>
1062	Indra-púr	11[70]	4	<p>Obv. <u>مہر اندرپور</u> <u>ضر</u> <u>جلوس میمنت مانوس</u> <u>سنہ ۴</u></p> <p>Rev. <u>عالم کبیر</u> <u>پادشاہ غازی</u> <u>[سکہ مبارک]</u></p> <p>PL. XXVI. LADY FRERE. <i>N</i> 9, Wt. 168</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
<i>A</i> 1063 1064*	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1170	4	<p>Obv. as 1059: but ^عسنه</p> <p>Rev. <u>عالمگیر غاز پادشاہ</u> <u>عزیز الدین ۱۱۷۰ھ</u> ...وچو تابان مهر و ماه <u>شکھ</u> زد بر هفت کـشـور</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>I.O.C. A</i> '85, Wt. 167 <i>A</i> '8, Wt. 167</p>
1065	Lahore	1171	5	<p>Obv. لاهور دار السلطنہ ضربا سنہ ۱۱۷۱ میمنت جلوس مانوس</p> <p>Rev. <u>عالم گیر</u> <u>پادشاہ غاز</u> <u>سکھ مبار</u></p> <p>Borders of wreaths.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XXVI. <i>I.O.C. A</i> '8, Wt. 168</p>

* The inscription being too large for the flan is only completely legible by a comparison of the two specimens.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
1066	Ahmad-nagar Far-rukhabád	1171	6	<p>Obv.</p> <p>مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب احمدنکو فرخ اباد</p> <p>Rev. as 1065.</p> <p>PL. XXVI. GRANT. A' 9, Wt. 108</p>
1067	Indrapúr	1172	6	<p>As 1062 : but ⁶سنه ; at right, above rev., || (unit and decade cut off.) (No 5 after مبارك.)</p> <p>MARSDEN. A' 8, Wt. 108</p>
SMALL ISSUE.				
1068 1069 1070 1070a	Karrah	1170	—	<p>Obv.</p> <p>كره ضرب امتياز</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p>عالمگیر یاد 1170. شاه سنه</p> <p>(Date partly obliterated on all but 1068.)</p> <p>I.O.C. A' 45, Wt. 52</p> <p>PL. XXVI. MARSDEN. A' 4, Wt. 51</p> <p>„ A' 45, Wt. 52</p> <p>„ A' 45, Wt. 51</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
S I L V E R.				
1071 R	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1162	1	As 1059: but ۱۱۶ (unit cut off) above rev. <i>EDEN. R '9, Wt. 175</i>
1072	Murshid-ábád	[11]68	„	Obv. مانو[س میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب مور[شداپاد Rev. as 1059: but ۶۸ after میار <i>R 1'0, Wt. 179</i>
1073	Sháh-jahán-ábád	—	2	As 1061. <i>BENGAL AS. SOC. R '8, Wt. 176</i>
1074 1074a	„	1168	„	As 1060. <i>MARSDEN. R '8, Wt. 176</i> <i>THOMAS. R '95, Wt. 175</i>
1075	—	1169	„	Obv. مانوس میمنت جلو[س ۲ سنه Rev. پاد شاه غا[ز ۱۱۶۹ س[که مبار <i>GOVT. OF INDIA. R '8, Wt. 176</i>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
1076	Sháh-jahán-ábád	—	3	As 1061 : but ^س سنة R. '9, Wt. 175
1077	Akbar-ábád	1171	4	Obv. اکبر آباد ضرب 1171 سنة Rev. عالم کیوم نثار سنة PL. XXVI. (Nisár.) R. '45, Wt. 20
1078	Indrapúr	1168 (sic)	„	As 1062 : but ^س سنة ; and ۱۱۶۸ (sic) above rev. (An old reverse die.) CUNNINGHAM. R. '95, Wt. 175
1079	Sháh-jahán-ábád	—	„	As 1059 : but ^س سنة ; no date on rev. CUNNINGHAM. R. '9, Wt. 170
1080	„	1170	„	As 1063. THOMAS. R. '9, Wt. 175
1081	Murshid-ábád	[1171]	„	As 1072 : but ^س سنة ; and ۷۱ after مبار PRINSEP. R. '95, Wt. 180
1082	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1172	5	As 1063 : but ^د سنة and ۱۱۷۲ PL. XXVI. CUNNINGHAM. R. '85, Wt. 175

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 1083	Azím- ábád	1172	5	<p>As 1059: but ^٥سنه ; [عظ] میرآباد ; and ۱۱۷۲</p> <p>(Formerly ringed.) <i>PRINSEP</i>. <i>R</i> '8, Wt. 178</p>
1084	Ahmad- nagar Far- ruk- ábád	„	6	<p>Obv. as 1072; but ^٦سنه ; نكر فرح آباد</p> <p>Rev. as 1059, but ۱۱۷۲</p> <p>(Formerly ringed.) <i>I.O.C.</i> <i>R</i> 1'15</p>
1085	Lahore	„	„	<p>As 1065: but ^٦سنه ; and ۱۱۷۲</p> <p><i>GOVT. OF INDIA.</i> <i>R</i> '88, Wt. 173</p>
1085a	Mur- shid- ábád	—	„	<p>As 1072: but ^٦سنه ; Hijrah year obliterated.</p> <p><i>GOVT. OF INDIA.</i> <i>R</i> 1'0, Wt. 180</p>
1085b	Karrah	—	—	<p>Obv. ^ضر [سنه <u> </u> . . . تيار كره</p> <p>Rev. ^شه [..... سكه زد عزيز الدين <u> </u></p> <p><i>I.O.C.</i> <i>R</i> '7, Wt. 175</p>

SHÁH-JAHÁN [III].

A.H. 1173-74 = A.D. 1759-60.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year	
^A 1086	Islám- ábád	1173	1	<p>G O L D .</p> <p>Obv. اسلام اباد ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس احد سنه</p> <p>Rev. ¹¹⁷³ شاه جهان پادشاه غاز [سکه مبادر]</p> <p>PL. XXVI. GRANT. A 85, Wt. 168</p>
1087	Ahmad- nagar Far- ruk- ábád	”	”	<p>Obv. مانوس میمنت احد جلوس سنه ضرب [احمدنکر فرخ اباد]</p> <p>Rev. شجهان پادشاه غازی سکه مبارک ¹¹⁷³</p> <p>PL. XXVI. CUNNINGHAM. A 10, Wt. 167</p>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
SILVER.				
1088	Ahmad-nagar Far-rukhabád	1173	1	As 1087. <i>EDEN. R 1.1, Wt. 106</i>
1089	Ahmad-ábád	"	"	Obv. as 1087 : but [حمد] آباد Rev. as 1086 : but unit of date obscure. <i>GOVT. OF INDIA. R 2, Wt. 170</i>
1090	Indrapúr	"	"	Obv. مهر اندرپور ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس احد سنه Rev. 1173 شاه جهان پادشاه غاز سکه مبارك <i>PL. XXVI. PLATFAIR. R 1.0, Wt. 173</i>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
1091	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1174	1	<p>Obv. فه جها اباد</p> <p>دار الخلا شان</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>جلوس ميمنت مانوس</p> <p>س احد نه</p> <p>Rev. شاه جهان</p> <p>۱۱۷۴</p> <p>پادشاه غاز</p> <p>سكه مبار</p> <p>(Formerly ringed.) ₤ 1.15</p>
1092	Ahmad-nagar Far-ruk-ábád	„	„	<p>As 1087 : but ۱۱۷۴</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. ₤ 1.0, Wt. 174</p> <p>~~~~~</p>

XV.—SHÁH - 'ÁLAM.

A.H. 1173—1221 = A.D. 1759—1806.

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
1093	[11]76	3	Obv.
			SHÁHJAHÁNÁBÁD.
			I. PLAIN TYPE.
			GOLD.
			[فہ جہا] اب[ا]د
			دا[ر الخلا شاہ ن
			ضرر
			جلوس میہمت مانوس
			سنہ
			Rev.
			الہ محمد شاہ عالم پا[د]
			شہ[]اہ
			سایہ فضل حامی دین
			[سہ] []کھ
			زد در ہفت کشور

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
<i>A</i> 1094	1205	32	<p>Obv. as 1093: but ۳۲; flower in loop of جلوس</p> <p>Rev. شاه [شاه] اله دين محمد عالم پا[د] م سکه صاحب قرا^{۱۲۰۵} حا ن زد ز تايد</p> <p>Imperial umbrella over حب.</p> <p>PL. XXVII. <i>A</i> '8, Wt. 163</p>
1095	1206	34	<p>As 1094: but ۳۴ and ۱۲۰۶</p> <p>PRINSEP. <i>A</i> '8, Wt. 165</p>

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
			SILVER.
R 1096	1198	25	<p>Obv. as 1093 : but ۲۹</p> <p>Rev. اله محمد شاه عالم پاد شاه ^{۱۱۹۸} [سا]یه [ف]ضل حامی دیں سکه زد در[هفت کش]ور Umbrella over می.</p> <p>PRINSEP. R '85, Wt. 173</p>
1097	1199	26	<p>As preceding : but ۲۶ and ۹۹</p> <p>PRINSEP. R '9, Wt. 174</p>
1098	1202	30	<p>Obv. as 1093 : but ۳۰ ; flower in loop of جلوس</p> <p>Rev. اله محمد شاه عالم پاد شاه ^{۱۲۰۲} زد ز تایید حامی دین سکه سکه صاحب قرا Umbrella over می.</p> <p>GRANT. R 1'0, Wt. 171</p>

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
Æ 1099- 1101	1218	46	As 1094: but १५ and १२।^ Lion rampant to right of umbrella.* PL. XXVII. Æ 1·05, Wt. 172 PL. XXVII. (Lion debased.) Æ 1·05, Wt. 172 ,, PRINSEP. Æ ·9, Wt. 172
1102	„	„	As preceding: but company's cinquefoil substituted for lion. PRINSEP. Æ ·9, Wt. 172
1103	1219	„	As preceding: but १२।९ THOMAS. Æ ·9, Wt. 172
<p>* Issued on the occasion of the restoration of Sháh-'Álam to liberty by the British after Gen. Lord Lake's victory over the Maráthas in 1803. According to Marsden, Sháh-'Álam was prejudiced by his courtiers against the lion on these pieces, which they described as an unclean animal, and the cinquefoil of the Company was substituted. These, and the following coins of this mint, are of native workmanship, but issued under British influence.</p>			

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
			<p>2. LARGE TYPE.</p> <p>(Probably Nisárs.)</p> <p>GOLD.</p>
A 1104	1218	46	<p>As 1094: but 𑀮𑀺; | 𑀮 | 𑀭; and tree to right of umbrella.</p> <p>PL. XXVII. MARSDEN. A 135, Wt. 166</p> <hr/>
R 1105	1174	2	<p>SILVER.</p> <p>As 1094: but 𑀮; | | 𑀮𑀺; no tree or umbrella.</p> <p>MARSDEN. R 13, Wt. 176</p>
1106	1217	45	<p>„ but 𑀮𑀺; | 𑀮 | 𑀮; tree and umbrella.</p> <p>A 13, Wt. 172</p>
1107	1218	„	<p>„ but 𑀮𑀺; | 𑀮 | 𑀭; tree and umbrella.</p> <p>GRANT. R 12, Wt. 172</p>
1108	„	46	<p>„ but 𑀮𑀺; | 𑀮 | 𑀭; tree and umbrella.</p> <p>R 14, Wt. 174</p>
1109	„	„	<p>„ but 𑀮𑀺; | 𑀮 | 𑀭; cinquefoil and umbrella.</p> <p>R 15, Wt. 172</p>

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
3. WREATH TYPE.			
<i>Obv. and Rev. enclosed in wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks.</i>			
G O L D .			
^A 1110	1219	47	As 1094: but RV ; $ \text{P}|$; cinquefoil and umbrella. A 1'0, Wt. 166
1111	1221	48	„ but RA ; $ \text{P}|$; cinquefoil and umbrella. PL. XXVII. A 1'05, Wt. 166
S I L V E R .			
^R 1112	1219	47	As 1110. R 1 1, Wt. 173
1113	1220	„	„ but $|\text{P}|$. R 1'05, Wt. 172
1114	„	48	„ but RA , and $|\text{P}|$. THOMAS. R 1'0, Wt. 172
1115	„	„	„ „ „ EDEN. R 1'0, Wt. 172
4. DOTTED BORDER TYPE.			
S I L V E R .			
^R 1116 1117	1221	49	As 1094: but RV ; $ \text{P}|$; cinquefoil and umbrella. THOMAS R 1'0, Wt. 173 PL. XXVII. EDEN. R '95, Wt. 172

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
			<p>ETÁWÁ.</p> <hr/> <p>SILVER.</p>
Æ 1118	—	18	<p>Obv.</p> <p>مانوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>سنه جالوس^{۱۸}</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>اتساوا</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p>شاه عالم</p> <p>پادشاه غاز</p> <p>سکه مبارک</p> <p>Umbrella above عالم of شاه</p> <p>Flag after شاه</p> <p>PL. XXVII. MARSDEN. Æ 1·1, Wt. 174</p>
1119	1194	22	<p>As 1118: but ۲۲; and ۱۱۹۴; and fish instead of flag.</p> <p>I.O.C. Æ 1·05, Wt. 168</p>
1120	—	23	<p>„ but ۲۳; year obscure; and fish instead of flag.</p> <p>MARSDEN. Æ 1·05, Wt. 174</p>

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
<p>AR 1121</p>	<p>118[S-9]</p>	<p>16</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">AHMADĀBĀD.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p>Obv. مانوس</p> <p style="text-align: center;">میمنت</p> <p style="text-align: center;">سنه ^{۱۶} جلوس</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ضرب</p> <p style="text-align: center;">احمدآباد</p> <p>Mint-mark ۞ in loop of جلوس</p> <p>Rev. شاه عالم ^{۱۱۸}</p> <p style="text-align: center;">پادشاه غاز</p> <p style="text-align: center;">سکه مبار</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PL. XXVII. GOVT. OF INDIA. R 1.0, Wt. 180</p> <p style="text-align: center;">~~~~~</p>

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
			<p>ARKÁT.</p> <p>SILVER.</p> <p>Obv. مانوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>سنه جلوس^(۱۲)</p> <p>ضربا</p> <p>ارکات</p> <p>Rev. اله حامی دین محمد</p> <p>شاه</p> <p>سایه فضل شاه عالم پاد</p> <p>که</p> <p>زد بر هفت کشور^(۱۱)</p> <p>Pl. XXVII. I.O.C. R '8, Wt. 175</p>
1122	119x	12 ?	
1123	1191	18	<p>Same: but ۱۸ and ۱۱۹۱</p> <p>I.O.C. R '85, Wt. 176</p>
1124	12[00]	27	<p>„ but ۲۷ and ۱۲</p> <p>I.O.C. R 1'0, Wt. 176</p>
1125	1201	28	<p>„ but ۲۸ and ۱۲۰۱</p> <p>I.O.C. R 1'0, Wt. 176</p>
1126	1213	—	<p>„ but ۱۲۱۳, $\frac{1}{4}$ instead of regnal year.</p> <p>BANK COLL. R '9, Wt. 176</p>
1127	1214	—	<p>„ but ۱۲۱۴, $\frac{1}{4}$ instead of regnal year.</p> <p>BANK COLL. R '9, Wt. 173</p>

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
R 1128	1175	3	<p style="text-align: center;">AKBARÁBÁD.</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin: 10px auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p>Obv. جلوس مانوس میهنت مستقر الخلا[فه سنه ۳ ضرب اکبرایاد</p> <p>Rev. فضل اله [س]ایه ۱۱۷۵ شاه محمد شاه لم یاد حامی دین عا یاد که هفت [ت] کش[و]ار</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>PLAYFAIR. R 1.1, Wt. 174</i></p>
1129	1198	26	<p>Same: but ۲۶ and ۱۱۹۸</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fish to right on obv.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(حامیدین in one word.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>PL. XXVII. PRINSEP. R '9, Wt. 172</i></p>
1130	1218	45	<p>As preceding: but ۴۵ and ۱۲۱۸</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>PRINSEP. R '9, Wt. 171</i></p>

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
R 1131	121[9]	47	<p>Obv. as preceding : but ۴۷</p> <p>Rev. <u>..... بن محمد... عا... پانی</u> ۱۲۱ <u>صاحب قراں</u></p> <p>PLAYFAIR. R '85, Wt. 170</p>
1132	1220	„	<p>As preceding : year ۱۲۲۰ ; flower over قر</p> <p>I.O.C. R '8, Wt. 172</p>

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
			<p>BENĀRES.</p> <hr/> <p>SILVER.</p>
AR 1133	1183	10	<p>Obv. محمد اباد</p> <p>میهنت</p> <p>جلوس سنہ مانوس</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>بنا [ر] س</p> <p>جلوس in loop of</p> <p>Rev. الہ حامی [د]ین محمد</p> <p>فضـ</p> <p>شاہ عالم پادشہ</p> <p>سـ [نکہ]</p> <p>زدبہر ہفت کش [۱۱۸۳]</p> <p>AR '95, Wt. 175</p>
1134	—	13	<p>Same : but ۱۳ ; no Hijrah year.</p> <p>(Reverse differently arranged)</p> <p>جلوس in loop of ; ††† on reverse.</p> <p>AR '95, Wt. 174</p>
1135	1189	17	<p>Same : but ۱۷ and ۱۱۸۹</p> <p>Umbrella in loop of جلوس</p> <p>Stars on reverse.</p> <p>PL. XXVIII. AR '95, Wt. 174</p>
1136	—	18	<p>Same as 1135 : but ۱۸ ; no Hijrah year.</p> <p>Flag in loop of جلوس</p> <p>AR '95, Wt. 174</p>
1137	—	19	<p>Same as 1136 : but ۱۹ ; fish to left of flag.</p> <p>PL. XXVIII. AR '85, Wt. 173</p>

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 1138- 1141	1196	23	<p>Same as 1133: but ۲۳ and ۱۱۹۶</p> <p>Umbrella and fish on obv.</p> <p>Rev. inscription differently arranged and partly cut off.</p> <p>(Four sizes, half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of a rupee, from the same die.)</p> <p>PL. XXVIII. MARSDEN. AR 75, Wt. 87</p> <p>„ AR 65, Wt. 43</p> <p>„ AR 66, Wt. 22</p> <p>„ AR 45, Wt. 11</p> <hr/> <p>FOUR-PETAL FLOWER TYPE.</p> <hr/> <p>G O L D.</p>
AV 1142	1209	37	<p>Same as 1133; but ۳۶ and ۱۲۰۹</p> <p>Four-petal flower in loop of جلوس</p> <p>Fish on reverse.</p> <p>AV 8, Wt. 168</p> <hr/> <p>S I L V E R.</p>
AR 1143	1203	30	<p>Same as 1142: but ۱۷ and ۱۲۰۳</p> <p>PL. XXVIII. AR 3, Wt. 174</p>
1144 $\frac{1}{4}$	[„]	„	<p>„ inscriptions partly cut off.</p> <p>MARSDEN. AR 7, Wt. 44</p>
1145	1207	35	<p>„ but ۱۷ and ۱۲۰۷</p> <p>(Thin.) MARSDEN. AR 125, Wt. 175</p>

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
			<p style="text-align: center;">BAHÁDURPATAN.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">G O L D.</p>
^N 1153	119x	14	<p>Obv. مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس^{۱۴} خربا بهادرپتن</p> <p>Rev. اله حامی دین س[ایه ش]_____ فضل شاه عالم پ[اد زد]^{۱۱۹}بر هفت کشور</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>MARSDEN. N '85, Wt. 170</i></p>
1154	1197	20	<p>As preceding : but ۲۰ and ۱۱۹۷</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>N '9, Wt. 169</i></p>

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
R 1155	1186	—	<p style="text-align: center;">DILSHĀDĀBĀD.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p>Obv.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">جلوس میمنت ۱۱۸۶ ضر دل شادآباد — م[انوس</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">... عا — پادشاه غازی شاه سه — ۱۱۸۱ مبارک</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(An old reverse.) PRINSEP. R '8, Wt. 173</p>
1156	12xx	—	<p>As preceding : but on obv. ۱۲۰۱</p> <p style="text-align: center;">۱۲</p> <p>No year on rev.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PRINSEP. R '7, Wt. 172</p> <hr/>

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
R 1157	1183	10	<p style="text-align: center;">JAHÁNGÍRNAGAR.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p>Obv. جلوس مانوس میمنت سنه سکه مبارک ضرب جهانگیرنکر Cinquefoil over سنه.</p> <p>Rev. اله حامی دین محمد شاه سایه فضل شاه عالم باد سکه زد بر هفت کشور ۱۱۸۳</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XXVIII. R 1·1, Wt. 179</p>

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
R 1158	—	1	<p style="text-align: center;">SRÍNAGAR.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p>Obv. سری نگر</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ضرب</p> <p style="text-align: center;">جلد [وس میمنت مانوس احد سنه</p> <p>Rev. عا [لیر</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ش [ا ه]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">یا [دشاه غا [ز ح]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">سکه میا [رک</p>
			<p style="text-align: right;">R '65, Wt. 31</p> <p>1159 — 2 As preceding: but ^۲سنه</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XXVIII. I.O.C. R '65, Wt. 35</p>

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
			<p style="text-align: center;">S Ú R A T.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">S I L V E R.</p>
AR 1160 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	4	<p>Obv.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">مانوس میمنت سنه جالوس ضروب سورت</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">شاه عالم پاد شاه غاز سکه مبار</p> <p>The flan is so small that only a small part of the inscription is visible.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">AR '45, Wt. 22</p>
1161 1162	—	5	<p>Same : but ॐ</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. XXVIII. AR '8, Wt. 108 I.O.C. AR '8, Wt. 108</p>
1163 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	6	<p>„ but ۶</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. XXVIII. AR '7, Wt. 88</p>
1164 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	22	<p>„ but ۲۲</p> <p style="text-align: right;">MARDEN. AR '65, Wt. 89</p>
1165	—	32	<p>„ but ۳۲</p> <p style="text-align: right;">BANK COLL. AR '85, Wt. 179 K K</p>

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
			<p>'AZÍMÁBÁD. (PATNAH.)</p> <hr/> <p>GOLD.</p>
<p>AR 1166</p>	1174	2	<p>Obv. عظیم آباد ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس سنه</p> <p>Rev. اله محمد شاه عالم پادشاه سایه فضل حامی دین سنه ۱۱۷۴ زد بر هفت کشور PL. XXVIII. MARSDEN. A 1.05, Wt. 171</p>
<p>1167 $\frac{1}{18}$</p>	1182	10	<p>Obv. سنه ضرب عظیم آباد</p> <p>Rev. ۱۱۸۲ شاه عالم سنه پادشاه PL. XXVIII. MARSDEN. A 45, Wt. 12</p>
<p>AR 1168</p>	1174	2	<p>SILVER. As 1166 : same die. MARSDEN. R 1.15, Wt. 179</p>
1169	—	5	<p>„ but 9; Hijrah year obliterated. PRINSEP. R 9, Wt. 179</p>

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
			AHMADNAGAR FARRUKHÁBÁD.
			GOLD.
N 1170	[11]94	21	<p>Obv. ما[نوس</p> <p>میهنت</p> <p>سنه ۲۱ جاسوس</p> <p>ضرربا</p> <p>احمدنکر فرخ اباد</p> <p>Rev. اله محمد شاه عالم پاد</p> <p>شاه</p> <p>۹۲</p> <p>سایه ف[ضل حامی دین</p> <p>سکه</p> <p>[زد بر هفت کشور]</p>
			PRINSEP. N '95, Wt. 167
1171	[11]96	23	<p>Same : but ۲۳ and ۹۶</p> <p>PL. XXIX. PROF. WILSON. N '05, Wt. 167</p>
1171a	—	31	<p>Obv. same : but ۳۱</p> <p>Rev. اله محمد شاه عالم [پاد</p> <p>شاه</p> <p>زد ز تایید حامی د[ین</p> <p>ف</p> <p>سکه صا[حب قرا</p>

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
			SILVER.
R 1172	[11]79	6	Same as 1170 : but 7 and v9 Pl. XXIX. MARSDEN. R 1'1, Wt. 174
1173	[11]87	15	„ but 18 and ^v I.O.C. R 1'1, Wt. 170
1174	[11]89	17	„ but 1v and ^9 MARSDEN. R 1'05, Wt. 175
1175	[11]92	19	„ but 19 and 92 MARSDEN. R 1'1, Wt. 175
1176	[11]95	21	„ but 21 and 93 PLAYFAIR. R 1'2, Wt. 168
1177	[11]96	23	„ but 23 and 94 MARSDEN. R 1'1, Wt. 174
1178	[11]99	27	„ but 2v and 99 R 1'05, Wt. 173
1179	—	31	„ 1171a. (Ringed.) GRANT. R 1'05
1180	[1]216	39	„ 1171a: but 39 and 217 I.O.C. R 1'0, Wt. 171
1181	[1]217	„	„ but 39 and 21v GRANT. R 1'0, Wt. 160





No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
R 1182	1218	39	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Large Issue.</i></p> <p>Same as 1171a: but ۳۹ and ۱۲۱۸ PL. XXIX. MARSDEN. R 1.45, Wt. 341</p>
1183	"	"	<p style="text-align: center;">" "</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Thin.) MARSDEN. R 1.4, Wt. 172</p>
			<p style="text-align: center;">LUCKNOW.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p>
1184	—	1	<p>Obv. مانوس میمنت احد جلوس سنه ضرب لکهنو</p> <p>Rev. غازی شاه شاه عالم پاد سکه-ه </p>
			<p style="text-align: right;">PRINSEP. R '95, Wt. 176</p>

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
A ⁷ 1185	1181	—	<p style="text-align: center;">MURSHIDĀBĀD.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">GOLD.</p> <p>Obv. مانوس [م]یمنت [س]نه جلدوس ضربا مر[ش]اداب[ا]د</p> <p>Rev. شاه عا[لم] [۱۱۸۱] پادشاه عا[لم] [س] [سکه مبار]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. XXIX. MARSDEN. A⁷ '8, Wt. 164</p>
A ^R 1186	11[74]	2	<p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p>Same as 1185: but ^۲سنه on obv.; || before [لم]عا on rev., and traces of سکه مبار beneath.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">A^R '85, Wt. 168</p>

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
R 1187	—	7	<p>Obv. as 1185 : but ^Lسنه, and cinquefoil.</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p>اله حامی دین محمد [ه] _____ ... [سا]یه فضل شاه عالم [س] _____ [زد بر هفت کشور]</p> <p>GOVT. OF INDIA. R '9, Wt. 166</p>
1188	1180	8	<p>As preceding : but ˆ on obv., and || ˆ. above هفت on rev.</p> <p>PL. XXIX. I.O.C. R '9, Wt. 179</p>
1189	1184	11	<p>„ but || and || ˆ</p> <p>I.O.C. R '9, Wt. 180</p>
1190	1186	12	<p>Same : but || ˆ and || ˆ</p> <p>I.O.C. R '9, Wt. 177</p>
1191	—	„	<p>„ Hijrah year obliterated.</p> <p>MARSDEN. R '9, Wt. 179</p>
1192	1192	19	<p>„ but || ˆ and || ˆ</p> <p>GOVT. OF INDIA. R '9, Wt. 179</p>

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
R 1193	—	19	Same as 1187: but Hijrah year obliterated. PL. XXIX. MARSDEN. R '9, Wt. 179
1194 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	25	„ 1185: but ٢٥; Hijrah year obliterated. MARSDEN. R '75, Wt. 79
1195	—	28	„ but ٢٨; Hijrah year obliterated. R '9, Wt. 178
1196 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	9	Fragment of inscription as 1185, but ⁹ ain ; sun on rev.; Hijrah year obliterated. I.O.C. R '45, Wt. 22
1197 $\frac{1}{16}$	—	15	Same as 1196: but ١٥, no sun. I.O.C. R '35, Wt. 11
1198 $\frac{1}{16}$	—	19	„ but ١٩, no sun. I.O.C. R '4, Wt. 11
1198a $\frac{1}{8}$	—	„	„ but ١٩, no sun; cinquefoil on obv. I.O.C. R '55, Wt. 22

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
			<p>NAJÍBÁBÁD.</p> <hr/> <p>SILVER.</p>
R 1199	—	12	<p>Obv. نجیب آباد ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس ۱۲ سنه</p> <p>Rev. [ا]له محمد شاه عالم[باد ش]————— سایه فضل حامی دین س]————— زد[بر هفت کشور</p>
1200 <i>Double</i>	1195	22	<p>Same: but ۲۲ and ۱۱۹۵</p> <p>PL. XXIX. MARSDEN. R 105, Wt. 348</p>
1201	[11]99	26	<p>„ but ۲۶ and ۹۹</p> <p>PRINSEP. R '85, Wt. 173</p>
1202	[1]210	36	<p>„ but ۳۶ and ۲۱۰.</p> <p>PRINSEP. R '85, Wt. 172</p>
1203	[12]14	41	<p>„ but ۴۱ and ۱۴</p> <p>PRINSEP. R '85, Wt. 170</p>
1204, 1205	[1]215	42	<p>„ but ۴۲ and ۲۱۵</p> <p>PRINSEP. R '85, Wt. 169 PRINSEP. R 86, Wt. 169</p>

No.	Year.	Regnal year	
R 1205 _a	1183	—	<p style="text-align: center;">NO MINT.</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin: 10px auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">GOLD.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Obv. ^{١١٨٣}  </p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Rev.  </p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;">عالم شاه</p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;">PL. XXIX. MARSDEN. N° 2, Wt 25</p> <p style="text-align: center;">For distribution (<i>Nisár.</i>)</p>

BÍDÁR-BAKHT.

PRETENDER.

A.H. 1202-3 = A.D. 1788.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
A 1206	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1202	1	<p>G O L D.</p> <p>Obv. [فه] [اباد] دار الخلا شاه جهان ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس احمد سنة</p> <p>Rev. بیدار بخت شاه ۱۲۰۲ تاج و محمد جهان تخت بزرگ [ه] [د] [ر] [ث]</p> <p>PL. XXIX. CUNNINGHAM. A^o 8, Wt. 166</p>
1207 1208	Ahmad-ábád	1203	,,	<p>Obv. as preceding : but احمد اباد</p> <p>Rev. م احمد [ب] [د] [ر] [ث] شاه ۱۲۰۳ تاج و تخت جهان س [ه] بزر زد وارث</p> <p>(Hijrah year obliterated on 1208.)</p> <p>PL. XXIX. GIBBS. A^o 75, Wt. 166 CUNNINGHAM. A^o 75, Wt. 166</p>
A 1209	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1202	,,	<p>As 1206.</p> <p>S I L V E R.</p>

XVI.—MUHAMMAD AKBAR II.

A.H. 1221—53 = A.D. 1806—1837.

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
			SHÁHJAHÁNÁBÁD.
			SILVER.
R 1210	1221	1	Obv. جهان آباد دار الخلافه شاه ضرب جلوش ميمنت مانوش احمد سنه
			Rev. محمد اكبر شاه پادشاه غازي صاحب قمران ثانی سكه مبارك
			Umbrella over حب ; cinquefoil after ثا
			PL. XXIX. EDEN. R 9, Wt. 171
1211	1222	„	Same: but | ۳۲۲
			THOMAS. R 9, Wt. 172
1212	1223	3	„ but ۳ and | ۲۲۳
			THOMAS. R 105, Wt. 172
1213	1224	„	„ but ۳ and | ۲۲۳
			PRINSEP R 11, Wt. 173
1214	12xx	6	„ but ۶ and | |
			THOMAS. R 10, Wt. 174
1215, 1216	1251	31	„ but ۳ | and | ۲۵ |
			THOMAS. R 105, Wt. 171
			HAY. R 115, Wt. 172

XVII.—BAHÁDUR SHÁH II.

A. H. 1253—75 = A. D. 1837—1857.

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
<p>AR 1217</p>	1257	5	<p>SHÁHJAHÁNÁBÁD.</p> <hr/> <p>SILVER.</p> <p>Obv. as 1210 : but ۵</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p>شاه ۱۲۵۶</p> <p>محمد بهادر پادشاه غازی</p> <p>سراج الدین</p> <p>لمظفر</p> <p>ابو ا</p> <p>Umbrella and cinquefoil after الدین</p> <p>PL. XXIX. AR 1·15, Wt. 172</p>
1218	1258	6	<p>Same : but ۶ and ۱۲۵۸</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM. AR 1·15, Wt. 171</p>

EARLY COPPER LOCAL ISSUES. *

No.	Year.	Obv.	Rev.
AGRAH.			
Æ 1219	936	٩٣٦ فى تاريخ سنة	الضرب دار قلع اكره Æ '7
		Fleuron above and beneath.	
1220	"	"	قلعة but Æ '75
1221, 1222	937	" ٩٣٧	دار الخلا فة ضرب اكره Æ '75 Æ '7
1223	938	" ٩٣٨	" Æ '7
1224, 1225	939	" ٩٣٩	" Æ '7 Æ '7
1226	940	" ٩٤٥	" Æ '65
1227	942	" ٩٤٢	" Æ '65
1228	94x	" سنة ٩٤ above	ضرب اكره Within oval, Margin illegible. Æ '6

* These coins have already been described in this Catalogue of the Coins of the *Muhammadian States*, pp. 159 -- 163, and illustrated in Plate XII. of the same. They belong, however, to the period of Bábar and Humayún, though they do not bear their names; and they are repeated here for convenience of reference.

No.	Year.	Obv.	Rev.
JAUNPÚR.			
Æ 1229 1230	939	٩٣٩ فی تاریخ سنة Fleuron above and beneath.	دار الضرب مسه (?) چونپور خطه
			Æ 7 Æ 7
1231	940	” ٩٤٥	”
			Æ 7
CHAMPANÍR.			
1232	942	ضرب شهر الزمان	چنپانیار سنة ٩٤٢
			Æ 65
LAHORE.			
1233	938	٩٣٨ فی تاریخ سنة	دار الخـلا فـ[ـ] لاهور ضرب
			Æ 7
MANDÚ.			
1234, 1235	942	فی تاریخ ٩٤٢ سنة ۵	ضرب مندو
			Æ 7 Æ 7

APPENDIX.



COINAGE

OF THE HONOURABLE

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

IN THE NAME OF THE

MOGHUL EMPERORS.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S ISSUES.

N ^o .	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.
A		<p style="text-align: center;">I.—MURSHIDÁBÁD,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(IN THE NAME OF SHÁH-'ÁLAM.)</p> <hr/> <p>(i.) EARLY ISSUES, BETWEEN ANNEXATION OF BENGAL, IN 1765, AND 19-SAN REGULATION OF 1793.</p> <hr/> <p>1. ISSUE OF REGNAL YEAR 10 OF SHÁH-'ÁLAM, A.H. 1182-3 (1768).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>No milling. Dotted rim.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">G O L D.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب مرشدآباد</p> <p>Over سنه, a cinquefoil.</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%; border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">اله حامی دین محمد شاه سایه فضل شاه عالم پاد که زد بر هفت کشور</p> </div> </div>	
		<p>Pl. XXX. BANK COLL. A 7, Wt. 95</p>	
2	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Mohr	Same.	BANK COLL. A 6, Wt. 48

No.	Denomination.	Obv.	Rev.
<i>N</i> 3	$\frac{1}{3}$ -Mohr	۱۰ سنه ضرب مرشدآباد No cinquefoil.	۱۱۸۳ شاه عالم سکه پادشاه PL. XXX. <i>BANKS.</i> <i>N</i> '5, Wt. 24
4	$\frac{1}{16}$ -Mohr	” No cinquefoil.	” <i>BANK COLL.</i> <i>N</i> '5, Wt. 12
SILVER.			
<i>R</i> 5	4 Annas	As 1. Cinquefoil.	As 1. PL. XXX. <i>BANKS.</i> <i>R</i> '65, Wt. 45
6	2 Annas	As 3.	As 3: but ۱۱۸۲ <i>BANKS.</i> <i>R</i> '55, Wt. 23
7	1 Anna	As 3.	As 3: but ۱۱۸۲ <i>BANKS.</i> <i>R</i> '45, Wt. 11

No.	Denomination.	Obv.	Rev.
2. ISSUE OF REGNAL YEAR 11, A.H. 1183-4 (1769-70).			
<i>No milling. Dotted rim.</i>			
G O L D.			
A 8	Mohr	As 1: but || Cinquefoil.	As 1: but || ^ PL. XXX. BANK COLL. N° 10, Wt. 192
S I L V E R.			
R 9	Rupee	As 1: but || Cinquefoil.	As 1: but || ^ MARDEN. R 1'05, Wt. 180
10	"	"	" but || ^ BANK COLL. R 1'0. Wt. 180
11	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Rupee	"	" but || ^ BANK COLL. R '85, Wt. 90
12	4 Annas	"	" Hijrah year cut off. BANK COLL. R '6, Wt. 45
13	2 Annas	"	" Hijrah year cut off. BANK COLL. R '5, Wt. 23
14*	Anna	"	" Hijrah year cut off. PL. XXX. BANK COLL. R '35, Wt. 11
* The smaller coins of the preceding series are struck from the same die as the larger, and therefore show only a part of the inscription.			

No.	Denomination.	Obv.	Rev.
3. ISSUES OF REGNAL YEARS 12—19, A.H. 1185—1203 (<i>si</i>).			
<i>No milling. Dotted rim.</i>			
G O L D.—YEAR 12.			
A 15	Mohr	As 1 : but 1 2 Cinquefoil.	As 1 : but 1 1 8 0 A '9, Wt. 191
S I L V E R.—YEAR 13			
R 16	Rupée	As 1 : but 1 2 Cinquefoil.	As 1 : but 1 1 8 0 I.O.C. R 10, Wt. 190
G O L D.—YEARS 15, 19.			
A 17	Mohr	As 1 : but 1 8 Cinquefoil.	As 1 : but 1 1 8 0 PL. XXX. A '9, Wt. 191
18	"	" but 1 9	" but 1 1 9 1 MARSDEN. A '9, Wt. 191
19	"	" "	" but 1 1 9 0 PL. XXX. MARSDEN. A '9, Wt. 191
20	"	" "	" but 1 1 9 8 MARSDEN. A '9, Wt. 191
21	"	" "	" but 1 2 . 1 MARSDEN. A '9, Wt. 190
22	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Mohr	" "	" but 1 2 . 2 PL. XXX. MARSDEN. A '6, Wt. 48

No.	Denomination.	Obv.	Rev.
<i>N</i> 23	$\frac{1}{8}$ -Mohr	As 3: but | 9 No cinquefoil.	As 3: but | 2. 2 I.O.C. <i>N</i> 5, Wt. 24
24	„	„ „	„ but | 2. 2 MARSDEN. <i>N</i> 5, Wt. 24
25	$\frac{1}{16}$ -Mohr	„ „	„ but | 2. 2 YEAMES. <i>N</i> 4, Wt. 12
26	„	„ „	„ but | 2. 2 BANKS. <i>N</i> 4, Wt. 12
27	„	„ „	„ but | 2. 2 MARSDEN. <i>N</i> 4, Wt. 12
<hr/>			
4. TRIAL-PIECE OF REGNAL YEAR 26 A.H. 1198 (1784).			
<i>Milled rims.</i>			
S I L V E R.			
<i>R</i> 28	Rupee	As 1: but 26 Cinquefoil.	As 1: but | 19^
Round the edge,			
UNITED * EAST * INDIA * COMPANY * J784 *			
PL. XXX. BANK COLL. <i>R</i> 105, Wt. 180			
<hr/>			

No.	Denomination.	Obv.	Rev.
(ii.) ISSUE OF "OLD 19-SAN SIKKAH" 1793—1818.			
<i>Oblique milling</i> //////////////			
G O L D.			
A 29, 30	Mohr	As 1 : but 19 Cinquefoil.	As 1 : but 12.2 PL. XXX. A 1'05, Wt. 191 MARSDEN. A 1'0
31, 32	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Mohr	" "	" " A '85, Wt. 95 MARSDEN. A '85
33, 34	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Mohr	As 3 : but 19 Cinquefoil.	As 3 : but 12.7 PL. XXX. A '65, Wt. 47 MARSDEN. A '65
S I L V E R.			
R 35, 36*	Rupee	As 1 : but 19 Cinquefoil.	As 1 : but 12.2 PL. XXX. BANK COLL. R 1'2, Wt. 180 MARSDEN. R 1'2
37, 38	"	" "	As 1 : but no Hijrah year. PL. XXX. BANK COLL. R 1'05, Wt. 180 MARSDEN. R 1'05
39, 40	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Rupee	" "	As preceding. MARSDEN. R '85, Wt. 90 R '85
41, 42	4 Annas	As 3 : but 19 Cinquefoil.	As 3 : but 12.7 MARSDEN. R '65, Wt. 45 R '65

* On 35 and 36 the milling extends some distance over the edge on to the faces of the coin.

No.	Denomination.	Obv.	Rev.
(iii.) ISSUE OF "NEW 19-SAN SIKKAH" 1818—1832.			
<i>Straight milling</i> |||||			
G O L D.			
A 43	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Mohr	As 3 : but 1 ♀ Cinquefoil.	As 3 : but 1 ♂. PL. XXX. EDEN. A 75, Wt. 51
S I L V E R.			
R 44, 45	Rupee	As 1 : but 1 ♀ Cinquefoil.	As 1 : but no Hijrah year. I.O.C. R 1'05, Wt. 190 I.O.C. R 1'05, Wt. 192
46	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Rupee	" "	" " R 9, Wt. 96
(iv.) LATEST ISSUE OF "19-SAN" 1832-5.			
<i>Plain edge. Serrated rim.</i>			
S I L V E R.			
R 47, 48	Rupee	As 1 : but 1 ♀ Cinquefoil.	As 1 : but no Hijrah year. PL. XXX. BANKS. R 1'05, Wt. 185 I.O.C. R 1'05, Wt. 193
49	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Rupee	" "	" " I.O.C. R 9, Wt. 96

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.
R 50	Rupee	<p style="text-align: center;">II. FARRUKHÁBÁD.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(IN NAME OF SHÁH-'ÁLAM.)</p> <hr/> <p>(i.) ISSUE OF OLD FARRUKHÁBÁD OR "OLD 45-SAN LUCKNOW RUPEE," 1803—1819.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Oblique milling.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>مانوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>۲۵ جلوس</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>فرخ اباد</p> <p>Cinquefoil.</p> </div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 20px;"> <p>As 1 : but no Hijrah year.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XXXI. R 1'05, Wt. 174</p> </div> </div>	
R 51	Rupee	<p>(ii.) ISSUE OF NEW FARRUKHÁBÁD OR "NEW 45-SAN LUCKNOW RUPEE," 1819—1833.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Straight milling.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>As 50.</p> <p>Cinquefoil.</p> </div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 20px;"> <p>As 1, but no Hijrah year.</p> <p>Below زد small A</p> <p style="text-align: right;">R 1'05, Wt. 179</p> </div> </div>	

No.	Denomination.	Obv.	Rev.
		(iii.) LATEST ISSUE OF FARRUKHÁBÁD, 1833—35.	
		<i>Plain edge: plain rim.</i>	
		S I L V E R.	
Æ 52	Rupee.	As 50. Cinquefoil.	As 1, but no Hijrah year. P.L. XXXI. I.O.C. Æ 1·05, Wt. 180
53	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Rupee	„ „	„ I.O.C. Æ '9, Wt. 89
54	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Rupee	٤٥ سنه ضروب فرخ اباد Cinquefoil.	۱۲۰۴ شاه عالم سکه پادشاه P.L. XXXI. Æ '65, Wt. 45

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.
<p style="text-align: center;">III. BENÁRES. (IN NAME OF SHÁH-'ÁLAM.) (i.) NATIVE STYLE, A.H. 1212—33. GOLD.</p>			
<i>N</i> 55	Mohr	<p>... محمد اباد ميمنت ۲۶ جلوس سنه مانوس ————— ضر بنارس</p>	<p>پاد اله محمد ح[امی دین شاه ف[ضل ع-]الم ۱۲۱۴ سایه کشور زد بر هفت [س]ک[ه] <i>N</i> '85, Wt. 166</p>
56	"	"	<p>„ but ۱۲۳۵ <i>YEALIES.</i> <i>N</i> '75 Wt. 165</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p>			
<i>R</i> 57	Rupee	Same.	<p>Same : but ۱۲۱۲ <i>CURETON.</i> <i>R</i> '9, Wt. 173</p>
58	"	"	<p>„ „ ۱۲۱8 <i>MARSDEN.</i> <i>R</i> '9, Wt. 172</p>
59	"	"	<p>„ „ ۱۲۲۱ <i>R</i> '85, Wt. 173</p>
60	"	"	<p>„ „ ۱۲۲۲ <i>R</i> '85, Wt. 172</p>
61	"	"	<p>„ „ ۱۲۲۶ <i>PL. XXXI.</i> <i>R</i> '95, Wt. 172</p>
62	"	"	<p>„ „ ۱۲۲۷ <i>R</i> '95, Wt. 172</p>
63	"	"	<p>„ „ ۱۲۲۹ <i>R</i> '8, Wt. 172</p>
64	"	"	<p>„ „ ۱۲۳۱ <i>R</i> '9, Wt. 172</p>
65	"	"	<p>„ „ ۱۲۳۳ <i>R</i> '85, Wt. 172</p>

No.	Denomination.	Obv.	Rev.
R 66	Rupee	<p>(ii.) OLD * BENARES RUPEE, 1806—1819.</p> <p><i>Oblique milling.</i></p> <p>SILVER.</p> <p>محمد اباد میں منت ۱۶ جلوس سنہ مانوس ۱۴۹ — ضر بنارس Flower in loop of جلوس</p>	<p>اله حامی دین محمد فضل شاه عالم پادشاه سکه ۱۲۲۹ زد بر هفت کشور سایه PL. XXXI. R 1.05, Wt. 176</p>
R 67	Rupee	<p>IV. CALCUTTA. (IN NAME OF SHAH-ÁLAM.)</p> <p>ISSUE OF REGNAL YEAR 4 : A.H. 1176 (1763).</p> <p>SILVER.</p> <p>As 1 : but ۴ and کلکتہ</p>	<p>As 1 : but ۱۱ ۷۶ PL. XXXI. MARSDEN. R 1.1, Wt. 180</p> <p>* The Benáres issues from 1819 to 1830, when the mint was abolished, were similar to those of Farrukhábád, which name they displayed.</p>

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.
R. 68, 69, 70	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Rupee	<p style="text-align: center;">V. BOMBAY: (MUNBAI.)</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">(i. IN NAME OF THE SHÁH [MUHAMMAD.]) ISSUE OF REGNAL YEAR 1: A.H. 1131 (1719). SILVER.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>مانوس میہنت احد سنہ جلوس ضرب منیہ</p> </div> <div style="text-align: left;"> <p>غازی شا 5 ن سـكـه میہ[ر]ك 1131 PL. XXXI. R. '6, Wt. 37 BANAS. R. '65, Wt. 37 R. '55, Wt. 37</p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">ISSUE OF REGNAL YEAR 12: A.H. 1143 (1730). SILVER.</p>	
71	,,	Same: but |	<p style="text-align: center;">Same: but | ۱۲۳</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. XXXI. R. '6, Wt. 37</p>

No.	Denomination.	Obv.	Rev.
₹ 72	Rupee	<p>(ii. IN NAME OF MUHAMMAD SHÁH.)</p> <p>ISSUE OF REGNAL YEAR 7 = A.H. 1137 (1725).</p> <p>SILVER.</p> <p>مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب منبى</p>	
			<p>محمد شاه</p> <p>پادشاه غاز</p> <p>سکه مبار</p> <p>PL. XXXI. BOMBAY AS. SOC. ₹ 10, Wt. 178</p>
₹ 73	Rupee	<p>ISSUE OF REGNAL YEAR 18 : A.H. 1148 (1735).</p> <p>SILVER.</p> <p>As 72 : but ^{1A}سه Counterstamp over mint, <u>1</u></p>	
74	„	<p>„ Unit of year obliterated. No counterstamp.</p>	<p>As 72 : but ^{1A}سه ₹ 95, Wt. 177</p> <p>„ Unit of Hijrah year obliterated. ₹ 95, Wt. 179</p>
₹ 75, 76	Mohr	<p>(iii. IN THE NAME OF SHÁH-'ÁLAM.)</p> <p>ISSUE OF REGNAL YEAR 9 = A.H. 1182 (1768).</p> <p>GOLD.</p> <p>مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب منبى</p>	
			<p>عالم...</p> <p>پادشاه غاز</p> <p>سکه مبار</p> <p>(Top line blundered.)</p> <p>MARSDEN. ₹ 8, Wt. 178 PL. XXXI. BANKS. ₹ 85, Wt. 178</p>
		Star in س of جلوس	

No.	Denomination.	Obv.	Rev.
		S I L V E R.	
		A.H. 1188 (1774).	
R 77	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Rupee	Same as 75 : regnal year 9	Same as 75 : but | | ^ ^ PL. XXXI. MARSDEN. R '5, Wt. 34
		No year.	
78	Rupee	Same as 75 : regnal year obliterated.	Same as 75. I.O.C. R '85, Wt. 178
79,* 79a.	"	"	" PL. XXXI. PRINSEP. R 1'0, Wt. 179 " R 1'0, Wt. 179
M U M B A I - S Ú R A T.			
(IN THE NAME OF SHÁH-'ÁLAM.)			
ISSUE OF REGNAL YEAR 45 (1802).			
		S I L V E R.	
R 80	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Rupee	مانوس می-منت ۱۴۵ سنه جلوس ب ممبی سور	..... حامی دین فضل شاه غا[ز] PL. XXXI. GIBBS. R '55, Wt. 43
<p>* These two rupees, 79, 79a, have a very modern appearance, and the inaccuracy of the letters shows that the engraver must have been ignorant of the Persian characters. According to Atkins, <i>Coins of British Possessions and Colonies</i>, 1880, p. 139, they were struck at Calcutta for Bombay in 1800.</p>			

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.
		<p style="text-align: center;">VI. SÚRAT.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(IN THE NAME OF SHÁH-'ÁLAM.)</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">(i.) WITH CROWNED HEAD, 1802.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">G O L D.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><i>A</i> 81 $\frac{1}{4}$-Mohr?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">..... جلوس</p> <p>Crowned head over و; traces of the Súrat star in loop of س.</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">..... ... شاه غا</p> <p>Over 1802, incuse, on oval label.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. XXXII. <i>A</i> 5, Wt 59</p> </div> </div> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">(ii.) 46-SAN ISSUE, 1825.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WITH CROWN.*</p> <p style="text-align: center;">G O L D.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><i>A</i> 82, 83 Mohr</p> <p style="text-align: center;">مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس Star in س.</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">شاه عالم پادشاه غا س[ک]ه [ه] مبار Crown over [پا]دشاه</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. XXXII. <i>BANK COLL.</i> <i>A</i> 7, Wt. 180 " " <i>A</i> 7, Wt. 179</p> </div> </div> <hr/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><i>A</i> 84 $\frac{1}{4}$-Mohr?</p> <p>Portion of same inser, and star.</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Portion of same inser.</p> <p>Crown inverted.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>BANK COLL.</i> <i>A</i> 45, Wt. 59</p> </div> </div>	

* In place of the upper point over شاه.

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.
S I L V E R.			
R 85	Rupee	Portion of same inscr. as 82, and star. <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">1825</div> incuse on raised label.	Portion of same inscr. Crown, as 82. PL. XXXII. R 1 05, Wt. 180
86	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Rupee	Same: <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">1825</div>	Same. R '6, Wt. 90
(iii.) 46-SAN ISSUE, WITHOUT CROWN.			
G O L D .			
A 87- 89	Mohr	As 82.	As 82 : no crown. PL. XXXII. BANK COLL. A '75, Wt. 179 MARSDEN. A '75 BANK COLL. A '7
90, 91	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Mohr ?	„ only partly legible.	BANK COLL. A '55, Wt. 60 BANK COLL. A '55
92, 93	$\frac{1}{16}$ -Mohr ?	„ „	MARSDEN. A '3, Wt. 12 MARSDEN. A '25, Wt. 9
S I L V E R .			
94, 95	Rupee	As 82 : only partly legible.	R '75, Wt. 179 R '8, Wt. 179

No.	Denomination.	Obv.	Rev.
R 96, 97	Rupee	<p>(iv.) 46-SAN ISSUE.</p> <p><i>Straight milling : line round rim.</i></p> <p>S I L V E R.</p> <p>Same as 82.</p>	<p>Same as 82 : but above, 1210 ; no crown.</p> <p>PL. XXXII. R 1'05, Wt. 180</p> <p>I.O.C. R 1'05</p>
R 98	Rupee	<p>(v.) 46-SAN ISSUE.</p> <p><i>Plain edge : serrated rim.</i></p> <p>S I L V E R.</p> <p>Same as 82.</p>	<p>Same as 82 : above, 1215 ; ✠ over پادشاه ; no crown.</p> <p>PL. XXXII. R 1'1, Wt. 180</p>
99	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Rupee	"	<p>"</p> <p>R '9, Wt. 90</p>
100	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Rupee	"	<p>"</p> <p>R '65, Wt. 45</p>

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv	Rev.
<p style="text-align: center;">VII. ARKÁT.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(IN NAME OF 'ĀLANGÍR II.)</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">(i.) ISSUED AT FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Native style.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">S I L V E R.</p>			
AR 101- 105	Rupee	<p>مانوس میمنت ۶ سنه جلوس ضرب ارکات</p>	<p>عزیز الدین عالمگیر پادشاه غازی سکه مبار</p> <p><i>BANK COLL.</i> AR '8, Wt. 176 AR '8, Wt. 172 PL. XXXII. AR '8, Wt. 174 (Hijrah year 1113) <i>BANK COLL.</i> AR '8, Wt. 174 <i>L.O.C.</i> AR '9, Wt. 185</p>
106	,,	,, No regnal year	,, but ۱۲۱۴ <i>BANK COLL.</i> AR '8, Wt. 174
107	,,	,, but ۲	,, Hijrah year illegible. <i>BANK COLL.</i> AR '85, Wt. 172
108	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Rupee	Portion of same inser.	Portion of same inser. <i>MARSDEN.</i> AR '5, Wt. 44

No.	Denomination.	Obv.	Rev.
		<p>(ii.) LATER MILLED COINS</p> <p>ISSUED AT MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.*</p> <p>1. MADRAS ISSUE.</p> <p>G O L D.</p> <p><i>Oblique milling in centre of edge : raised rim.</i></p>	
109	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Mohr	<p>مانوس</p> <p>میہـنت</p> <p>سنہ ۶۱۵۰</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>ارکات</p>	<p>محمد ۱۱۷۲</p> <p>عزیز الدین عالمگیر</p> <p>پادشاہ غازی</p> <p>سکہ مبار</p> <p>PL. XXXII. I.O.C. A 85, Wt. 90</p>
110	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Mohr	<p>۶۱۵۰</p> <p>سنہ</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>ارکات</p>	<p>۱۱۷۲</p> <p>شاہ</p> <p>پاد</p> <p>سکہ</p> <p>عالمگیر</p> <p>I.O.C. A 85, Wt. 45</p>

* The Calcutta issues are distinguished by the mint-mark of a rose from those of Fort St. George (Madrás), which bear a trisul Ψ . Those of Calcutta here described have a straight milling, whilst the Madras issues have an oblique milling or cable-pattern in the centre of the edge. The use of a straight milling prevailed at Calcutta from 1818 to 1833 on Bengal issues, and it is probable that the same period may be assigned for the rose rupees of Arkát.

No.	Denomination	
S I L V E R .		
<i>Oblique milling in centre of edge ; raised rim.</i>		
AR 111	Double rupee	As 109 : but १ by error for १ (Very coarse work.) PL XXXII. I.O.C. AR 15, Wt. 373
112	„	As preceding ; Hijrah year obliterated. (Better work. Struck over Dollar.) I.O.C. AR 15, Wt. 372
113, 114	Rupee	As 109. BANKS. AR 1'1, Wt. 185 I.O.C. AR 1'1, Wt. 180
115	„	„ but १ १ १ by error for १ १ १ PRINSEP. AR 1'1, Wt. 180
116	„	„ BANK COLLECTION. AR 1'1, Wt. 179
117, 118	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Rupee	„ MARSDEN. AR '85, Wt. 90 AR '85
119	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Rupee	As 110 AR '65, Wt. 45
120	Anna	„ I.O.C. AR '1, Wt. 11

No.	Denomination.	
<p style="text-align: center;">2. CALCUTTA ISSUE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Straight milling.</i></p>		
121	Rupee	<p>As 109 : but rose instead of trisúl.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">THOMAS. R 1'05, Wt. 179</p>
122	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Rupee	<p style="text-align: center;">" " "</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. XXXII. R '85, Wt. 90</p>
123, 124	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Rupee	<p>As 110 " "</p> <p style="text-align: right;">R '05, Wt. 45 R '65</p>
125	2 Annas	<p style="text-align: center;">, " "</p> <p style="text-align: right;">R '5, Wt. 22</p>
126	Anna	<p style="text-align: center;">" " "</p> <p style="text-align: right;">R '4, Wt. 11</p>

No.	Denomination.	Obv.	Rev.
		(iii.) ISSUED AT PONDICHERRY BY THE FRENCH COMPAGNIE DES INDES. <i>(Native style.)</i> (A. IN NAME OF 'ĀLANGIR II.) SILVER.	
R 127	Rupee	Same as 109 : but O instead of Ψ. Regnal year ۲	Same as 109. Hijrah year obliterated. PL. XXXII. BANK COLL. R '95, Wt. 176
		(B. IN NAME OF SHĀH-'ĀLAM.) SILVER.	
R 128	"	Same as 127. Regnal year 3	حامی دین الله محمد شاه [س]ایه فضل شاه عالم پاد [س]اکه [زد بر هفت کشور] No Hijrah year. PL. XXXII. BANKS. R 9, Wt. 172
129	"	" Regnal year ۴	" I.O.C. R '9, Wt. 174
130	"	" Regnal year ۵	" year ۱۱۸B BANKS. R '95, Wt. 176
131	"	" Regnal year ۱۳	" year ۱۸۸ I.O.C. R '95, Wt. 177
132	"	" Regnal year ۱۶	" year ۱۹۱ BANK COLL. R '9, Wt. 177
133	"	" Regnal year ۱۷	" year ۱۱۹۲ BANK COLL. R '9, Wt. 175

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.
R 134	Rupee	Same as 127; Regnal year ११	Same as 128; but year ११ < I.O.C. R '95, Wt. 177
135	"	" Regnal year ११	" year १११ MARSDEN. R '9, Wt. 175
136, 137	"	" Regnal year ११	" year ११. . (obliterated on 137). R '9, Wt. 176 MARSDEN. R '9, Wt. 176
138	"	" Regnal year ११	" year obliterated. (Chipped.) PRINSEP. R '9, Wt. 160
139	"	" Regnal year ११	" year ११ MARSDEN. R '9, Wt. 176
140	"	" Regnal year ११.	" year obliterated. MARSDEN. R '9, Wt. 174
141	"	" Regnal year ११ (for 22 ?)	" year १११ (Thin.) BANKS. R 1'05, Wt. 177
142	"	" Regnal year ११ (for 22 ?)	" year १११ MARSDEN. R '9, Wt. 173
143	"	" Regnal year ११	" year . १ THEOBALD. R '9, Wt. 172
144	"	" Regnal year ११	" year ११ R '95, Wt. 174

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.
		<p style="text-align: center;">VIII. MASULIPATAN.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">IN NAME OF 'ĀLAMGĪR II (<i>sic</i>). SILVER.</p>	
<p>℞</p> <p>145</p>	<p>Double Rupee</p>		
<p>146</p>	<p>Rupee</p>	<p>„ Partly cut off.</p>	<p>„ but 119 < I.O.C. ℞ 85, Wt. 174</p>
<p>147</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$-Rupee</p>	<p>„ „</p>	<p>„ but 119 8 I.O.C. ℞ '65, Wt. 87</p>
		<p style="text-align: center;">IN NAME OF SHĀH-'ĀLAM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p>	
<p>148</p>	<p>Rupee</p>	<p>Same as 145 : but ۵۳۹</p>	<p>Same as 128 : but year ۲۱۲ P.L. XXXII. MARS DEN. ℞ '95, Wt. 175</p>
<p>149</p>	<p>„</p>	<p>„</p>	<p>„ but 1۲ MARS DEN. ℞ '95, Wt. 175</p>

COPPER ISSUES OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

No.	Denomination.	Obv.	Rev.
Æ 150, 151	4 Páis	<p style="text-align: center;">CALCUTTA.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(IN NAME OF SHÁH-'ÁLAM.)</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 10px auto;"/> <p>م[یمنت ۱۱ سنه ضرب كلكته</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">شاه* عالم پادشاه غاز</p> <p><i>BANKS.</i> Æ 1·05, Wt. 425 <i>MARSDEN.</i> Æ 1·05, Wt. 446</p>
152	„	„	<p>„ but ^^</p> <p><i>MARSDEN.</i> Æ 1·05, Wt. 442</p>
153	2 Páis	Same: but .. پد (؟)	<p>„ but ||^^</p> <p><i>BANKS.</i> Æ '9, Wt. 223</p>

* For 1188, probably.

No.	Denomination.	Obv.	Rev.
<p align="center">(BENGAL PROVINCE.)</p> <p align="center">NO MINT.</p> <p align="center">(IN NAME OF SHÁH-'ÁLAM.)</p> <hr/> <p align="center">ISSUE OF REGNAL YEAR 22: A.H. 1195.</p>			
Æ 154- 156	2 Páis	<p align="center">س جلو ۲۲ سنه Five stars.</p>	<p align="center">شاه عالم شاه پاد ۱۱۹۵ Two stars.</p> <p><i>FREUDENTHAL.</i> Æ 1'15, Wt. 204*</p> <p>Æ 1'05, Wt. 230</p> <p><i>FREUDENTHAL.</i> Æ 1'1, Wt. 213</p>
157- 159	1 Pái	<p align="center">,, (No. 159 has only two stars.)</p>	<p align="center">,,</p> <p><i>FREUDENTHAL.</i> Æ '9, Wt. 113†</p> <p>Æ '85, Wt. 110</p> <p>Æ '9, Wt. 111</p>
160, 161	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Pái	<p align="center">,,</p>	<p align="center">,,</p> <p>Æ '7, Wt. 50‡</p> <p>Æ '7, Wt. 67</p>
162, 163	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Pái	<p align="center">,,</p>	<p align="center">,,</p> <p>Æ '6, Wt. 29§</p> <p>Æ '65, Wt. 28</p>

* Duplicates of this in the Museum weigh 224, 228, 220, and 218 grs.

† „ „ „ „ 101, 109, and 112 grs.

‡ „ „ „ „ 54, 55, 57, and 58 grs.

§ „ „ „ „ 24, 25, 28, and 31 grs.

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.
<p>ISSUE OF REGNAL YEAR 37 (NO HIJRAH YEAR).</p> <p><i>a. Persian and Nágari.*</i></p>			
164- 168	1 Pái	<p>سکه</p> <p>یک پای</p> <p>एक पाई</p> <p>सीका</p>	<p>شاه</p> <p>عالم پاد</p> <p>شاه</p> <p>جلو سل ۳۷</p> <p>سنه</p>
(Different dies, slightly varied.)			
<p><i>FREUDENTIAL.</i> Æ '95, Wt. 100</p> <p><i>FREUDENTIAL.</i> Æ 1'0, Wt. 99</p> <p><i>FREUDENTIAL.</i> Æ '85, Wt. 100</p> <p>(Worn.) Æ '9, Wt. 79</p> <p>(Nágari not debased.) Æ '95, Wt. 100</p>			
169	2 Páis	<p>سکه</p> <p>دو پای</p> <p>دو पाई</p> <p>सीका</p>	<p>As 164: without trisúl.</p> <p><i>FREUDENTIAL.</i> Æ 1'15, Wt. 188</p>
170	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Pái	<p>سکه</p> <p>آد پای</p> <p>अर्ध पाई</p> <p>सीका</p>	<p>As 169.</p> <p><i>FREUDENTIAL.</i> Æ '65, Wt. 47</p>
<p>* The Nágari is generally debased.</p>			

No.	Denomination.	Obv.	Rev.
<i>Persian, Bengálí and Nágari.</i>			
Æ 171- 174	1 Pái	एक पाई जिकका يك پای سكه एक पाई सीका	As 169. <i>FREUDENTHAL</i> Æ 1·1, Wt. 136 <i>FREUDENTHAL.</i> Æ 1·0, Wt. 103 <i>FREUDENTHAL.</i> Æ ·9, Wt. 100 (Milled rim.) <i>BANKS.</i> Æ 1·2, Wt. 221
175	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Pái	आद पाई जिक का نیم پای سكه आर्ध पाई सीका	As 169. <i>FREUDENTHAL.</i> Æ ·95, Wt. 59
ISSUE OF REGNAL YEAR 45 (NO HIJRAH YEAR).			
<i>Persian and Nágari.</i>			
176- 179	1 Pái	As 164.	As 164: but ८० Æ ·9, Wt. 92 Æ ·9, Wt. 99 (With trisul on obv., and star on rev.) Æ ·9, Wt. 100 (" " star varied.) Æ ·85, Wt. 99
<i>Persian, Bengálí and Nágari.</i>			
180	1 Pái	As 171.	As 171: but ८० <i>FREUDENTHAL.</i> Æ 2·0, Wt. 92

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.
Æ 181	[2 Páis]	<p style="text-align: center;">BENÁRES.</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin: 20px auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">ضرب بنارس ۳۸</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ش عالمه فلوس ۱۲۲۱</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fish above date.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Æ 1·2, Wt. 240</p>
182	„	<p style="text-align: center;">سنه ۳۹ ضرب بنارس ۳۹</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Same : but ۱۲۲۸ below فلوس</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Æ 1·05, Wt. 200</p>
183	[½-Pái]	Same as 181.	<p style="text-align: center;">Same as 181.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Æ ·6, Wt. 30</p>

No.	Denomination.	Obv.	Rev.
		ARKÁT.	
Æ 184	2 Páis	جلوس ۲۷ سنه ضرب ارکات	<div style="text-align: center;"> والا هجر ۱۲۰۰ سنه </div> PL. XXXIII. FREUDENTHAL. Æ ۹, Wt. 207
185	„	جلوس ۲۸ سنه ضوارکا سنه ب	Same: but ۱۲۰۸ FREUDENTHAL. Æ ۹, Wt. 207
186	„	„ but ۲۹	Same: but ۱۲۱ (unit cut off). FREUDENTHAL. Æ ۹5, Wt. 205
187	1 Pái	„ but ۲۹	Same: but ۱۲ (unit and decade cut off). FREUDENTHAL. Æ ۷, Wt. 105

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	N	1042	"	534-35	106
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	AR	1059	"	665	131
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	"	1060	"	562	111
	"	1061	"	563	111
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* An asterisk (*) is affixed to those coins which bear only the name خجسته بنياد; an obelus (†) to those which bear only اورنگ آباد.

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	AR	1099	"	711	140
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	"	1015	Jahángír	413	81
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	"	1021	"	443	86
	"	1026	"	467	91
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	"	1038	Sháh-Jahán	584	116
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	"	1040	"	596-97	119
	"	1041	"	607-9	121
	"	1042	"	617	122
	"	[1043]	"	624	124
	"	1045	"	635	126
	"	[1058]	"	664	131
	"	[1061]	"	670	132
	"	1070	Aurangzíb	728	144
?	"	1090	"	760	150
	"	1106	"	801	156
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	"	1026	Jahángír	468	91
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* Better سیتاپور Sítápúr.

† See note, p. 37.

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	"	—	"	510	98
	"	1046	Sháh-Jahán	641	127
	"	1048	"	646	128
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	"	1124	Farrukh-siyar	903	184
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	"	1074	"	738-39	147
	"	1085	"	752	149
	"	1090	"	757	150
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	"	1051	"	652	129
	"	1057	"	659-60	130
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	"	1067	"	679	133
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	"	1093	"	765-66	151
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	"	1095	"	769	151
	"	1096	"	771	151
	"	1097	"	773	152
	"	1098	"	775	152
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	"	1115	"	832	159
	"	1116	"	837	160
	"	1117	"	839	160
	"	11xx	"	840	160
	"	1123	Bahádur	875	174
	AR	1124	Jahándár	879	176
	AR	[1125]	Farrukh-siyar	906	185
	"	1127	"	917	187
	"	[1128]	"	921	188
	"	[1130]	"	934	190
	"	[1131]	Raff'-ad-daulah	949	195
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	AR	1076	Aurangzib	743	147
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	"	1100	"	713	140
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	"	1106	"	716	141
	AR	1115	"	833	159
	"	1118	"	844	161
	"	1119	"	845	161
	"	"	Bahádur	867	171
	A	1120	"	856	167
	AR	1121	"	872	173
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	"	1124	Jahándár	880	176
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	"	[1125]	Farrukh-siyar	909	185
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	"	1129	"	925-26	188
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	A	1134	Muhammad	959	199
	AR	"	"	983	205
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	"	[1139]	"	996	208
	A	[1141]	"	962-3	200
	AR	1142	"	999-1000	209
	"	1143	"	1001	209
	A	114[4]	"	964	200
	"	114[5]	"	965	200
	AR	"	"	1004	209
	A	114[6]	"	966	200
	AR	"	"	1006	210
	"	1147	"	1008-10	210
	"	11[48]	"	1012	211
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	AR	[,,]	"	1073-4a	225
	"	[1169]	"	1076	226
	A	1170	"	1063-4	223
	AR	"	"	1079-80	226
	"	1172	"	1082	226
	"	1174	Sháh-Jahán III.	1091	230
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	"	1028	"	481-82	93
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كلكته Calcutta	AR Æ	1176 1188	East India Company "	App. 67 " 150-3	277 291
كلکنده Golkondah	AR " " " AR AR " AR AR	1069 [1083] [1084] [1085] 1086 [1087] 1098 [1099] —	Aurangzib " " " " " " " "	726 748 749 751 708 755 778 712 783a	143 148 149 149 139 149 152 140 153
کنبایت * Kanbāyat (Cambay)	AR " " "	[1068] 1102 1109 1111	Murád Bakhsh Aurangzib " "	700 785 816 821	137 153 157 158
گنگپور Gangpúr	AR	1128	Farrukh-siyar	902	183
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	"	[1023]	"	452, 455-7	88
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	"	1026	"	469	91
	"	1027	"	477	93
	"	1029	"	488	94
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	"	1031	"	494-95	95
	"	1032	"	496	96
	"	1033	"	499	96
	"	1034	"	500	96
	"	"	Jahāngir and Núr-Jahán	518	101
	"	1035	Jahāngir	504	96
	AR	1036	"	310	62
	"	"	"	505-6	97-98
	"	1037	"	508	98
	"	"	Dáwar Bakhsh	527	103
	"	"	Sháh-Jahán	578	114
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	"	"	"	591	118
	"	1040	"	599	119
	"	1041	"	611-12	121
	AR	1042	"	536	107
	"	1044	"	632	125
	"	1046	"	640	127
	"	1047	"	645	128
	"	1049	"	651	129
	"	1098	Aurangzib	776	152
	"	1105	"	799	155
	"	1106	"	802	156
	"	1108	"	814	157
	"	1114	"	830	159
	AR	1120	Bahádur	858	168
	"	"	"	871	173
	"	1125	Farrukh-siyar	910	185
	AR	1129	"	892	180
	"	"	"	928-29	189
	AR	1131	"	899	182
	"	"	Rafí'-ad-daraját	943	193
	"	"	Rafí'-ad-daulah	951	196
	"	[1136]	Muhammad	988	206
	"	[1139]	"	995	208
	"	11[44]	"	1003	209
	"	11[46]	"	1007	210

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لکھنؤ Lucknow	AR " " "	[1103] 1104 [1118] [1173]	Aurangzib " Sháh-'Álam "	791 793 846 1184	154 154 161 255
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	"	1131	Raff'-ad-daulah	952	196
	"	11[32]	Muhammad	980	204
	"	115[5]	"	1030	214
	"	[1165]	Ahmad	1055	219
	"	[1166]	"	1058	220
	"	1168	'Álamgír II.	1072	225
	"	1171	"	1081	226
	"	[1172]	"	1085 _a	227
	"	[1174]	Sháh-'Álam	1186	255
	"	[1179]	"	1187	255
	"	1180	"	1188	255
	AV	1181	"	1185	254
	AR	"	"	1196	256
	"	1184	"	1189	255
	"	1186	"	1190-1	255-6
	"	[1189]	"	1197	256
	"	119[3]	"	1192-3	} 256
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	"	[1199]	Sháh-'Álam	App. 28	271
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	AV	1187	"	" 16	270
	"	1196	"	" 17	270
	"	1197	"	" 18	270
	"	1198	"	" 19	270
	"	1201	"	" 20	270
	"	1202	"	" 21	270
	"	"	"	" 22-3,	} 270-2
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	AR	"	"	" 35-6	272
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	"	1045	"	637	126
	"	1048	"	648	128
	"	1066	"	674	132
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	AR	1070	Aurangzib	729	144
	"	1073	"	736	146
	A	1075	"	703	139
	AR	1076	"	742	147
	A	1077	"	704	139
	AR	1125	Farrukh-siyar	904, 911	184-86
	A	1130	"	897	182
	AR	"	"	935	190
ممبئی سورت Mumbai-Súrat (Bombay-Súrat)	AR	Y.R. 45	East India Company	App. 80	280
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دار الامان	Multán	Aurangzíb
دار الخلافه	Agrah	Akbar, Sháh-Jahán
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” ”	Gwálíor	
” ”	Jaunpúr	
” ”	Lahore	
” ”	Akbarábád (Agrah)	Sháh-Jahán
” ”	Sháhjahánábád (Dehlí)	Sháh-Jahán, Aurangzíb, &c.
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دار السرور	Burhánpúr	Bahádur, Farrukh-siyar
دار السلطنه	Ahmadábád	Akbar
” ”	Fathpúr	Akbar
” ”	Lahore	Akbar, Sháh-Jahán, Aurangzíb, Bahádur, &c.
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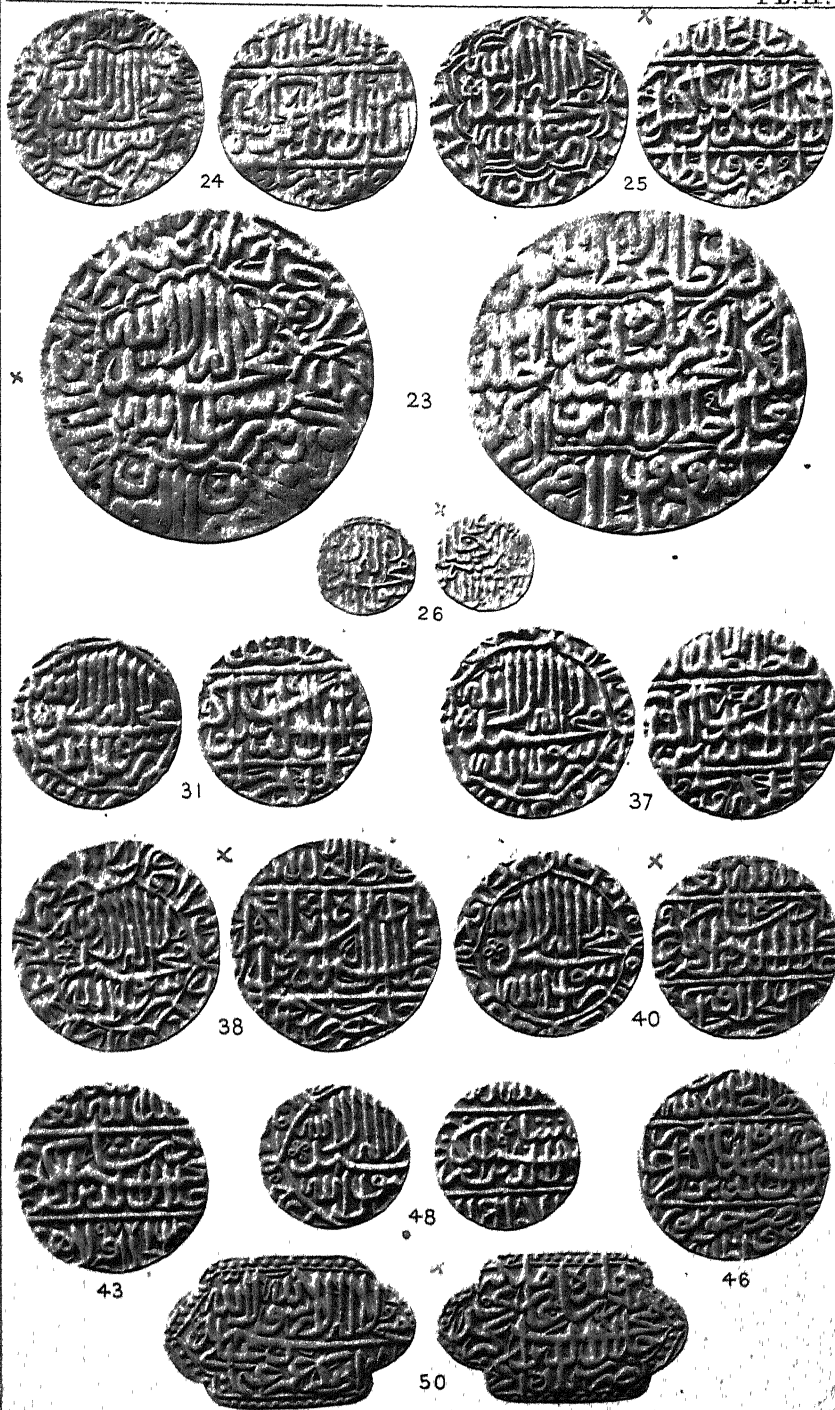


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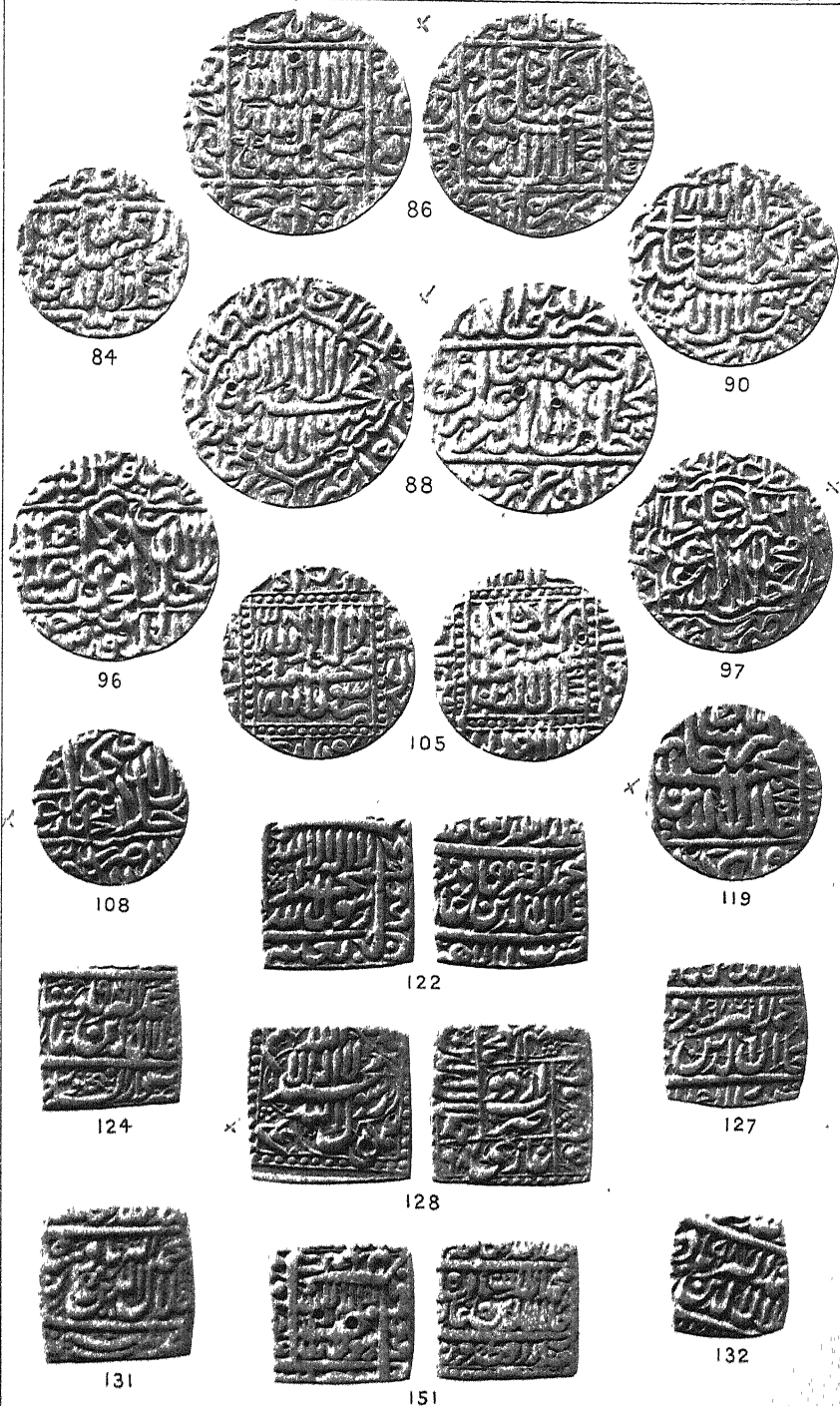


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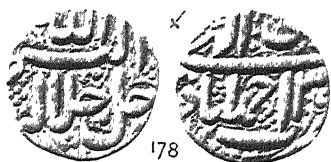
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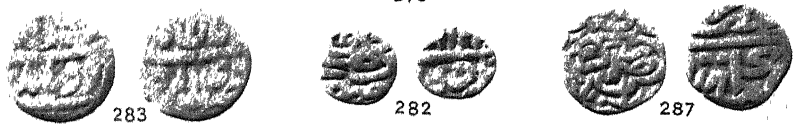
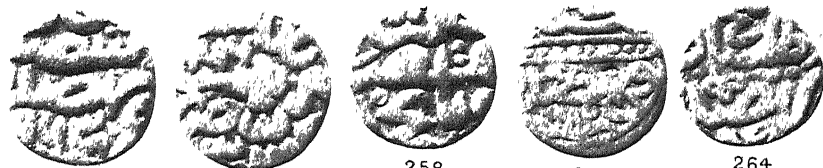
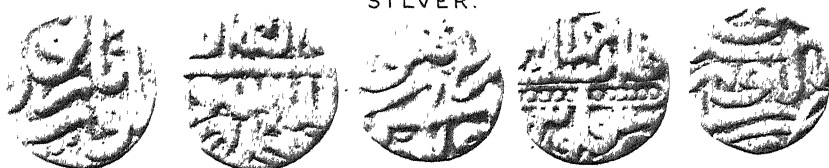
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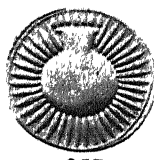
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IMITATION ZODIACAL MOHRS.



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IMITATION RUPEE.



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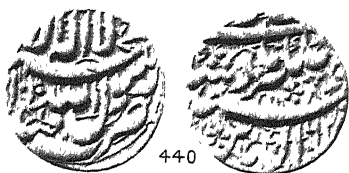


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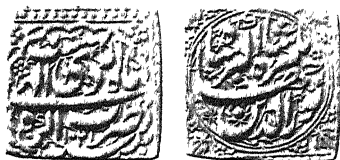




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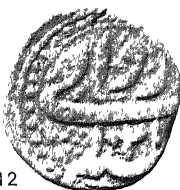
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JAHÁNGÍR & NÚR-JAHÁN.



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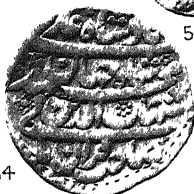
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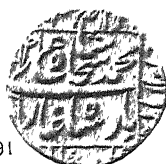
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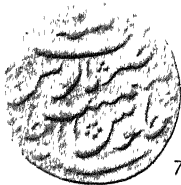
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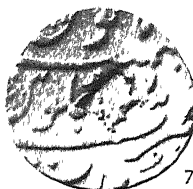


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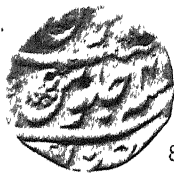
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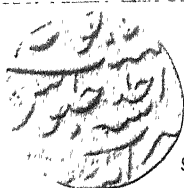
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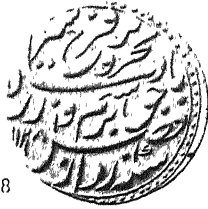
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RAFÍ-AD-DAULAH.



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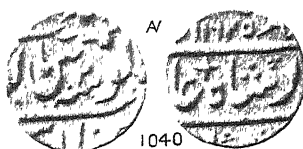
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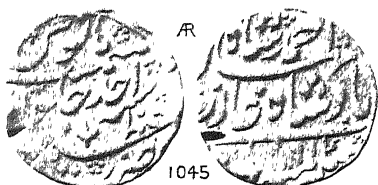
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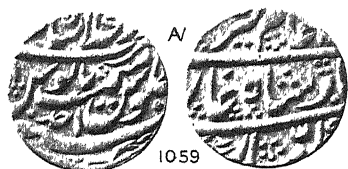


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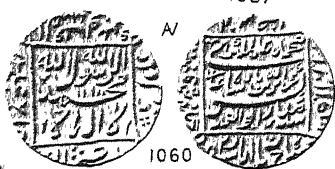


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AHMAD



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1062



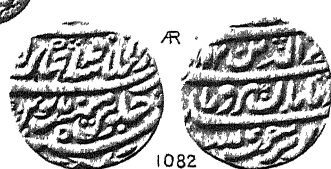
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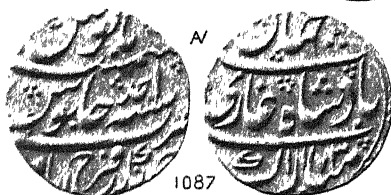


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1086



1087



1094

SHÁH-JAHÁN TI



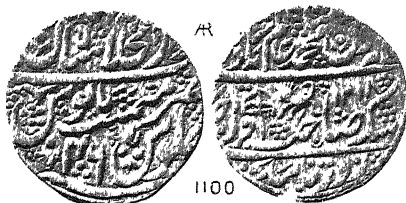
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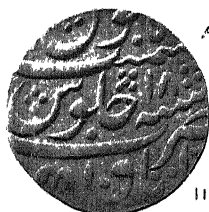
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1110



SHÁHJAHÁNÁBÁD



1118



ETÁWÁ



1121



AHMADÁBÁD



1122



ARKÁT

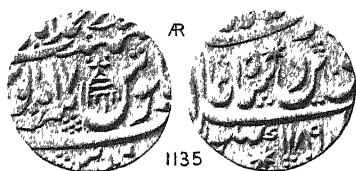


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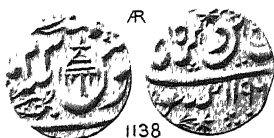
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1135



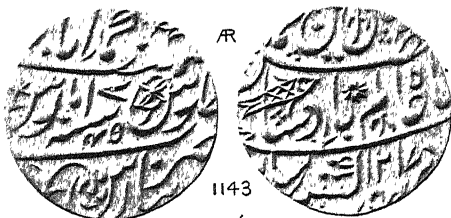
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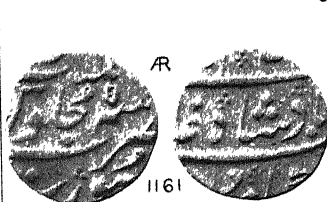
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BENÁRES



1157

JAHÁNGÍRNAGAR



1161

SÚRAT

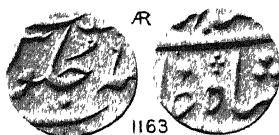


R



A

SRÍNAGAR



1163

SÚRAT



1160



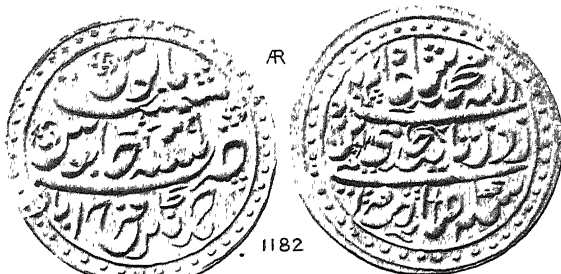
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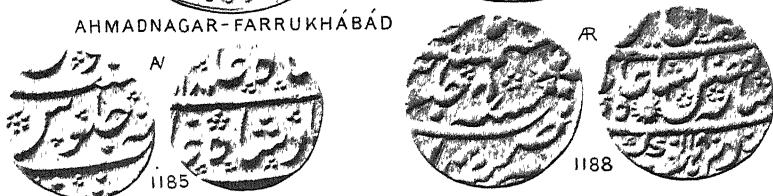
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AZÍMÁBÁD

SHÁH-ÁLAM.



AHMADNAGAR-FARRUKHÁBÁD



MURSHIDÁBÁD



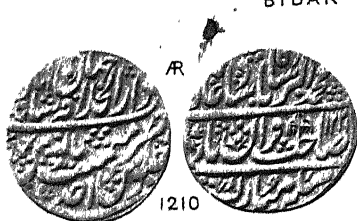
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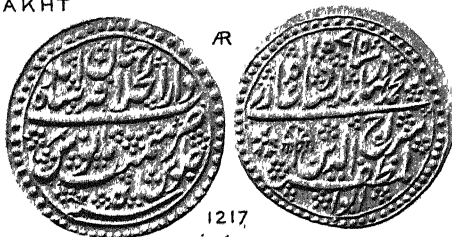
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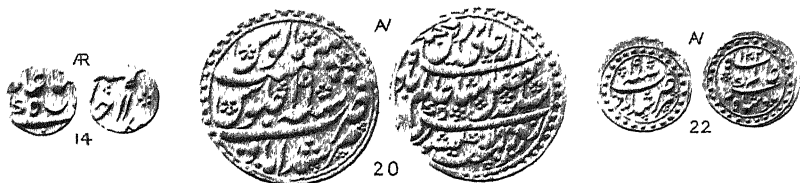


MUHAMMAD AKBAR II



BAHÁDUR II

SHÁH-ALAM - BAHÁDUR II.





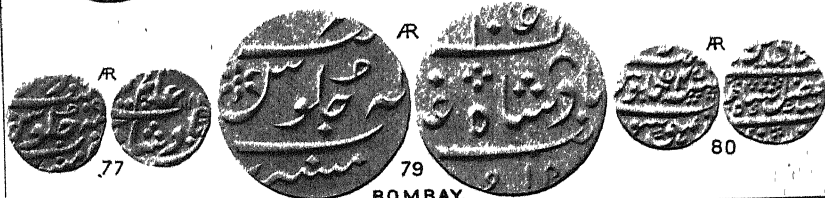
FARRUKHÁBAD



BENÁRES



CALCUTTA.



BOMBAY.

